"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday unsettled, probably showers; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,350. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NOTE TO MEXICO ACCEPTS SCHEME OF NEGOTIATION

Views to be Exchanged as to Practical Plan to Adjust Border Trouble.

EXPECTED TO BE INFORMAL

Counselor Polk, in Absence of Lansing, Likely to Confer with Arredondo.

CARRANZA SENDS WARNING

Informs America That Villistas Who Defeated His Soldiers May Attempt a Raid.

Mexico City Jubilant Over American Reply

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—The note of Secretary Lansing accepting the proposals of General Carranza to resort to diplomacy for the settlement of the differences between Mexico and the United States was received with jubilation here. This feeling was heightened by the receipt of telegrams from the Governors of the different States congratulating the de facto Government on the favorable response of the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Wilson today sent a note to the de facto Government of Mexico in answer to the friendly and conciliatory communication received from the latter Government on July 4, suggesting direct negotiations for the settlement of the Mexican controversy. The note was first approved by the Cabinet, as phrased by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, and then was handed to Señor Arredondo, the Ambassador Designate from Mexico, and forwarded to the Mexican Foreign Office.

The American answer informs General Carranza of the willingness of the United States Government to negotiate directly "for an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both Governments." Reciprocating the sentiments expressed in the Carranza note, the United States Government asserts that it is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent the recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of controversy.

Text of American Note.

The text of the note addressed to Mr. Arredondo follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your Government, and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note, transmitted to me by Señor Arredondo on the 4th inst., in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my Government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen in our relations along the international boundary, and the unreserved expression of the desire of your Government to reach an adjustment of these difficulties on a broad and amicable basis.

The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my Government, which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both Governments.

It is especially pleasing to my Government that the de facto Government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing conditions. Reciprocating the same desire, the Government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of the controversy.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. I am, Sir, yours very sincerely,

ROBERT LANSING.

Favor Informal Conferences.

State Department officials believe more can be accomplished through informal conferences between Señor Arredondo and Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, than by a more formal interchange of views. They are willing to accede, however, to some other plan should the de facto Government propose it.

Officials did not fail to note that Secretary Lansing had laid stress on the desirability of giving quick and practical consideration to the immediate conditions along the border, which have been a source of controversy. The language of the communication plainly intimates that a speedy solution of that problem will be sought, whatever time may be allowed afterward to find a means of aiding the de facto Government in restoring normal economic conditions throughout Mexico.

The definition of the border dispute submitted by General Carranza in his note suggesting negotiations for a settlement apparently has been found acceptable by the Washington Government. This virtually narrows the immediate object of the negotiators to consideration of the "reasonable" anxiety of the United States for the security of its frontier on one hand and the desire of the de facto Government for early withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on the other.

Secretary Lansing, who is going for a vacation to Watertown, N. Y., will keep in close touch with the State Department by telephone and telegraph, advising with Mr. Polk while the conversations are in progress.

Mexico Not Barred.

Reports that Mexico is to be barred from the international or Pan-American gold exchange system are without foundation. The inference was based on a

Continued on Page 3.

Money for Our Flyers Who Win War Medals

PARIS, July 7.—A committee of the Franco-American Flying Corps has decided to present money prizes to members of the corps upon whom war decorations have been conferred.

Five hundred francs will be given for the Cross of War, 1,000 francs for the Military Medal, and 1,500 francs for the Legion of Honor.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt attended the meeting of the committee.

O'RYAN COMMENDS WAR DEPARTMENT

Says Any Delay in Equipping the Militia Was Due to Obsolete System.

TROOPS LACK LIGHT KHAKI

Uniform Question Caused Leaving Behind of Some—Require More Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 7.—In discussing the criticism of the War Department for alleged backwardness in supplying equipment to the National Guard, Major Gen. O'Ryan today declared that the War Department had "made good to the limit." He said that whatever delay had occurred was due solely to an obsolete system which had gone to pieces under pressure. He admitted, however, that the troops had come to Texas in uniforms which were not fitted for the climate.

The olive drab uniforms which the men wore are entirely too heavy for the climate, and much of the suffering the men experience from the heat is due to faulty clothing. For semi-tropic work the Government designed the cotton khaki uniform, but insofar as can be ascertained there is not a single cotton khaki uniform in camp.

It now develops that it was the uniform question which caused General O'Ryan to order that all recruits not ready for immediate service be left behind in the armories. He said today that he did not wish soldiers going about the camp clad in makeshift uniforms "with a derby hat and one legging to express militarism." He said that in other camps the recruits wearing civilian clothes had caused trouble, particularly when chickens vanished from farmers' yards. He pointed out that, although civilian townspeople had been responsible for the theft, it was always said that the recruits in the camps were to blame.

Shortage of Ammunition.

Although much is said about millions of rounds of ammunition being available at Brownsville, there is certainly very little of it in camp. Ther are twelve three-inch guns of the First Field Artillery in camp, but there is not a single shell here. Officers admitted that there was a shortage, but said that if ammunition were needed it could be got to McAllen from Brownsville in time. This is equivalent to saying that shells and cartridges could be loaded on a train at Brownsville, rushed here, a distance of sixty miles, and unloaded and distributed before a Mexican force could cross the Rio Grande and ride eight miles into the camps.

As it now stands, there are very few of the privates who have 210 rounds of ammunition, the required quota. Most of them have fewer than 100 rounds, while the officers, as a rule, have only two clips, fourteen shots, of ammunition for their magazine pistols. Not a few of the officers never have fired automatic pistols, and one in going through the camps often hears their speculation on their own marksmanship.

General O'Ryan said that a few weeks before the order came to mobilize he had scented trouble, and urged on Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury the need for more ammunition. He said that General Stotesbury had purchased 1,000,000 rounds with State money.

Lieut. Colonel William S. McNair, U. S. A., at the request of General O'Ryan, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the field artillery brigade. He and General O'Ryan studied together at the War College in Washington, and were roommates.

According to General O'Ryan, the concentration of troops along the border will be completed in another ten days, and then the work of whipping the men into fighting trim will commence. Now the men have about four hours to themselves, and it is understood that when the actual work begins this time will be revoked and the men required to drill.

After an inspection of the camps, Gen. O'Ryan said that he was satisfied with the sites chosen and that Lieut.-Col. William S. Terriberry, medical officer in charge, would have an easy task in dealing with sanitation.

The First Field Artillery is on a slight elevation, nearer the Rio Grande and the road leading to Hidalgo than any infantry regiment. With no ammunition for its field pieces the only arms that could be used by the artillerymen in defending their camp are the automatic pistols, and it is said there is little ammunition for them. No outposts have been established, reliance for protection against an attack by a Mexican force being placed in sentries. A mile nearer the river is the camp of the First Cavalry, but it, too, has not yet established outposts. The position is lower than that of the artillery and is surrounded by mesquite.

25,000 Letters a Day.

Two days before the guardsmen began to pour into camp here the average number of letters received by the Post Office was 400. Now some 25,000 communications are received daily. The increase has somewhat upset the postal authorities, and in order to co-operate in the correct and quick delivery of mail addressed to soldiers General O'Ryan suggests that all letters bear not only the regimental number, but the company letter as well. If the company letter is omitted missives sent to soldiers are likely to go astray.

General O'Ryan this afternoon announced that the Post Office Department at Washington had consented to the appointment of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. McCann as military postmaster for the New York Division. Colonel McCann will have a detail of seven men to assist in caring for mail directed to the three camps. The seven men will be allowed to take the mail from the pouches in the local Post Office and sort it into piles for the regiments.

One or two of the men have been injured in handling horses, but none of the injuries has been serious. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Beekman of the Seventy-first Regiment was conferring with Colonel W. G. Bates this morning when he was torpedoed without warning by a scorpion. Colonel Beekman, in a rush to

Continued on Page 2.

PARALYSIS KILLS 22 MORE BABIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Death Total Now 187, and 87 New Cases Bring Number in City to 797.

LIBRARIES BAR CHILDREN

Dr. Emerson Asks Red Cross Aid and Then Withdraws His Request.

DISEASE IN OTHER CITIES

Assistant Surgeon General Rucker Here to Prevent Interstate Spread of the Germs.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	19	60
Manhattan	0	13
Queens	1	3
Bronx	2	3
Richmond	0	8
Totals	22	87
Total of cases to date		797
Total of deaths to date		187

The work of checking infantile paralysis in the city is seriously handicapped, Health Commissioner Emerson said yesterday, by a shortage of nurses, doctors, ambulances, and Inspectors. At an afternoon conference held by Dr. Emerson and the physicians who have been assisting him in his work it was decided to appeal to the American Red Cross for nurses, but late last night Dr. Emerson announced that the appeal would not be made "at present." He added:

"We felt that, if we could arrange to have the cases cared for by the Red Cross doctors and nurses temporarily, so as to free our local doctors and nurses for the general work, it would be an aid.

"But, on further considering the matter, I believe we shall be able to show it will not be necessary. We believe that it will be wiser to ask no outside aid at this time and that, with the offers of hospitals in the city to aid freely, which offers we expect to receive tomorrow, we will be able to take care of the situation and overcome the present difficulties of threatened overcrowding.

"I feel certain that we will need no outside aid, but that we will be able to develop, within the city, the requisite facilities for meeting the situation."

Needs of the Situation.

The action of the conference, however, indicated the pressing needs of the situation. After advertising for three days for nurses and offering $50 a month and maintenance for any who might be accepted, Commissioner Emerson received applications from only thirty-one, and of these only one agreed to do the work required for the compensation offered. And Dr. Emerson said that he needed 150.

He is also in great need of doctors, but his advertisement for internes at from $20 to $100 a month, with maintenance, had not received a single answer yesterday.

From cities not in the environs of New York came reports yesterday of new infantile paralysis cases and measures against the disease.

There was one death from the disease in Chicago yesterday, and the Finance Committee of the City Council appropriated $5,000 for the Health Commissioner to spend on precautionary measures. Three cases have been reported there.

Five cases were reported in Montreal, where a campaign against the further spread of the disease was inaugurated. Three cases were reported at New Bedford, Mass., and two each from Philadelphia and Springfield, Ill. One death and two other cases were reported from South Bethlehem, Penn.

One case was reported in each of the following places: Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Terre Haute, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Mass.

With 296 cases of infantile paralysis in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, 104 cases in the Willard Parker Hospital, in Manhattan, and new cases coming in at the rate of seventy-five to 100 a day, the Department of Health, although drafting every available employe to the work of fighting the disease, has been able to muster only an inadequate force. Commissioner Emerson, himself tired of brain and body from overwork and underseep, said as much yesterday, though he firmly refused to complain.

He said vigorously that the Department was doing everything possible, and would ask no one to do anything to lighten its work. His appeal, he said, was for outsiders to do work which the Department found it impossible to perform.

Commissioner Emerson also said that his work was suffering from a shortage of ambulances. He requisitioned ten automobiles from the city for use as ambulances, and will probably obtain more today. As the patients in the present outbreak are small children, any automobile can be used as an ambulance.

Dr. Emerson also requested the Borough Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn to lend him some of the automobiles at the service of their departments. He promised to disinfect every automobile before its return, and guaranteed that they would not carry infantile paralysis to any one who used them.

Close Libraries to Children.

At the request of the Health Commissioner all public libraries in the city issued notices yesterday that no child under sixteen would be admitted to their reading rooms until further notice. The children's rooms in the various library buildings in the city have been closed,

Continued on Page 7.

Tennant Refuses Peerage; May Get a New Post

LONDON, Saturday July 8.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, yesterday refused a peerage, offered to him by Premier Asquith, according to The Express.

It is expected Mr. Tennant will be appointed Secretary for Scotland.

FAR EAST TREATY VIRTUAL ALLIANCE

Substance of Russo-Japanese Convention Is Given Out by Tokio Foreign Office.

TO DEFEND THEIR INTERESTS

Aims to Keep Peace in China, Says Okuma—America's Activity in the Far East Will Be Welcomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 7.—The Foreign Office made public this afternoon the substance of the new Russo-Japanese convention signed at Petrograd on July 3 as follows:

"First—Japan will not participate in any political arrangement or combination against Russia which assumes the same obligations.

"Second—In case one country's Far Eastern territorial rights and special interests recognized by the other are menaced, both Japan and Russia will confer on methods to be taken with a view to mutual support and co-operation in order to protect and defend these rights and interests."

The text of the convention is not yet published on account of the delay of Petrograd's answer to Japan's question whether Russia was willing to make the entire convention public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent interviewed Premier Okuma, who said:

"The purposes of the Russo-Japanese convention are an extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It aims to preserve Far Eastern peace. Japan cannot bear China's long political disturbances, upsetting Japanese commercial interests in China, whose commercial development brings the most benefit to Japan on account of geographical contiguity.

"Japan welcomes American money and investments and will steadfastly maintain the open-door policy in China. There is a full understanding with Great Britain, who welcomes the new convention indorsing the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"The reason Japan does not want to take the full burden of Far Eastern peace alone is that Japan is afraid of being misunderstood by other powers, especially China. Japan welcomes any power's activity to maintain Far Eastern peace and commercial development.

"When the Allies advised Yuan to postpone the monarchy, Japan twice invited American participation. President Wilson indorsed the Allies' advice in principle, but refused participation, saying America did not want to interfere in Chinese internal affairs.

"Japan has no ambition for Chinese territory. The territorial ambition of the oldtimers is a dream. Japan annexed Korea and leased the Manchurian Railway zones, as Japan's existence was meanced.

"The world does not think President Wilson's Mexican policy is an indication of territorial ambition, notwithstanding that America took Mexican territory years ago. I am sure the powers understand Japan's attitude toward China, seeing that Japan welcomes any power's activity for Chinese peace. Japan is unable to steal China's territory when the former is openly cooperating with other powers.

"Tell Americans we heartily welcome their commercial and industrial activity in China. America has enormous capital which if commercially and industrially invested in China will further Japan's trade with China."

The new convention is warmly welcomed by the people. The streets are full of newsboys in extras crying extras. Tokio citizens are planning a lantern parade after the full treaty terms are published.

No Secret Clauses in Treaty.

TOKIO, July 7.—The Foreign Office today denied affirmations in Japanese newspapers that the Russo-Japanese convention contained secret clauses, declaring that, while the summary given out was the substance of the convention, it also was virtually the text of that document.

The accord, which is virtually an alliance, is regarded here as of historic importance as concerns the future development of the Far East and world politics generally. It ends a long period of hostility between the two empires, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese war, and strengthens the position of Japan as a first-class power.

Now that Japan and Russia are pooling their interests in the Far East, they will free themselves from the necessity of regarding each other as possible enemies in the future and from the maintenance of large bodies of troops on their respective frontiers.

The impression in Tokio is that the convention is framed to meet attempts at the extension of German influence in the Far East, believed to be undesirable, while the hands of both powers are strengthened in dealing with the situation in China.

Englishmen and Frenchmen claim that the accord will check efforts at German aggrandizement after the war and prevent China's becoming the cause of a new international turmoil.

The Japanese are elated over the conclusion of the convention, and the signing of the document will be commemorated at a Ministerial banquet, and probably by a popular lantern procession.

The newspapers welcome the extension of Japanese influence in the Orient. The Times says:

"England, France, Russia, and Japan, banded together, can thwart all German intrigues for a subsequent war. Furthermore, the maintenance of peace in the Far East must fall more heavily than ever upon the shoulders of Japan and Russia.

"It is learned that the Entente has decided upon the exclusion in future of Germany from the quintuple coalition regarding China, and that it has been decided to sound American financiers regarding the active participation of America in a loan to China for the reorganization of the republic."

The treaty was drawn up in the Japanese and French languages, but not in English.

It is understood that the term of the convention is ten years.

TREATY A RESULT OF WAR.

Japan's Aid Invaluable in Arming Russians for Great Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—Up to this afternoon the complete text of the Russo-Japanese treaty had not been received

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH CRUSH IN THE GERMAN LINE AT FIVE POINTS BY NEW OFFENSIVE; TEUTON LINES IN RUSSIA RETREATING

BOTHMER'S ARMY RETIRING

Flanked Out of Galician Positions Between the Stripa and Zlota Lipa.

GERMANS ALSO FALL BACK

Driven from Lower Styr Line in Galicia, with Loss of 13 Cannon.

THEIR RIGA FRONT SHAKEN

Czar's Forces in North Begin Offensive with Terrific Bombardment Lasting 24 Hours.

LONDON, July 7.—The Russians have begun a tremendous offensive on the Riga front, where their artillery is destroying the German trenches, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Vienna, via Copenhagen.

The bombardment, the dispatch adds, lasted twenty-four hours and the Germans were helpless before the Russian artillery, which can now fire fifty shells as against one in 1914.

A dispatch from Petrograd says that the retirement of General von Bothmer's army westward between the Stripa and Zlota Lipa Rivers has begun.

"With the occupation by the Russians of the east bank of the Koropica River, which parallels the Stripa twelve miles to the west, and a further advance by General Brussiloff between the Dniester and the Pruth," it continues, "von Bothmer's position became untenable.

"According to Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, von Bothmer is hurriedly moving his troops in the direction of Stanislau, the important railroad centre sixty miles south of Lemberg. Colonel Shumsky believes that the German General proposes to make a stand on a line from Stanislau to Halicz. Military critics doubt, however, his ability to maintain this line in view of the presence of General Letchitsky's army south of these towns in the vicinity of Nadworna and Tismenitza. General Letchitsky is relied upon to continue his pounding of von Bothmer's right wing.

"In the region of Baranovichi few changes of importance have occurred, but the fighting has been marked by fierce counterattacks on the part of the enemy, which resulted in heavy losses for them.

"Commenting on the battle on the Kolkil-Czartorysk front, where the Russians yesterday captured 2,300 prisoners, Colonel Shumsky says: 'This is the first time that a large force of Germans has been put to flight.' He gives as one reason for this the fact that the Germans have been driven to employ young and unseasoned troops and officers.

"The large percentage of Germans among the last batch of prisoners—4,000 out of a total of 11,000—is worthy of note. The Russian soldiers have dubbed the Austrians 'noble enemy,' due to the fact that they have surrendered in such large numbers."

In all nearly 20,000 prisoners have been taken during the last few days.

Russians Report Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—Following up their advance in the region of the lower Styr, the Russians have occupied two villages and a railway station, it is announced in the official report from Army Headquarters tonight, which reads as follows:

The battles west of the lower Styr are continuing with much success for us. In the Galusia-Optovo-Voltcetzk region we have taken possession of fortified Austrian and German positions. The enemy took flight under the fire of our artillery. Our cavalry, pursuing, charged into them in the region of Voltcetzk and captured a Krupp battery of six cannon which hardly had time to fire a few shots. At the end of the violent battle we occupied the villages of Komarow and Grady.

According to the latest reports, our cavalry carried the railway station of Manevitchi, and in the course of the pursuit captured another battery of four cannon and three pieces of heavy artillery.

South of the River Stokhod and in the region of the lower Lipa there have been artillery duels.

In Galicia, near Gliadki, the enemy, after having exploded a number of mines, attempted to begin an offensive but was repulsed.

According to the latest information the prisoners taken on July 4 and 5 west of the lower Stripa, were 270 officers and 9,900 men. The following booty has been registered up to the present: Twenty-nine machine guns, 6 bomb throwers, 3 mines throwers, and more than 5,000 rifles.

Northwest of Kimpolung (Southern Bukowina) the enemy undertook an energetic offensive, which we repelled.

On the Dvina front, in the region of Dvinsk and down to the region of Poland, violent artillery engagements occurred at several points. Southwest of Lake Narocz, as the outcome of a fierce bayonet attack, we captured from the Germans part of their first-

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Adv.

3,250,000 British Workers Are Rushing Munitions; Official Promises Guns to Line the Entire Front

LONDON, July 7.—The question whether Great Britain would be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present rate of expenditure in the western offensive received an answer in part today from Frederick G. Kellaway, M. P., secretary to Dr. Christopher Addison, who, next to David Lloyd George, is the most important official in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Kellaway said:

"We are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army shall have such a supply of guns that the limbers shall touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea."

He added that ninety new arsenals had been provided and that 4,000 controlled firms were producing munitions. The total number of munition workers in 1914, he said, was under 2,000,000, and now there were 3,250,000.

The labor problem, Mr. Kellaway asserted, had been solved, to a large extent, by the women. Before the war 184,000 women were engaged in war industries, while now 666,000 were so engaged.

GERMANS SEIZE ANOTHER SHIP

"Portion of High Seas Fleet" Captures the Lestris and Takes Her to Port.

BERLIN HAILS NEW ACTIVITY

Hears Craft Was Taken Near Coast of England—Out at Sea, London Contends.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7.—The official report that part of the German High Seas Fleet captured the British steamer Lestris, from Liverpool, not far from the English coast and took it into a German port as a prize, arouses satifaction here as indicating continued success of a new form of naval activity, particularly as this is the second case within a week of a British steamer's being captured.

Further reported activities of German torpedo boats include holding up the Danish steamer Flora, bound for England, and taking it into Swinemünde for investigation. This is a possible foreshadowing of a new phase of warfare at sea.

Despite the all-absorbing allied offensive, naval developments warrant increasing interest. The submarine propaganda has so far made no alarming headway, however, and seems unlikely to become a live issue, at least until the present general allied offensive is over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—An Admiralty official, speaking to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today of the capture by Germans of the British steamers Lestris and Brussels within a week, said it could in no way be construed as meaning that the British hold on the seas had been weakened as Germans assert.

The two instances, he said, must be taken simply as isolated cases and something that may happen despite the strictest vilgance of the British Admiralty. Since the Jutland battle, he explained, the Germans have been absolutely bottled up except for small craft that occasionally are able to steal out when they find an opportunity, which, however, is rare.

The British are unable to keep every part of the sea patrolled at one time, and it is only when a gap is opened up that the Germans can chance running out with war craft.

The Brussels's capture might be regarded, the official said, as an incident for which the Admiralty was in no way responsible for the vessel was taking her own chances outside the track of the patrol. The Lestris incident was a mere chance, he said, the steamer being seized considerably out at sea and not, as Germans state, near the British coast. In any event, the capture of the Lestris, being an isolated case, could in no way be taken as showing success of any new German tactics or weakness of the British patrol.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—Official announcement was made today as follows:

"The British steamship Lestris, from Liverpool, has been held up by a portion of the German High Seas Fleet, not far from the English coast, and seized as a prize."

BOYS IN AUSTRIA PRAYING FOR PEACE

Son of Murdered Archduke Forms a League Which Draws 14,000 Members.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—A Vienna dispatch says that Prince Maximilian Hohenberg, son of the murdered Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, has founded the "Youths' Association of Prayer for a Speedy and Favorable Peace." The association has already 14,000 members.

Prince Maximilian Hohenberg is 14 years old. He is the son of the Princess Sophie Hohenberg, the morganatic wife of the Archduke Ferdinand, who was assassinated with her husband at Sarajevo.

Cesare's cartoons now appear daily in The New York Evening Post—Daily 5c. Saturday 5c.—Adv.

FRANCE HAS BEGUN TRADE DRIVE HERE

Society Backed by $100,000,000 to Aid Exchange of Products with America.

WILL CUT OUT MIDDLEMEN

New Body to Guarantee Quality and Delivery on One Side and Payment on the Other.

The welding of a new economic and commercial link between this country and France was announced last night by Dr. Arnaud Rosenthal, American representative of the French Society for Commercial Development, who sails today at 3 P. M. on the Rochambeau, to make his report to the members of the society in Paris.

The organization was formed a short time ago to bring the commerce of this country into direct touch with that of France, and has backing of more than $100,000,000. Its principal object is to eliminate all middlemen and brokers, so that buyers on both sides may deal directly with producers.

Details of the plans of the society were given by Dr. Rosenthal, acting on the advice of the Department of Commerce, to a TIMES reporter.

"In France we have always had trouble with middlemen and brokers when doing business with the United States," he said, "and my people finally decided to form the society and establish direct connections with all the important trade centres of your country. They sent me here for that purpose, and during the five months I have been in your country I have attended every trade congress or meeting of manufacturers and merchants in every city I was able to reach. In all these places I met the leaders in their various lines and made arrangements with them to handle their goods direct through the society.

More than $100,000,000 Backing.

"We have had equitable trade arrangements with all the countries of Europe and South America, as well as many others, for many years, and now we hope to have them with the United States. The bank behind our society has more than $100,000,000 capital and will act for both parties in each transaction. It will pay cash for goods here in New York and, if necessary, will carry the merchant in France until he makes payment. Furthermore, the society will guarantee to the merchant in France that all goods he buys are exactly as represented. He will only pay for the money he uses and a very small commission on the handling of the goods, which will be guaranteed by the society from the time they are bought until they reach his shelves or factory.

"This method, in addition to affording absolute protection to both buyer and seller, will eliminate at least two commissions. I say two, but there have usually been more. In many cases where France has been forced to buy materials or goods during the war, we have had to pay as many as seven commissions.

"The plans of the society call for an immense 'trade bourse,' devoted to United States commerce, and this will be housed in a large building, the plans for which are already drawn. In this building there will be all the cable and telephone facilities needed for doing modern business, and there will be demonstration, exhibition, and selling rooms. The goods for sale will be placed there by American firms, and our merchants may go there and make their purchases. When the orders are booked the transactions will be turned over to the society, which will be responsible for everything, and will make the delivery at the stores or warerooms of the buyers.

"In addition to all these trade facilities, the building will contain clubrooms, restaurants, and everything that a visiting merchant or manufacturer might need to make his stay in Paris both pleasant and profitable.

Victims of Middlemen.

"In France we have realized that American firms wanted foreign trade, and that since the war they have gone to great lengths to acquire it. But they have been victimized by the brokers and commission men, and the result is that they are as dissatisfied as we are with our trade with the United States. By availing themselves of the organization of the society all this will be eliminated and the trade between the United States and France will be put upon a permanent basis of mutual and fair profit.

"The society will also build a line of

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH TAKE CONTALMAISON

But Are Later Driven Out, Though Prussian Guards Are Overwhelmed.

HAIG'S MEN ENTER OVILLERS

Terrific Battle Is Still Raging for the Possession of This Village.

NEW LA BOISSELLE GAINS

Trenches on a Mile Front Are Carried—Stronger Grip Is Taken on Leipsic Redoubt.

"I Am Proud of My Troops," King George Tells Gen. Haig

LONDON, July 7.—This message was sent by King George to General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops on the Franco-Belgian front:

"Please convey to the army under your command my sincere congratulations on the result achieved in the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops. None could have fought more bravely."

General Haig, in replying, said:

"All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your Majesty's confidence and praise."

LONDON, Saturday, July 8.—Resuming the offensive with great vigor east of Albert, the British troops yesterday made notable gains on the battlefront from near Thiepval southward and eastward to the east of Contalmaison.

The British began their new attack at dawn. The heavy artillery had been brought up to new positions and battered the German defenses. This bombardment extended as far northward as La Bassée and Armentières, and, according to unofficial advices, was particularly intense. British long-range guns shelled the German positions and the roads in their rear.

When the British infantry advanced the Germans almost at the same time launched heavy forces against the British trenches near the Ancre.

A German trench on a front of 1,000 yards, east of La Boisselle, was carried by the British early in the day. In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison, also, the British made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of lost ground in the early fighting.

Strong pressure was continued by the British troops all day, and at nightfall General Haig was able to announce successes at five different points.

South of Thiepval a further part of a strong position, known as Leipsig Redoubt, was taken. A British brigade forced its way into Ovillers and is now contesting possession of it.

East of La Boisselle the British gains were extended to a front of nearly 2,000 yards and a depth of 500 yards. North of Fricourt the British drove the Germans from two woods and captured three lines of trenches.

Hard Fight at Contalmaison.

At Contalmaison and east of there a particularly strong advance was made. An attempt by the Prussian Guards to stem the British tide at that point was crushed by gunfire and 700 prisoners of various regiments were taken. Contalmaison was stormed, but was retaken by the Germans, who returned in great force.

The Franco-German front was extremely quiet all day while the severe fighting was going on to the northward.

British correspondents with the army send this account of the offensive:

"Hard fighting started today as soon as dawn broke and is still continuing. Some of our troops made a brilliant attack on Contalmaison, and succeeded in capturing about 500 prisoners. The enemy counterattacked with five battalions of the Third Prussian Guard division, who suffered great losses. Some of these men, who fell into our hands, commented on the accuracy and intensity of our artillery fire.

"In a separate attack we obtained a footing in Mametz Wood.

"On the left of this attack our troops made an advance in the neighborhood of Ovillers and La Boisselle, and much improved our positions.

"On the northern part of our front the enemy heavily bombarded some trenches held by Canadians, and their guns were also active about Loos."

In the opinion of British observers, the head of the German General Staff must be faced with difficult and perplexing problems at the present moment. He must decide how to meet the new, coordinated strategy of the Allies and how best to utilize Germany's available military resources.

Never before in the history of the war has Germany been called upon to meet a strong double offensive on both the western and eastern fronts. General Haig's "We resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn," coming with the opening of a new offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg by General Evert of the Russian Army, is a new experience for the German staff.

The seriousness of the crisis seems to be reflected in the paucity of information given to the German public in the official bulletins.

In addition to inflicting losses on the Germans in men, guns, and territory, the Anglo-French offensive is reported to have compelled them to withdraw some of their forces from the Verdun front. Consequently it is expected in

London that the army, which for nearly five months withstood the German attacks in that region, will have some relief from continual fighting.

Little is yet known of the casualties suffered in the British offensive. The first list published last night names over 200 officers, 25 of whom were killed. It says that 1,700 men were killed or wounded. Among the dead was Colonel Robert Jeffray Douglas.

Haig's Account of the Day.

An official report of the British operations of yesterday, issued last night, says:

8:44 P. M.—Despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy, our infantry, well assisted by our artillery, have pushed their advance with the utmost gallantry throughout this morning and gained several important successes.

South of Thiepval, after a fierce preliminary bombardment, a further portion of the immensely strong work, known as the Leipsic redoubt, was carried by assault. This redoubt is situated in a salient of the German line and the enemy has exerted all his ingenuity over its fortification during the last twenty months.

Further south one of our brigades, attacking from the west, forced its way across 500 yards of the German front-line trenches into the enemy's defences in Ovillers. Fierce fighting is now in progress for possession of the village.

Following our successes of last night to the east of La Boisselle, we advanced our line over a maze of German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards.

North of Fricourt, linking up with the above attack, we drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches.

About 10 A. M. the Prussian guards were thrown into the fight east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to force us back. The attack was crushed by our fire. The enemy subsequently fell back to the north, leaving 700 prisoners of various regiments in our hands. About noon our infantry carried the village of Contalmaison by storm, but were subsequently forced out again by a strong counter attack.

The enemy's casualties today must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops, retiring over the open, were caught by our artillery, and the village of Bazentin-le-Petit was heavily shelled at a time when it was seen to be full of German reserves.

An officer-prisoner states that his battalion came under a raking machine gun fire from one of our aeroplanes, which was flying over the battlefield at an altitude of 800 feet. Shortly afterward the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long range guns.

Heavy rain has been falling throughout the day, and the sodden ground and flooded state of the trenches added to the difficulty experienced by our troops.

This statement was issued by the British War Office this afternoon:

This morning in certain sectors of the battlefield east of Albert we resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn. The Germans at the same time launched heavy attacks on our new trenches in the vicinity of the Ancre and north of Fricourt, with the result that violent fighting is now in progress along the whole front between the Ancre and Montauban.

Up to the present several important tactical successes have been gained by our infantry in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, but northwest of Thiepval the enemy succeeded temporarily in regaining two or three hundred yards of lost ground.

An earlier communication said:

Last night the enemy heavily bombarded our new positions at Bernafay wood and Montauban and near La Boisselle, using in some places lachrymatory shells.

Eastward of La Boisselle, after severe fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy casualties, we captured another trench on a front of 1,000 yards, where we are now firmly established.

Southwest of Thiepval a determined attack on our new lines was completely crushed.

The enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Loos salient and opposite Hulluch. Our artillery shelled the enemy's communication trenches and billets at various places. We successfully sprang two mines opposite Auchy and Hulluch.

No Action on French Front.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

On both sides of the Somme there was no action of importance during the day.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

The night passed quietly on both sides of the Somme River.

German aeroplanes yesterday threw down several bombs on the open town of Lure. Eleven persons were killed and three were wounded. With the exception of one soldier all the victims were either women or children. This was an act of reprisal for our aerial activity of July 6, when one of our air squadrons threw down with success forty bombs on the railroad junction at Hem, to the west of Charleville. On the return trip from this point there were a number of engagements with German machines, in which our escorting aeroplanes took part. Two German machines were brought down, one near Mezieres and the other in the region of Leffincourt.

The statement of the German Headquarters staff reads:

On both sides of the Somme lively engagements continued throughout the night not unfavorably for us.

The region south of Contalmaison, Hem and Estrées witnessed the most severe fighting.

The Belgian communication reads:

In the course of the morning a rather violent artillery battle took place in the region of Nieuport and east of Ramscapelle. We have continued with success our bombardment of the German positions at Driegrachten and Steenstraete. Toward the close of the day lively fighting with bombs broke out toward Steenstraete and Boesinghe.

BRITISH ADVANCE FREES TYNE CAPTIVES

Men, Who Were Held in German Dugouts, Smile as They Walk With Former Captors.

PRESS CAMP WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 7.—Resisting counterattacks at Thiepval and Montauban, the British forces pressed the offensive at some points today, with the result that hard fighting developed. The village of Contalmaison became the main object of the efforts of both sides.

When one looked across the ruins of Fricourt and Mametz, Contalmaison was seen to be enveloped in smoke from the artillery concentration, which was as heavy as at any time since the advance began. Soon the proof of the success of the British storming the village was evident by the concentration of the German fire upon it, and a stream of 500 German prisoners being brought out.

With these prisoners were some members of the British Tyneside Battalion, who had been isolated in a previous attack, and held in the former German dugouts until another British attack rescued them. They were hungry and exhausted, but smiled as they walked beside their former captors.

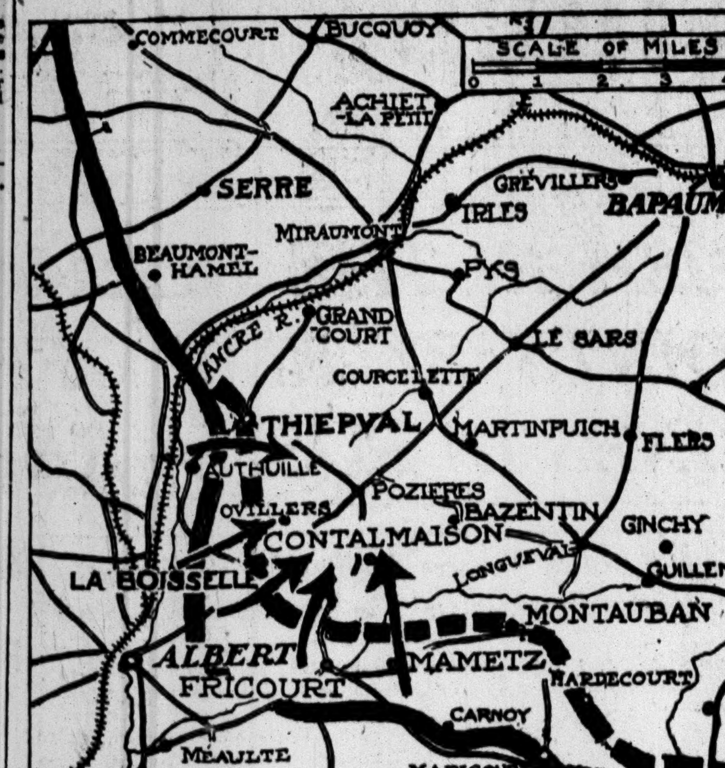
Later, the Germans took part of the village in a counterattack, but it is thought at this writing that they may be pressed out again from the whole neighborhood.

The British made plodding gains in front of the main and second line German trenches, while the Germans have evidently brought up heavy reinforcements, meaning to make a stubborn defense.

West of Contalmaison five battalions of the Third Prussian Guards' division attacked and were repulsed.

There were heavy rains this after-noon, and the troops struggled bravely in the mud and mire.

New Offensive on the British Front.



The arrows show the general direction of five successful attacks made by the British in the course of a general offensive on their front north of the Somme. The British forces link up with the French near Hardecourt.

The continuous black line indicates the approximate position of the battle front at the beginning of the first British offensive, and the broken line the approximate position at the end of it.

AEROPLANES TOUCH IN CLOUD.

British Airman Brings Back Word of a Miraculous Escape.

PRESS HEADQUARTERS WITH BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 7.—Out of the clouds this morning an aviator brought still another new wonder tale.

In the midst of a cloud there was a sudden shock. The machine trembled and leaped forward, but did not fall.

Turning, the aviator had a glimpse of another aeroplane disappearing in the mist.

A tip of a wing was torn off by the collision.

ALLIES SAY LINE WILL HOLD.

Paris Confident After the Fruitless German Attacks of Thursday.

PARIS, July 7.—Yesterday's defensive fighting has given almost as much satisfaction to the French as the previous day's captures, for, they say, it has clearly shown that the Allies are not only able to win positions from the Germans wherever they like, but also are able to hold those positions when won.

Military men here say that the soundness of the Brussiloff method is again demonstrated.

The Germans, who managed to gather considerable forces, partly, apparently, from the British front, where the pressure was lessened during the day, and partly from dépôts, delivered a series of violent attacks on two points. The first was between Hem and Maricourt, on the Clery Road. The second was on the extreme right, between Estrées and Belloy, their object being to drive a wedge between the French centre and right, where the French line crosses the Somme River, from Hem to Feuillieres, and between the extreme right and the rest of the French front. Success of these manoeuvres would have forced the retirement of the French line.

The German reaction, however, came to late. The French had time to strengthen their line thoroughly, advance and place in position heavy artillery, and bring up plentiful stocks of munitions. Consequently the attacking wave was caught in a whirlwind of machine gun fire from the trenches, and was shot to pieces by the "seventy-fives," while the German supports following and the reserves far in the rear were shattered by salvos from medium and heavy batteries.

The German infantry plodded forward again and again, but nowhere made any impression on the French lines. Rarely even did they get to grips with the occupants of the trenches, which accounts for the small number of prisoners taken. The Germans, say the reports, strove the whole day without effecting the slightest modification of the situation.

The French remain two and one-half miles from Peronne on the south side of the Somme, and four miles from that city on the north side of the river, and there are no formidable natural obstacles in the way of their occupation of the city when the French commander judges that the time is ripe to do so.

At the beginning of the battle there were behind the front assigned to the French attack twenty-seven German battalions, drawn from the 121st Division and from regiments of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Between July 1 and July 5 the German commanders sent up to the Peronne front four reserve divisions, of which two already are said to be virtually out of commission. The other reserves brought up from different points, between Rheims and the Somme, were of a most heterogeneous nature. One battalion of the Guard, which was annihilated, had been formed of companies from several different battalions.

The French officers say there can be no doubt that the rapidity of the French advance, if not the advance itself, took the Germans by surprise. This, they assert, is shown by their not having provided an adequate supply of reserves for such a contingency.

FRENCH PREPARE NEW DRIVE.

Will Begin as Soon as the British Advance Their Line.

PARIS, July 7.—Fighting was suspended along the French section of the line in Picardy today. The Germans were too badly hammered yesterday to be in a position to continue counterattacks, and the French were left unmolested to make careful preparations for the second phase of their offensive. In accordance with the new strategy of the Allies, the second thrust of the French will not begin until the British have advanced their line.

Another reason why the Germans were obliged to hold their hand was that they had not yet rearranged their communications, which were thrown out of gear by the rapidity of the first French drive. Chaulnes, the great junction on the Amiens-Rheims-Chaumont Transverse Railroad, upon which the Germans depended for concentrating troops, is no longer safe. Reinforcements and supplies are being detrained further east at Nesle, Voyennes, and Ham, which are being incessantly bombarded by French aeroplanes. The latter two stations were burned yesterday and the track was damaged.

During Thursday's fighting at Belloy, which the Germans attacked six times, the Seventeenth Bavarian Division suffered heavy losses. The most violent attack was made at 3 o'clock on a slight salient, which the French line forms between Belloy and Estrées. The attack was made by two regiments in massed formation. They struggled heroically through the curtain fire of the French artillery, which tore gaps in their ranks. They even made some way forward in the face of a hail of bullets from machine guns; but as soon as they came within striking distance, the Frenchmen sprang from the trenches and scattered the remnant of the brigade with the bayonet.

PIANO AND BED IN TRENCHES.

Luxuries of Germans Showed They Expected to Stay.

PARIS, July 7.—The work of sorting the booty taken by the French troops in the fighting at the Somme brings to light many curious facts. In the Mereaucourt woods a heavy German battery was found completely dismounted. The battery commander's shelter alone remained intact.

The luxury of the arrangements in the German positions on the Santerre plateau showed that they were thought impregnable. In the positions occupied by the battery mentioned were a piano, a brass bedstead and a complete hot and cold water supply.

The greatest booty fell to General Balfourier's famous "Iron Corps," which distinguished itself at Verdun. This corps took enough material to set up a whole army.

LIKENS BATTLE TO FOOTBALL.

"Once We've Beaten the Forwards, Backs Will Crumble," Says Officer.

A cablegram from the British Intelligence Office in London was given out at the British Consulate General yesterday. It said, in part:

"The news from the front continues optimistic, though every one knows that frontal attacks are not carried out without patience. One officer writes, 'Tell all the people at home that all is going fine. Tell them to be patient; there will be something to speak about before long again. Our fellows are on their game. Once we have beaten the forwards, their backs are bound to crumble.'

"The varied composition of the new armies is seen by taking obituary notices of fallen officers today. Of twenty names selected at random, the following are the occupations: One squire, two solicitors, five business men, one schoolboy, one Cambridge don, one Government servant, one doctor, one undergraduate, and six regular officers. Most of the regular officers are those who have been promoted from the ranks, and one writer states: 'It is a democratic army with a democratic chief that is fighting a democratic cause.'"

COL. MACHELL DIES IN BATTLE

Widow of British Officer Is a Cousin of the Kaiser.

LONDON, July 7.—Colonel Percy Wilfrid Machell of the Border Regiment has been killed in action in France.

His widow is a cousin of the German Emperor, being a daughter of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

LIEUT. SPALDING IS KILLED.

Adopted Son of the Late A. G. Spalding Dies in Action.

Lieutenant A. Goodwill Spalding of the Tenth Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and the adopted son of the late A. G. Spalding of Chicago, was killed on July 1 in action in France.

He was representing his father's sporting goods firm in Europe at the outbreak of the war, and in August, 1914, enlisted in the Coldstream Guards as a private. In December, 1915, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy for conspicuous bravery and then attached to the Fusiliers. He was 25 years old and was a graduate of Rajayoga College at Point Loma, Cal.

GLAD THEY SURRENDERED.

Prussians at Fricourt Admit Relief —Rival Guns Pulverize Town.

PARIS, July 7.—A French official observer, describing conditions in Fricourt after it had been taken by the British in the recent advance, says:

"Fricourt, like Montauban, presented a spectacle in ruins which were in a state of such complete disorder as to show the power of the new British heavy guns. It is now the Germans' turn to pulverize the ruins, and they are destroying what remains of the shattered relics.

"Everywhere are dead. Behind a demolished parapet a German grenadier still holds a grenade clutched in his dead hand. Further along is a group of three German infantrymen, torn to pieces by shells and then half covered by falling walls. In every corner and in the holes made by the shells are dead and still more dead. The air is heavy and infected with the odor of the bodies.

"ThTe battle continues not far off and grenade fighting is going on. We plainly hear the repeated explosions of these projectiles. German shells keep falling without cessation on the western end of the village.

"Back of the firing line we come across a group of prisoners from the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment of Prussian Infantry, of which an entire battalion has surrendered. We pause to interrogate them. I put the following questions to them:

"'Where were you before coming here?'

"'In the Champagne facing Tahure.'

"'How did you come north?'

"'By train two days ago.'

"'Why did you surrender so quickly?'

"'We were without shelter, and the artillery tore our ranks to pieces. We felt ourselves to be in such a complete state of inferiority that nothing remained but to surrender. We then made a hasty decision and raised the white flag.'

"'Did your commanders tell you of this offensive?'

"'No. When we started we believed we were going to Verdun. It was only when we were on the way that we learned we were to fight against the English.'

"'Are you satisfied to be out of the fight?'

"The answer was given enthusiastically in the affirmative."

Describing the character of the new Kitchener army which took part in the battle the observer gives this statement by a British officer:

"Three-quarters of my battalions are of the recently formed army. Only one of my battalions belongs to the old army, and yet when the test of battle came my new battalions could not be distinguished from the old. They manoeuvred with the same sureness and they moved with the expertness of veterans. This homogeneity of the old and the new pleased me greatly. Chiefs of other brigades had the same experience.

"The Germans had thought that this new army was a lot of amateur soldiers, but they found themselves deceived."

DRAFT BELGIANS LIVING IN GERMANY

Germans Defend Their Course, Says a Protest Filed by Minister Here.

SPAIN TRIED TO STOP IT

Now the Matter Is Called to the Attention of Neutrals—Repealed Belgian Law Invoked by Germans.

Emmanuel Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States, has filed with Secretary of State Lansing a protest in which it is charged, that Germany is forcing Belgians residing in Germany to enter the German Army and to fight against their countrymen, an act which, it is stated, violates Article 23 of The Hague Convention, of which Germany is one of the signatory powers, and "all the recognized rules of warfare." The protest takes the form of an official note to the Government of the United States.

"The Government of the King," says the note, "has, on various occasions, protested against the violations of the law of nations of which the German authorities have been guilty in Belgium. The German Government is now preparing to accomplish a particularly unjustifiable act; it has resolved to force a number of Belgian citizens to take up arms against their own country. Such an act has, in all times, been regarded as one of the most grave outrages that can be committed against a people, because it reaches even the conscience of the unfortunate victims."

The note then calls attention to "The Rules Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land" annexed to Convention IV. of The Hague Convention of 1907, which formally forbids such action on the part of any power signatory to that convention, stating that a belligerent is "forbidden to compel the nationals of a hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country."

Since February last, the note says, the Belgian Government has been advised that the German authorities have been claiming the right to draft into the military service of Germany Belgians of military age who have resided for a certain period on German territory. A large number of such drafts, it is charged, were made during the month of March.

Germany's Defense.

In response to the demands of the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, constantly reiterated, the German Government replied that it was confining itself to an application of an article of the Belgian Civil Code, "by virtue of which Belgian subjects residing abroad, without intention of returning, lose their nationality," and that the German Government "therefore considered that it was within its rights in drafting into the army as 'heimatlos' those who have fixed their residence in Germany."

"This argument," says the note, "falls to the ground upon a brief examination of the legislation now in force. The question of nationality is regulated in Belgium by the law of June 8, 1909, which does not, in any of its articles, provide for loss of the quality of Belgian on account of residence abroad without intention to return."

It is then pointed out that the article on which the German base their claim to draft Belgians, resident in Germany, into the Germany Army was abrogated in 1909.

It is a legal principle, the Minister adds, that forfeiture of citizenship cannot be presumed, and that under the Civil Code "the absence of intention to return must, therefore, be proven. * * * In the absence of such proof the Belgian subject would retain his nationality, no matter how long his sojourn has been in a foreign country, even though he were born in such foreign country and had never quitted it."

Since the article of the Civil Code on which the Germans rely was abrogated in June, 1909, "it is obviously necessary," the Belgian Government contends, "that the acts which of themselves preclude the intention to return should be prior to the abrogation of this legal stipulation; in case of contests by the parties interested, it is for the Belgian courts to decide."

Of the efforts of the Spanish Ambassador to Germany in behalf of the drafted Belgians the note says:

"When the Spanish Embassy called their attention to the fact that Article XVII. of the Civil Code was no longer in force, they replied simply that they were not unaware of that fact, but that they thought themselves within their rights in applying the article to all Belgians established in Germany prior to June 8, 1909.

No Judicial Test Applied.

"Thus, for a Belgian to have fixed his domicile in Germany before the promulgation of the present law is deemed sufficient reason for the German Government to presume and to decide on its own authority, even in the face of appearances to the contrary, that he has abandoned his own country with the intention of never seeing it again. The interested party denies such intention, but his denials are in vain. There is not the slightest effort to produce proof; no recourse to the competent judicial power. The majority of our fellow-countrymen in Germany have gone there to engage in commerce or to manage industrial enterprises, and this circumstance at once excludes any application to them of Article XVII. of the Civil Code; all of them have satisfied their military obligations in Belgium, which implies, beyond doubt, the intention of remaining faithful to their native land; a great number of them, as the German authorities know, have temporarily interrupted their stay in the empire in order to go and serve in our army, which indicates an undeniable intention to return; questioned by the Burgomasters of their communes, they have all expressed their determination to remain Belgian. Finally, the German authorities, themselves, have since the commencement of hostilities, treated them as subjects of an enemy power. Nevertheless, the Imperial Government has resolved to enroll them in its army; and, in spite of absence of proof, in spite of evidence to the contrary, in spite of their denials, it insists that they have definitively abandoned their native country.

"If current events do not render superfluous any further demonstration in that respect, the preceding statement of facts will in itself be sufficient to enlighten public opinion in regard to the juridical arguments of the German Government.

"Moreover, the King's Government has grave reason to believe that the new measures have been applied to Belgians who left their native country several years after the promulgation of the law of June 8, 1909. This is proof that Article XVII. of the Civil Code has been cited only in order to give an appearance of justification to the most inexcusable attack upon the law of nations."

Because of the fact that the Spanish Government has not been successful in its efforts to secure the liberation of Belgians drafted into the German Army, the Belgian Government, the note concludes, considered it its duty to bring the matter to the attention of the allied and neutral Governments, and "to protest to them energetically against the unprecedented outrage of which a large number of its nationals have been made victims."

NEW ATTACHE UNKNOWN.

Washington Hasn't Heard of Transfer of German Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Athens report that Baron von Senarclens-Grancy, Naval Attaché to the German Legation in Greece, has been transferred to Washington to take the place of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, as Naval Attaché, lacks official confirmation in Washington. Acting Secretary of State Polk said tonight that this Government had not been sounded or informed regarding such a transfer.

If Germany contemplates the transfer of its naval attaché from Greece to this country safe conduct for his voyage across the Atlantic would have to be asked, otherwise it would not be possible for him to come—unless, indeed, he should make the journey in a submarine.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The British part of the western offensive, which has been held up for the last three days, is slowly being carried out. The French had carried their lines to the point where a much greater advance would have put their line in danger of being outflanked. The pause in the French advance, aside from being necessary in order that ammunition might be brought up and the new positions strengthened and consolidated, is at least advisable from the standpoint of giving the British time to swing into position. Yesterday's British reports show that this the British are beginning to do.

The line as it exists now is full of salients, large and small. One of these, projecting into the British lines, has its apex north of Fricourt, the end of one side just north of Montauban and the end of the other at Ovillers. A cord connecting these two points would pass through Contalmaison.

This salient the British are attempting to snuff out and have almost succeeded. They pushed up yesterday to the outskirts of Contalmaison, and at one stage of the fighting took possession of the village, only to lose it later by a German counterattack. North of Fricourt they have also moved their lines up, while at Montauban they have stood fast. The result is the formation of a deep bend in the line which, when it grows deeper, they can attack from the sides.

This has become a favorite method of attack for all the Allies and seems to be the least expensive way of gaining ground. It is one of the many things that the Allies have learned from the Germans, who practiced it first on a large scale in the great Russian drive of a year ago. For miles and miles in that operation, the Germans would drive deep into the Russian lines on either side of a particularly strong point, and when they were deep enough on the sides would suddenly turn and crush in the flanks. This pinching process was almost invariably successful, and it is just what the British and French are doing now.

The works about Thiepval are still giving the British a great deal of trouble, and, although they have reported a very marked advance in other parts of the line between that village and Montauban, at Thiepval itself they have apparently been held in place. If, however, the British can straighten out their line between Montauban and Thiepval, they will have wiped out a large corner of the deep hollow left in the line by von Kluck nearly two years ago. This will do much, also, to put the French on safe ground and permit them to go ahead without danger.

The greatest progress that is being made, however, is not by the French nor by the British, but by the Russians. This introduces an inquiry that has made all of the military writers of both Europe and America wonder. That is, Why have not the allied powers seen before that their strategy should have at its base the idea of an attack on all fronts and that nothing could be gained by attacks on different sectors at different times? It is obvious that when an interior power or set of powers, with excellent railroad systems and naturally interior lines of communication, is attacked at any one point, it is a relatively simple matter to send troops from a central point to the point of attack.

There is one way and only one way to beat it. That is, to attack at so many points on the circle that no troops can be spared for one point without running grave danger of the line cracking at some other point. There is no other answer.

It has taken the Allies a long time to admit that established strategical principle. The trouble has been, however, the lack of co-operation. It has been in only the last few months, in fact, since the Allied General Staff was formed and held meetings in Paris, that a strong centralized plan was formed wherein unity of control was the all important feature. Its effect is now being shown.

There is but one front where an attack is not in progress, and that is at Saloniki. If the Allies follow out the policy of the last month, the attack from Saloniki should begin in about a week. It will take the Germans about two weeks to concentrate the available forces in the west to face the British and French, and in the east to face Russia. The latter concentration has been made, the former is well under way. As soon as this is done, and the lines on all other fronts are in such shape that they cannot be weakened, adherence to the allied plan will dictate the new offensive.

To return to Russia and the effect this policy is having on the Russian battles, one finds that the Teutons, instead of growing stronger, as they always seemed to have done previously, are growing weaker. For example, in Volhynia, a pitched battle has been in progress for weeks between Lutsk and Czartorysk. The Russian forward movement was halted, and the Germans, for a while, gained ground. Now it is beginning to appear that the Germans have lost the fight and have had to give way. Between Kolki and Czartorysk the Germans admit having retired from a small salient, due to pressure on its sides.

In this retirement, however, the Russians report having captured over 7,000 men. Nothing coud show more clearly that the Russians are ready to throw into a fight where and when they are needed more than enough men to offset superior German efficiency. After all, the essence of all strategy is to have at the right point at the right time more men than one's opponent. In this the Russians are succeeding because the Germans have not enough men to send to any threatened point. This is the advantage and the logical consequence of the many-sided attacks.

Interest in the Russian movements still centres in Galicia in spite of the large numbers of prisoners that are being taken in other sectors. The Russians here have carried through successfully a local but, at the same time, one of the most amazing coups of the war.

Their line of advance south of the Pruth was carrying them along the railroad from Kolomea to Delatyn. The latter was the immediate objective, since it is the point where the railroad into Hungary splits into two parts, one going to Kolomea and the other to Stanislau. As long as the Austrians held this road their line of retreat was open and reinforcements from Hungary could be sent north. It seemed impossible for Delatyn to hold out more than a day or two more if the rate of the Russian advance was maintained.

In some way, however, a large Russian force made a wide detour which escaped the notice of the Austrian scouts and suddenly appeared at Mikuliczyn, half way between Delatyn and Korosmezo, and almost without opposition seized the railroad. This is the only railroad, which crosses the Carpathians between Kolomea and Stryj. Therefore in a stretch of 100 kilometers (62 miles) there is not a road south of the Dneister available for Austrian use.

This is one of the hardest blows Austria has been dealt in the recent fighting. Stanislau is doomed to fall into Russian hands again, and that in a short time.

As to the predicament that Austria finds herself in on account of the Russian success, it is sufficient that the Austrians have attempted to obtain authority to call to the colors men between the age of fifty-six and sixty years. From the first records of warfare down to the present time wars have always been fought by young men. There has never been a case in recorded history where men of such age have been fighting. That Austria should think it necessary to call them shows the condition of her reserves. It shows also that Brussiloff is nearer to obtaining a decision than any other commander has been since the beginning of the war. A decision will be reached if Austria is eliminated. It is to this end that the Russians are approaching.

GERMANY COMPLAINS OF UNDERSEA ATTACK

Submarine Issue May Be Revived by Report of Allies' Operations in Baltic.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7.—A report is circulated by the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau that nine German merchantmen bound for Swinemünde were attacked without warning by an enemy submarine south of Oeland Island, a torpedo track and the streaks of air bubbles being clearly seen. It gains the character of an official document of international importance by the appended comment that, "It is hereby ascertained that peaceful German merchantmen have been attacked without warning by an enemy submarine from under water."

It seems not impossible that this obvious going on record may only be one link in a chain of proofs of the Entente's alleged violation of international law, which may take the form of an imperial memorandum to the interested neutral Governments, with an intimation that if the Allies, and particularly England, persist in breaking international laws, Germany may be itself forced to take reprisals in self-defense, at the same time serving notice that the time may come when Germany will be forced to make use of the full reservation of the future liberty of action expressly made in the last submarine note. Emphasis is being laid here on the fact that Germany by no means bound her hands forever, nor allowed the effective submarine weapon to be wrested from her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Vorwärts, the central organ of the German Socialists, reports that the Conservative and Agrarian newspapers are endeavoring to exploit England's decision regarding the Declaration of London in their campaign in favor of a ruthless submarine war.

These newspapers contend that England's action means she will no longer pay a certain amount of consideration to the trade of neutrals, and they argue that it is consequently expedient and justifiable for Germany to cease paying any heed to neutrals. The Post, the organ of the free conservative party, says England's decision in respect of the Declaration of London is "a complete charter entitling us to adopt and apply in a ruthless manner all the instruments of war at our disposal."

Vorwärts itself protests most emphatically against "this dangerous propaganda."

A protest has been raised against the resolutions of the National Liberals in Saxony, who demand submarine warfare and annexation. The Central Committee of the Socialist Party in Saxony has issued a statement in which it says it feels the necessity of protesting in the strongest manner possible against "endeavors directed toward annexation," for "they cannot but stimulate the resistance of countries waging war against Germany and prolong the war until all belligerents are exhausted."

TWO AMERICANS WOUNDED.

Ambulance Drivers Injured by a Shell at Verdun.

PARIS, July 7.—A six-inch shell, which burst near the Richard Norton section of the American Automobile Ambulance on the Verdun front, wrecked one of the ambulance cars, and fragments of the shell struck the two American drivers. Harry Howard Hollingshead of Sparta, N. J., received a flesh wound in the left forearm, and Jacob Wendell of New York, formerly of Sandridgebury, England, was wounded in the back.

None of the French wounded in the ambulance was struck by the shell fragment. The Norton section of the American Ambulance was filled with French wounded at the time. Mr. Wendell's mother was Miss Kendall of Washington, D. C.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

London Reports the Gannet, Unarmed, Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, July 7.—The British steamship Gannet of London has been sunk. She was unarmed.

SOME GERMAN CITIES DEFY FOOD DICTATOR

Insist on Their Right to Buy Their Own Supplies Without Asking Permission.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Information reaches The Hague that for several weeks there has been continuous friction between the authorities of several German cities and the Central Purchasing Bureau. The municipalities claim the right to buy their own food and household articles without asking permission of the Central Bureau.

There was an outburst last week in the Hanover City Council, several members of which accused the Central Bureau of boycotting the city, which was unable to obtain butter, sausage, and hams, notwithstanding the fact that some places in the vicinity were sufficiently supplied. It was argued that it was physically impossible for one bureau to control all municipalities.

Cologne, Dresden, Chamnitz, and other cities already are buying supplies independently, having representatives in Holland for that purpose.

As potatoes are scarce in Germany, while the supply of rye is sufficient, Adolph von Batocki, head of the Food Regulation Board, has decided that it will not be necessary to mix potato meal in war bread.

A census of rubber stocks has revealed large quantities in the frontier districts, which are supposed to have been smuggled into the country. The Central Bureau has seized all this rubber, paying for it at the rate of 5 marks a kilogram.

The bureau for the protection of German mercantile credits abroad has issued lists of certified German claims on foreign debtors and admitted foreign claims on German firms for the purpose of facilitating settlements of balances. These lists are free to approved neutral firms.

BRITISH EXPORTS GROW.

Increase of $35,000,000 in June Over 1914 Record.

LONDON, July 7.—The Board of Trade figures for June show that imports increased £11,027,000, and that exports increased £14,041,000. Exports were higher than in any month since January of 1914, and £7,000,000 in excess of July of 1914, the last month before the beginning of the war.

The principal increases in imports were: Food, £5,000,000; wood oils, fats, and chemicals, £6,000,000. The increase in exports was principally in manufactured goods, of which £3,500,000 was cotton textiles, £1,250,000 woolens, and £2,000,000 iron and steel.

FRANCE HAS BEGUN TRADE DRIVE HERE

Continued from Page 1.

steamships that will sail direct from United States ports to those of France. There will no longer be the stop in England with the English commission to pay. Plans for these vessels are already under way and before the end of the war the first of them will probably arrive in New York.

"I have made arrangements for the products of the great natural resources of the United States in every city I visited. In New Orleans I arranged for cotton and oil and other products of the Southern portion of the country. In Pittsburgh I arranged for iron and steel, and here I have made arrangements for the products that look to this port for their natural outlet.

"I have been very pleased with my treatment all over the United States, and found that everywhere manufacturers were looking forward, exactly as we in France do, to the re-establishment of permanent trade after the war."

Dr. Rosenthal will return here within a month, and will make his headquarters in this city. He served during the first year of the war with the aviation corps of the French Army. His faith in the outcome of the war is shown by the fact that he considers Germany will cease to be a factor in world trade after it is over.

GERMANS CONTINUE THIAUMONT ATTACKS

Repeated Assaults Enable Them to Win Near Vaux, But French Regain Ground.

LONDON, July 7.—Strong and repeated attacks were made by the German troops today on the French positions at Thiaumont, northeast of Verdun. They obtained a footing in the French advanced trenches, but were driven out by a counterattack, according to the official statement of the French War Office.

The guns on both sides were active on the left and right banks of the Meuse last night, especially on the Thiaumont earthwork and in the Fleury and Chenois sections. A small German attack on the French trenches at the Le Pretre Woods failed.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne a surprise attack attempted by the enemy during the night at Moulin-Sous-Touvent completely failed.

On the right bank of the Meuse fairly spirited fighting occurred during the day. The Germans launched several attacks successively in the region of Thiaumont, which were preceded by a bombardment of our position. In one of these attacks they succeeded in obtaining a footing in our advanced trenches, but our counterattack, delivered about 2 o'clock, enabled us to re-establish our line, which reaches to the immediate neighborhood of the Thiaumont work.

All other attempts of the enemy to advance in this sector were repulsed by the fire of our mitrailleuses and cost him serious losses.

A very violent artillery bombardment continues in the sector north of Souville and in the region of La Laufée.

The usual cannonading is in progress on the rest of the front.

The afternoon report of the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there was an intermittent bombardment last night, while on the right bank the artillery fighting became very violent in the vicinity of the Thiaumont Work and in the sectors of Fleury and Chenois.

At the Le Pretre Wood the enemy yesterday delivered a small attack upon one of our trenches, but they were at once driven out of the position, where they succeeded in gaining lodgment. In this same sector a surprise attack by us was in all respects successful along a front of 200 yards. Our grenade throwers cleaned out the trench of the enemy and we brought back some prisoners.

The German Headquarters report says:

East of the Meuse French attacks, delivered on a wide front against our positions on the Froide Terre ridge and on the woods southwest of Fort de Vaux, failed, with considerable losses to the enemy.

On the remainder of the front there were many nocturnal patrol engagements.

Southwest of Valenciennes we captured a French aeroplane. Near Péronne and southwest of Rouziere enemy aeroplanes were forced to land in an aerial battle.

As the result of aerial battles during June the German loses in such battles were two aeroplanes; shot down from earth, one aeroplane; missing, four aeroplanes. Total, seven aeroplanes.

The French and British lost in aerial battles twenty-three aeroplanes; shot down from earth, ten aeroplanes; involuntary landings within our lines, three aeroplanes; landings for the purpose of dropping spies, one aeroplane. Total, thirty-seven aeroplanes, twenty-two of which are in our possession.

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ITALIANS PUSHING ON.

Rome Reports Capture of Several New Austrian Positions.

ROME, July 7.—The Italian offensive is being pressed strongly and in various sectors further progress has been made. The official account of these operations from the War Office today follows:

Between the Adige and the Astico there is intense activity on the part of the artillery, particularly the enemy's batteries, which are bombarding the slopes of Monte Majo. North of the Posina the enemy still resists our attacks on Monte Cimone, while our artillery continues to make progress along the Rio Freddo and Astico valleys.

On the Sette Comuni Plateau we renewed the attack, with the support of our artillery, on the strongly fortified line of the enemy from Monte Interrotto to Monte Campigoletto. We captured two important points of the enemy's defenses near Casera Zebio and Malza Pozza, taking 359 prisoners, including five officers and three machine guns. Violent attacks against the positions we had just captured were driven back with heavy loss to the enemy.

In the Campelle Valley we continued to dislodge hostile detachments from the slopes east of the Maso and took 103 prisoners. On the remainder of this front the artillery was active.

In the Monfalcone sector the enemy attempted to deliver two attacks against our new positions east of Sels, but was driven back at the point of the bayonet, leaving about thirty prisoners in our hands.

RUSSIANS FORCE BACK THE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

line trenches. Violent counterattacks by the Germans are continuing.

East of Baranovichi the enemy undertook several attacks.

Berlin Admits Loss of Salient.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—A salient of the German line in Volhynia projecting toward Czartorysk has been abandoned under superior pressure by the Russians and a new line of defense selected, it was announced today by the War Office in the following bulletin:

Army group of General von Linsingen: A corner of our lines protruding toward Czartorysk has been abandoned on account of superior pressure on its sides near Kostiukovka and west of Kolki and a new line of defense selected.

On both sides of Sokul Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses.

West and southwest of Lutsk the situation is unchanged.

TEUTONS' CASE SERIOUS, SAYS A DUTCH PAPER

Travelers in Holland Pessimistic—Military and Food Conditions Alike Menacing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—"The present situation is extremely critical for the Central Powers" is today's comment by the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant on the general situation in the Eastern and Western theatres of war—an avowal, which is significant, coming from the most important pro-German newspaper in Holland and one of the few foreign journals allowed to circulate in Germany and Belgium.

That this judgment is generally appreciated in Germany is shown by the fact that Berlin newspapers on Wednesday evening had not arrived in Holland today, presumably being stopped by the military censorship.

Every German who has arrived in Holland within the last forty-eight hours has shown extraordinary pessimism as to the position of the Empire near the beginning of the third year of the war. The Kaiser is said to be traveling from one front to the other, having conferences with his generals. Each refuses to allow his front to be short of men. Meanwhile the situation in Germany is terrible. I have seen letters from Germans, written in code in order to escape the censorship, saying that the food situation, despite the dictators and the mass feeding, grows worse every day, and that popular dissatisfaction is growing apace. The semi-official agency, Correspondenz Norden, says today: "Rainy weather makes probable a delay in the ripening of the harvest. There is disquietude about the Empire's grain supplies."

"Our situation is becoming very annoying," a German merchant said to me today. "If the Allies' pressure continues steadily, with due force, I do not see how we can resist more than two months."

RUSSIANS' DARING DASH.

Crossed Mountain Ridge to Cut the Delatyn Railroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent sends the following:

"Of all the Russian armies now so vigorously fighting, Letchitsky's troops have for the moment the richest savor of sheer adventure. Up in the Carpathians, with the great peaks of Chernogora and Jablonitza gleaming above them in the sunshine, they are joyfully outmanoeuvring the remains of General Pflanzer's army.

"It seemed inevitable after the capture of Potok, Czarmy, and Sadzawka, both at a distance of six miles from Delatyn, that they should take Delatyn itself, but they have done an unexpectedly clever and daring thing in advancing sheer over the mountain ridge and dropping into the valley of the Upper Pruth on to the Marmaross-Sziget Railway, at Mikuliczyn, a point 11 miles south of Delatyn and only 10 miles from the pass to Korosmezo, where Hungary begins.

"This manoeuvre will not only bar the way to further reinforcements from Hungary, but cut off whatever Austrians may still be left in Delatyn. At the same time the line of the Austrian defense on the right bank of the Dniester north of Obertyn and slightly northeast of Kolomea has been broken down, the Austrian defenders fleeing, and the pursuit should bring Letchitsky's right wing on to the railway near Tysmenica and within a very short distance of Stanislau.

"The fall of this line, coupled with the locking up of the Marmaross-Sziget railway, makes it possible for Letchitsky to swing round his front for a vigorous advance northwestward along the Carpathians."

RETREAT INTO RUMANIA.

Austrians Say Pflanzer's Army Is Reduced to a Few Regiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A message from Bucharest states that many groups of Austrian soldiers with arms and equipment continue to arrive in Rumania, where they are interned in a camp at Dobrudja.

These fugitives state that the armies of General Pflanzer-Baltin are reduced to a few regiments without artillery.

The inhabitants of Transylvania refuse to furnish food to the troops and are leaving the wounded to die. The authorities are impotent in face of the anarchy to which the country is a prey.

GERMANS RELY ON BIG GUNS.

Also Preserve Extraordinary Morale on Russian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUTSK, July 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Fighting on this front continues day by day with little variation. The Germans appear to be unable to realize why their prescription for defeating Russians in all the last year's operations is apparently a failure this year. In any event, they are repeating daily their scheme of concentrating artillery at strategic points, then assaulting repeatedly with heavy masses of infantry, but for weeks they met with almost universal failure. It is true their heavy guns create great losses and enable them frequently to take positions which practically without exception are retaken by the Russian counterattacks.

Probably the heaviest fighting has been near Rozhishche, where, as the General commanding in that sector informed me at luncheon yesterday, the Germans had eighty heavy guns so placed as to bear on any point on his line.

The battles here continue without intermission, heaping up thousands of German dead daily, but having no effect on the Russian lines. At last there are indications that the Germans are unable to support this sector heavily with reinforcements. They show a tendency to rely increasingly on their artillery superiority, without which the Russians would probably rapidly sweep them back.

The Germans now appear to maintain an extraordinary morale in spite of their losses. One sees extremely few prisoners, and they are then due largely to the fact that the Germans fight until the last.

In the second place, the bitterness is so great on account of their methods of war.

The Russians are therefore not disposed to take many prisoners. Besides, the Germans are so unreliable after being taken that it requires a large force of guards to accompany them to the rear. I learned yesterday of a case where a block of Germans attacked their guards, who, assisted by Austrians, suppressed the outbreak.

"On the road to the rear I have talked during the last few days with many Austrians taken on the various points of the front. All are unanimous in the statements that Austria is finished, the entire nation being united in demanding peace at the earliest possible moment. When unsupported by Germans the state of things is such that every day the Russians bring in thousands of prisoners from some part of the front.

Activities on the neighboring army on the north and of General Lechitsky on the far southern front gave rise to the belief here that the Germans will not in the future be able to shift troops further on this front, and now it is merely a question of letting them wear themselves out in futile attacks on the rock-like line of the army here.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

WORKERS FOR PEACE RETURN TO SEE FORD

Rev. Charles F. Aked and Miss Balch Will Consult Him on Future Action.

VARIOUS PLANS SUGGESTED

Officials of Two Warring Nations Are Said to be Willing to Receive Envoys.

STOCKHOLM, July 7. (via London.)—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco and Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College, American delegates to the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, which is the outgrowth of Henry Ford's peace expedition and has been sitting in Stockholm, sailed for home today on the Frederik VIII. to consult Mr. Ford regarding further work for peace.

Several proposals concerning the future activities of the conference have been discussed here, but the delegates think the final decision should be made by Mr. Ford. One suggestion is to combine the conference with the peace forces recently organized in the United States. Miss Balch has the particular mission to consult with these agencies and explain the more recent work of the Stockholm conference.

Another proposal is that the labors of the conference be divided and that a separate committee sit at The Hague, its members being authorized to travel and get into personal touch with the warring Governments. Considerable progress already has been made along this line, in that several distinguished Europeans known to be persona grata to the different belligerents have signified willingness to act as intermediaries when the time is propitious.

It is also known that some officials of two warring nations have expressed readiness to receive such envoys in an unofficial capacity. The conference regards this as a distinct step forward, and the suggestion has been made that all efforts be centred on this phase, which is more or less diplomatic and therefore secret.

There are many in the conference, however, who believe the propaganda work of recent weeks should be continued. This consists of sending out pamphlets, arranging peace demonstrations, and so forth.

Dr. Aked, in particular, urges the quieter diplomatic course, with the employment of the services of emissaries who could travel to the various countries and explain what the people and officials of other nations think of peace proposals. Even if peace is far distant, it is believed such exchanges always would prove valuable in leading ultimately to some sort of an agreement. Dr. Aked promised to remain at Stockholm for six months. This time has expired, and if the diplomatic phase of the peace work is not to be undertaken he probably will return to his pastoral work in the United States.

It is not known definitely how long Miss Balch will be away, but in organizing peace efforts here, particularly with reference to having neutral Governments act, the conference has been confronted always with the question as to what is being done along that line in America, and Miss Balch may remain there for some time to bring about co-operation on the part of American organizations. The smaller European neutrals have all told the conference they think the United States should lead the way.

Full details of the various plans will be submitted to Mr. Ford. While his decision is being awaited efforts will be concentrated on mediatory arrangements and on peace demonstrations to be held on the second anniversary of the beginning of the war. Several Salvation Army organizations and other agencies are co-operating in this work.

F. W. HIRST PREDICTS FINANCIAL DISASTER

Great Nations Will Soon Be Unable to Conceal Bankruptcy, Says Retiring Editor.

LONDON, July 7.—Francis W. Hirst, the prominent financial writer, in his valedictory resigning the editorship of The London Economist, after a tenure of nine years, says:

"In my view, the financial fabric of Western Europe is in imminent peril, and in a few more months it will no longer be possible to disguise the bankrupt condition of several great nations. Civilization, as we have known it, and representative institutions are doomed unless through the exertions of individuals the rights, without which an Englishman, at any rate, will hardly care to live, are speedily restored. To this end freedom and independence must somehow be won back for Parliament and the press."

Mr. Hirst has been an opponent of the restrictions enforced by the Defense of the Realm act and "secret diplomacy." Replying to The Times, which states that he imparted to The Economist "a distressingly pacifist policy," he says:

"In plain English, I am accused of being a peacemaker. The accusation is not distressing to me. I plead guilty to the charge. It has been my principal object during the last year to prepare the public mind for peace by separating passion and fiction from reason and fact, and if I could believe I had hastened its advent by one day and saved the precious lives and limbs lost in twenty-four hours, I should feel myself to have won a prize worth all the titles that Emperors shower on their favorites and Ministers on their supporters.

"That the negotiation of peace is a difficult task I admit. That the attainment of an honorable and lasting settlement is beyond the region of competent diplomacy I deny. That peace is desired by all belligerent nations I feel certain, and the fact that the circulation of The Economist has touched its height during the last few weeks may serve to indicate the feeling of our business men."

Hartley Withers, Financial Adviser to the Treasury, succeeds Mr. Hirst as editor of The Economist. It is understood the proprietors of the paper disagreed with Mr. Hirst's editorial policy.

ORDINANCE FORBIDS USE OF GERMAN SHIPS HERE

Drastic Rule Promulgated by Federal Council to Prevent Employment of Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7.—An important move on Germany's part in the new field of economic war is seen in the ordinance, just promulgated by the Federal Council, forbidding under penalties, ranging up to three years' imprisonment and 50,000 marks' fine, the employment of German merchantships for the transportation of freight between foreign ports.

Those who are punishable for transgression are shipowners and the agents and representatives of shipowners. The penalty persists even in case of Germans, who may now be in foreign lands.

This ordinance would seem to be aimed to prevent the employment of German ships now held in the ports of North and South America.

PRESSING TURKS AGAIN.

Russians Report Progress in Caucasus Fighting.

LONDON, July 7.—The Russian army which was advancing toward Bagdad has, as announced yesterday, fallen back some eighty miles under pressure from great Turkish forces which were brought against it, but elsewhere from the Black Sea to the Persian frontier the Russians, according to their own statements, are more than holding their own.

No news has been received recently from the British army in Mesopotamia, but it is believed inactivity has been enforced by the great heat.

PETROGRAD, July 7. — Successes against the Turks in the region along the Choruk River, northwest of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, as the result of which several commanding heights were occupied by the Russians, are reported by the War Office in today's official statement. The repulse of Turkish attacks in the Trebizond region is also announced. The statement follows:

In the region of Djivizlyk, early on the morning of July 5, the Turks, supported by artillery, attacked with strong effectives a sector of our positions and succeeded in forcing our trenches. They were driven out again by us at the point of the bayonet and by bomb throwing. Two fresh Turkish attacks in succession were driven back. More than 300 enemy dead remained in front of our trenches, together with a large quantity of arms and military equipment.

East of the region of Baiburt, (65 miles northwest of Erzerum,) after having weakened by our fire enemy troops which undertook violent but fruitless counterattacks, we are following up our progress at many points and have taken possession of several dominating heights elaborately fortified by the Turks. During these operations we took prisoner four officers and 120 men and captured one machine gun and a large quantity of arms, cartridges, and transport material.

DENIES CECIL'S CHARGES.

Germany Says Civilian Prisoners Get Enough Food.

AMSTERDAM, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—An official statement issued in Berlin says that the statement of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons with regard to treatment of British civilian prisoners interned at Ruhleben is inexact. The statement says that these prisoners are treated in the same way as prisoners of war, and receive sufficient food, according to tested principles. It is declared that England has already been informed to this effect, and that, therefore, her protests are superfluous.

The statement adds that English proposals for the interchange of civilian prisoners are unacceptable to Germany, but that negotiations are pending with a view to an exchange along other lines.

On June 26 Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that British civilian prisoners interned at Ruhleben were being supplied with less than half the requisite amount of food. Lord Robert gave the American Ambassador at Berlin as his authority, and stated that the British Government had protested through the American Embassy.

Lord Robert added that Great Britain had offered to release or exchange civilians more than 50 or even 45 years old, if unfit for military service.

NEW YORK TROOPS A DIVISION NOW

Gen. Funston Designates Them as a Separate Unit, with Gen. O'Ryan in Command.

MARRIED MEN GOING HOME

About 5 Per Cent. of Militiamen Likely to Accept Discharges Under Secretary Baker's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 7.—General Funston has made an army unit of the New York troops now in the Brownsville district, making them entirely independent of the rest of the commands in that vicinity. Brig.-Gen. James Parker, United States Army, is in charge of the Brownsville district, but Major-Gen. O'Ryan, the National Guard Officer, ranked him, and it was to solve this ranking problem that General Funston removed the New York troops from General Parker's command. General O'Ryan will hereafter report direct to General Funston.

Several of the National Guardsmen here are planning to take advantage of Secretary Baker's order that those with relatives dependent on them may be relieved from border duty. Since the arrival of the first militia commands General Funston has received a large number of letters daily from relatives and friends of individual guardsmen asking that they be released from service. Not a few have come from parents who insisted that they did not raise their boys to be soldiers, but in most of these cases the boys were old enough to decide the matter for themselves and had made their own decisions.

It is estimated that about 5 per cent. of the National Guardsmen here will procure releases under Secretary Baker's order, and this among army officers is taken as a fair criterion for the rest of the National Guard organizations on or near the border. But they will not be able to procure their release as soon as some hope. The officials in charge must receive affidavits from relatives and presumably disinterested persons upholding the claims of the guardsmen concerned regarding dependents. Similar affidavits must be procured from the Captains of their companies. It will take probably three or four weeks for the applicants to obtain discharges.

The officials here hope for several reasons that the Washington authorities will hold the rest of the National Guardsmen on the border. They believe that war has been averted, but they believe it has been averted only temporarily. Reports from Mexico seem to strengthen this belief. Dissensions are springing up all over the Republic now that the American crisis, which alone held the factions together, has passed. Villa, with a considerable force, is reported near Parral. A Mexican has been arrested here for urging others to join Villa's army. Word has just been received here that the revolt started some time ago by Diaz is assuming serious proportions. Diaz and his followers are supposed to be near Mexico City. Zapata and his forces, operating south of Mexico City, have never been overcome by Carranza.

Another reason for the desire of the army men, however, is that the experience now being gained by the guardsmen is valuable to the nation.

"As a great manoeuvre alone it is worth the price," one officer at headquarters said in discussing the subject this afternoon.

WELCOME THE 23D EN ROUTE.

Towns in Illinois and Iowa Hospitable to Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT TRAIN, DES MOINES, Iowa, July 7.—The Twenty-third Regiment is being lionized in the Middle West. The occasional stops at cities and towns along the route of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad are the occasions of extremely hospitable receptions by the townspeople, and the stations are crowded.

The first section of the train, with the combined second and third sections following closely, stopped about 9:30 o'clock at Oelwein, Iowa, which already has gained the reputation of being unusually hospitable to the militia troops, who have traveled over the Chicago & Great Western. At the station was a baggage car stocked with ice cream and lemonade to be dispensed by the young women of the town to the hot and dusty troops, who clambered out of the coaches. Mayor J. F. Cole of Oelwein was waiting in his automobile to take Colonel Norton for a drive through the town. At the stores the men in khaki were not allowed to pay for any of the necessities they asked for. But the ice cream car, draped in patriotic bunting, was by the far the most popular feature of the entertainment.

The stop at Oelwein was less than an hour, but the regiment found opportunity to display a few of its star performers on the station platform. Karney O'Connell clogged elaborately, assisted by the other members of Company H's cabaret.

Search for the soda fountain is the plan of campaign at stations where the troops are allowed out of the coaches. At Byron, Ill., where the train stopped for an hour yesterday after sunset, the soda fountain and ice cream stand did such a rushing business that two or three of the Brooklyn troops were pressed into service behind the counters. At Byron also, despite the fact that most of the men had facilities for bathing in Chicago, the stop of an hour allowed a chance for a moonlight swim in Rock River. A Lieutenant from each company kept careful watch over his men in the water, warning them against the current and seeing that they did not swim too far out.

At Stockton, a later stop in Illinois, a brass band had waited to greet the regiment, but owing to the delay at Byron it was midnight before the first section reached that point.

The coaches in the second section of the train are worse off than those in the first. The men have been forced to go for six to eight hours at a time without water, and owing to delays caused by the wornout coupling of the coaches it was impossible for that section to remain long enough in Chicago to enable the men to get bathing facilities. Fortunately there is no resulting sickness or disturbance among the men, who are bearing their discomforts with uniform fortitude.

Original songs for each company are now becoming popular. Aside from some more or less derogatory comments on the inhabitants of Mexico these songs abound in such sentiments as these: "Oh, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, We're Going to Wipe a Blot from You," "With Our Little Machine Gun We Will Make Them All Run," and "Way Down in Mexico."

It was found necesary before leaving Chicago to transfer Harry Hobson, Sergeant Major of the First Battalion, from the first section of the train to the Presbyterian Hospital in that city. It is feared he is suffering from pneumonia.

Lieutenant Kenneth Long of Company H has been assigned to fill the place in the Commissary Department left vacant by Lieutenant Keese, who returned to Brooklyn from Chicago following the death of his young son. The first section will reach Kansas City at a late hour this evening. The train will proceed on the Frisco Lines to Denison, Texas.

SQUADRON A WELL FED.

Trains Pass Through Buffalo on Time, with All Well.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SQUADRON A TROOP TRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—After a twenty-hour journey, the second and third sections of Squadron A, which include headquarters, the machine gun division, and Troops C and D, arrived here at 4 P. M. The first section, bearing Troops A and B, proceeded to Erie, Penn.

The men were in excellent condition. The stop-over was to give the troops an opportunity to feed and water the horses, which are standing the trip well.

There has been no complaint on the trip. The men have traveled without a murmur on the ancient Erie day coaches, which the New York Central furnished for transportation. With such seasoned commuters on board, however, as H. S. Willis, E. O. Bogart, H. E. Watson, L. G. McAneny, and R. B. Duane, the men were soon initiated into the mysteries of the various ways one may sleep on a day coach seat and still be able to walk in the morning. It is hoped that Pullman cars will be provided when the squadron reaches Cleveland.

Quartermaster Dudley Cooper has received the praise of every man on board for his efforts in providing the best of food. A large box car attached to the train serves as a kitchen, thus insuring hot dishes at all times. This morning the men had for breakfast oranges, cornflakes, plenty of fresh milk, bread, and jam, and steaming hot coffee. For dinner they were served with hard-boiled eggs, hot beans, fruit, stewed pineapple, and iced tea.

There is no officers' mess. Every one eats the same food. According to Sergeant Reginald Saunders, who has charge of the mess, it takes three and one-half hours to boil all the coffee needed for the men. Sergeant Saunders is assisted by Sergeant William Howard Taft, a nephew of the former President, and John A. Greene, Jr., whose father is President of the National Biscuit Company. Sergeant Taft is rated among the soldiers as a connoisseur of coffee, and Greene is said to know quite a bit about biscuits and rolls; so Squadron A is considering itself fortunate in having this couple along. Donald Bayne, a son of Samuel Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, more than earned his supper last night by carrying pails of iced tea throughout the cars.

Several of the men have seen service in Europe in the present war. Alwyn Ball was with the Ambulance Corps in France. When he heard of the Mexican disturbance, he returned at once to New York and enlisted with the squadron.

When the men retired last night after the work of entraining, it was agreed that there would be no haste in arising this morning. But whatever hopes they had of a long sleep they quickly lost when East Syracuse was reached at 6:30 A. M. The troop train stopped long enough to take on water in a yard in which a score of locomotives were standing. Immediately there was a din of locomotive whistles, aided and abetted by near-by factory sirens, which was so deafening that further sleep was impossible. Groans could be heard in the cars as the men waited, thinking perhaps it would stop. When it did not, they arose en masse and responded to the greeting.

The only one to experience any ill effects from the noisy welcome was Joe, the mascot goat of the machine gun division, who suffered nervous prostration while it lasted. He was finally quieted by means of cabbage and lettuce leaves, which was a change from his diet of grass.

At Rochester the ice cream and sandwich men reaped a harvest during the fifteen minutes the train stopped there.

The troop trains are traveling on scheduled time. An average of twenty-eight miles an hour has been maintained throughout the trip. A Government regulation will not permit a greater speed than thirty miles an hour.

VILLA'S HAND SEEN IN BANDIT ATTACKS

Army Officers Recognize the Outlaw's Tactics—New Rumors of His Movements.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 7.—Conflicting reports of Villa's whereabouts are being brought to the border daily, but they all agree that Villa is alive and is a strong factor in the present Mexican situation.

Andres Garcia, Carranza Consul, today denied that Villa had led the attack on Jiminez, basing his opinion on reports received from General Trevino this morning. He says that Caleto Contreras, one of Villa's old Generals, to whom amnesty had been offered, was in command at Jiminez and Corral ranch. United States Army officers, who have been watching Villa's movements closely from the border for five years, contend, however, that the tactics used at these two fights are essentially those employed by Villa and no other Mexican, and they refuse to believe that Contreras's short apprenticeship under Villa in the Laguna campaign of 1914 taught him how to charge and recharge trenches and fortifications at the head of his men.

An American mine owner from Rio Tinto, near Jiminez, arrived here today with another version of the Villa story. This is that Villa was present at the two fights, but took no part in either of them except to direct them. The American bases his theory on facts which he learned at first hand, he says, while in the Jiminez district. He says that he established beyond doubt that Villa still lives, that he is crippled from the Carranza bullet he received in the fleshy part of the leg at Guerrero, and walks with a crutch. Because of the wound and a chronic disease from which he has been suffering for two years, Villa was forced to go to the hot springs which flow into the Rio Florido near the Canutillo ranch. From Canutillo to the Corral ranch is a comparatively short distance, the American says. He asserts the bandit has close to 1,000 men in his headquarters camp on the Rio Florido, and that he was sending recruiting agents in the guise of recruits among Carranza's troops to persuade the former Villistas to rejoin their old leader near Jiminez.

Later reports received by General Francisco Gonzales, in Juarez, show that the Villistas have withdrawn from Jimenez, the second largest town in the State of Chihuahua, and have retired to the Rio Florido camp, where they are being pursued by the Carranza soldiers. Villa took with him the Carranza currency which he captured from the Carranza pay train en route to Chihuahua City, and also the train crew, which he expects to use for troops' movements later, General Gonzales said.

The Carranza officers make no effort to conceal the seriousness of the internal situation with Villa back in the field, and all talk of intervention and resisting American troops has ceased with the new menace.

Reports that Canuto Reyes, Manuel Medinavieta, Ysabel Robles, and other Villista Generals now in the Carranza commands are threatening to join Villa are being brought to the border by deserters from the Carranza commands.

The attitude of the United States toward the Villa movement is attracting more attention on the border than is that of Carranza. If the United States Army goes in pursuit of the outlaw, complications are expected because of the deadline order of General Trevino, backed by General Carranza, and the Mexican tangle, it is thought, will develop into a three-cornered affair.

General Bell and the civil authorities today received a demand from the Carranza officials in Juarez that El Paso be declared a free port for the exportation of all articles offered for shipment to Mexico. A threat was made that unless dynamite, ammunition, saddles, and other military supplies be permitted to cross without delay no food of any kind could be shipped through Juarez to Americans in Mexico, whether for the Pershing army or for the mining camps. General Bell was advised of this, and a request was sent to Washington asking that the port here be closed entirely if the Mexicans enforced the demand.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 7.—General Pershing reported to General Funston today that a rumor had reached him of Francisco Villa's reappearance south of Parral. The report placed the estimate of Villa's men at from 800 to 2,000.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 7.—Reports that Villa agents are enlisting recruits for service against the American troops were brought here today from the interior.

665 REFUGEES ALL WELL.

Transport to Dock at Tampa Today—New Yorkers on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., July 7.—Carrying 665 American refugees from Mexico the transport Sumner reached quarantine station last night and will be allowed to dock at Port Tampa tomorrow afternoon late. Dr. Blount in charge of the quarantine announced tonight that the regulations requiring six days detention after fumigation had been waived in view of the good condition of the entire party. Not a trace of any disease has been discovered, though the Sumner has been out of Vera Cruz six days.

Financial assistance will be given all who are in straits upon landing here. The State Department has arranged for providing transportation home and other necessary expenses en route.

The hatred toward the Americans, according to refugees, is only noticeable among the militaristic class, and they are convinced that intervention would be welcomed by the Mexicans as a whole. "Once they break through the military border along the frontier, an American army will find no opposition," said George H. Brewer of the Mexican Paper Bag Company of Mexico City.

Refugees from the interior described the de facto Government as tottering, and said that Carranza's attempt to bring on a war was his trump card to bring to his banner the support of the masses. They do not hesitate to declare this will fail, saying that the peons and business men alike regard the Americans with respect.

The following giving New York addresses are on the transport:

Emile Astie and six-year daughter, Brooklyn.
R. F. Boyer, 141 Broadway, New York.
T. J. Bolger, Ithaca.
F. W., Anna Marie Buttner, New York.
Robert A. Brown, wife, mother and children, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.
J. M. Barron, Rye.
A. Baur, 305 East 162d Street, New York.
T. J. Campbell, 115 Broadway, New York.
O. W. E. Cook, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
T. S. Cook, New York.
L. A. Craw and wife, New York.
C. H. Courtright, Arbuckle Brothers, New York.
W. M. Cohn, 207 West 110th Street, New York.
Roy Carter, Rochester.
Miss E. Dunmore, Binghamton.
Mrs. H. A. Dunn, 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
R. J. M. Danley, Temple Bar, Brooklyn.
W. M. Ferris, 15 Broad Street, New York.
W. Gamard and wife, New York.
J. Granat, 712 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.
J. B. Glenn, Staten Island.
H. Gerriken, Syracuse.
Grover C. Hammett, wife, two children, Round Lake.
L. Hewett, Arbuckle Brothers, New York.
Charles K. Hitchens, Mrs. Hitchens, and son, 21 State Street, New York.
Osa Jackson and Andrew James, 349 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York.
G. A. Ludewig, Creston Avenue, New York.
T. J. Lewis, 78 Wall Street, New York.
R. W. La Montagne, New York.
C. W. Murphy, 225 Central Park West, New York.
Mrs. E. L. McCloskey and two children, New York.
T. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, New York.
A. Phelps, Round Lake.
M. J. Phelan, Ellicottville.
Mrs. J. E. Snyder and daughter, Martha Washington Hotel, New York.
Harry Rab, 100 Broadway, New York.
Henry Schoenkopp, Rochester.
J. D. Schwartzman, Brooklyn.
E. Taylor, 141 Broadway, New York.
I. M. Trujillo and wife; Miss Lola and Henry, 60 Wall Street, New York.
J. R. Wilson, Albion.
H. M. Wearing, Riverside Drive, New York.
Mrs. Emma Woods, Miss Emilia, Miss Lily, Carlos Woods, Round Lake.

BANDITS EVACUATE JIMINEZ.

Chased by Carranzistas in Valley of River Florido.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 7.—Large Carranza forces, better organized and more completely equipped than any other units of the de facto Government's troops, are closing in today on the bandits of southern Chihuahua and northern Durango, intent on wiping them out.

Jiminez, which the Villa forces captured after defeating an inferior force and killing General Ignacio Ramos, has been occupied again by Government troops. The bandits are fleeing through the valley of the River Florido. Refugees who left Jiminez before the Villa forces were near the city were responsible for the story that Pancho Villa commanded the bandits. Nothing definite regarding his presence has been received here.

General Jacinto Trevino today characterized as absurd reports that revolt against the de facto Government was in progress, and that Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War, would take the field against the bandits. He said only a few of the Chiefs who had never concluded negotiations to accept amnesty were concerned, and added that there would be no reason whatever for General Obregon to dignify the bandit operations by assuming charge of the campaign against them.

"The Villistas already are in retreat back up the Florido," said the General. "Large Carranza forces are now on the scene of the battle where Ramos was defeated, and are in complete control of the situation."

Military men here explain the delay in getting into touch with the Villistas as being caused by the burning out of bridges, which hampered transportation of large bodies of troops. General Trevino has announced that he realizes the necessity of an active, systematic campaign that will crush out the bandits in short order. Telegraphic communication with Terreon and Mexico City has been restored, and it is expected that the burned bridges will be quickly restored.

General Ernesto Garcia reports all quiet in the Parral district. General Trevino is personally investigating the case of Mrs. Louisa Towns, the American woman who charged she was robbed in Jimenez and threatened with execution. The offenders, he said, would be severely punished if caught.

CARRIZAL DEAD HONORED.

Bodies of Capt. Boyd and Others Put on Train at El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 7.—To the strains of Chopin's "Funeral March," the body of Captain Charles T. Boyd was escorted to the Union Station this afternoon by the Eighth Cavalry and mounted band, and was sent to Arlington Cemetery for final interment. Marching behind the coffin of their Captain were the twenty-four negroes who had been taken prisoners and released by the Mexican Army after the battle of Carrizal.

The body of Captain Boyd was accompanied by his brotherinlaw, K. D. Klemm of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Boyd and her two children will join the funeral party at Chicago and accompany the body to Washington.

The body of Lieutenant Henry Adair will be shipped tomorrow to Portland, Ore., where the funeral of the father and son will be held at the same time. Lieutenant Adair's father died without knowing his son's fate. The bodies of the remaining seven soldiers will be sent to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery. No claims have been made for the bodies of the seven, including that of Private De Witt Rucker, who was the only one identified, and they will be sent to Washington probably in a special express car.

Nothing more has been learned of the four or five missing soldiers who are believed to have fallen at Carrizal. Their names, with those of the other dead, will be engraved on a tablet at Arlington which will be placed over the graves of the Tenth Cavalry men.

President May Speak at the Graves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Tumulty said tonight that he knew nothing to confirm a report current in El Paso that President Wilson would deliver an address at Arlington Cemetery over the graves of the Carrizal dead. The War Department will have charge of plans for their burial, and these have not been completed.

If services are held at Arlington, however, it is altogether probable that the President will attend and deliver an address. When the American bluejackets and marines killed in the occupation of Vera Cruz were brought to New York and buried there President Wilson went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and delivered a memorial address.

RYAN OFFERS HIS ESTATE.

Will Give Up Part of Virginia Land to the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, has offered several hundred acres of his big estate near Charlottesville, Va., to the Government to be used as a remount depot, for aviation, field, or stock raising for the army. If the offer is accepted a nominal sum must be paid for it to conform to the law.

A board composed of army officers appointed by Secretary Baker, recently visited the grounds, and has submitted a report to Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, which is understood to recommend acceptance.

Park Militiamen on Payroll.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward denied yesterday that his department had not been allowing pay to employes who were serving away from the city in the National Guard. He added: "I have taken particular pains to comply with the Mayor's directions in this respect and have included all employes of the department on the regular payrolls submitted to the Controller for payment. I personally believe in assisting in every possible way those citizens who have given their service so unselfishly to the nation at the call of the President."

To Aid Guardsmen's Families.

There was a meeting last night at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American National Red Cross to make plans for prompt and adequate assistance to the families of any guardsmen who through sickness or other misfortune find themselves in need. The Chairman of the Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a general Civilian Relief Committee of 150, including the wives of the staff officers of the regiments, with an office at 160 Montague Street.

Wants 100 Plattsburg Volunteers.

Major "E" wants 100 Plattsburg veterans for service on the Mexican border. An advertisement to this effect appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. It is not stated in the advertisement for what duties the Plattsburgers are wanted, it being stated simply that they are wanted for border service, and must be trained veterans of the Plattsburg camps. At Governors Island it was said last night that nothing was known there concerning Major "E's" advertisement.

Denies Story of Hill Shooting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 7.—The Mexican Consul here officially denied today the refugees' story of General Hill's hat store affray, wherein Hill was reported as killing the proprietor, being himself mortally wounded, while his staff shot all the clerks.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $10 from Will Gratz for the relief of destitute families of the soldiers at the Mexican border.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

O'RYAN COMMENDS WAR DEPARTMENT

Continued from Page 1.

got out for drill, forgot to make the usual inspection of wearing apparel always necessary in the land where every insect has a job, and leaped into his trousers, thus sounding a reveille for the scorpion. The officer was standing at attention when the attack came. Two minutes later he was unclad in the hospital tent, more than two hundred yards away.

Camp Cuss, unofficial name for the bivouac ground of the hungry Twelfth, has its conicals up now and the men's spirits have been raised. Camp Scorpion, of the Seventh Regiment, is now a "city beautiful." Some of the officers have mosquito netting draped over their cots so that tarantalas and mosquitos almost as large as tarantulas cannot get in. Even the sentries at the entrance to "Broadway" have little muslin-topped stands to furnish shade for them while they stand guard.

"Frontier Day" in Camp.

It was "frontier day" in another way for all the regiments of the First Brigade encamped here today. Having fought tarantulas and centipedes and after becoming accustomed to rattlesnakes, cactus, and mesquite, the new soldiers turned to the Missouri mule, an animal that assumes great ferocity when handled by men who know as much about mules as the mules know about hauling artillery.

In the arena of the Seventh Regiment known as the "Circus Maximus," the greatest feats of landing uninjured from the backs of pitching mules were performed by the soldiers who have ridden only in street cars and automobiles. The men of the Seventh believe that the best way to ride a mule or a horse is to seize it by some appendage, preferably at the end that goes into the air with the greatest violence and to the greatest altitude, and take a churning until the hands slip. One of the next movements in riding an army mule is to fly gracefully into a parabolic curve with the knees hooked over the ears and land upon the most convenient spot. That's the way the men of the mounted orderly section, described by General Appleton as the "Royal horse guards blue" ride green mounts. Many of the royal guards are still blue, and will remain that color in several spots for several days. However, none of the guards is in the hospital.

Lizzie, the mule that tore up "Broadway" pavements, stood upon her ears and kicked with four feet and her tail, and then escaped to the mesquite yesterday, found the monotony of dodging Mexicans too much for her dignity since she has a U. S. brand on her shoulder. She wandered into camp today, jumped over the corral, and immediately reassumed her place as queen of the kickers. A Texan, who boasted that he could ride anything that "had hair on it," had never seen Lizzie perform, nor did Lizzie wait long to see the Texan perform.

Texan's Opinion of Lizzie.

"Did you go high enough to see the disposition of the Mexican forces?" the Texan was asked when he made a landing.

"Well, Sir, I really don't know anything about the disposition of the Mexicans," he replied, with the rich roll of the Texan tongue and its queer brogue, "but I remarks that the disposition of Lizzie is just as bad as I ever saw in a mule."

Except for mking a few improvements around the camps, building muslin shades for the horses, putting brick floors in the mess tents and board floors in some of the officers' tents, the Seventh and the Seventy-first have settled into the regular routine of camp life.

After fighting fleas, scorpions and mosquitoes all night, the men roll out into a chilly Texas morning at the sound of reveille at 5 o'cock. The jack rabbits are still chasing around, taking their morning bath of dew, and the sun is lighting up both East and West with its flare in the clouds. Fifteen minutes after reveille the men are drawn up in companieh to answer roll call. Then comes an hour of drill. At 6 o'clock what the men describe as real "horror of war" appeared this morning. It was oatmeal and milk, bacon, fried potatoes, hardtack and coffee. Breakfast is sometimes varied with beans or hash. A half hour later it is time for the "sick call."

An hour's drill begins at 7 o'clock. Following that the top sergeants in the companies report to the adjutant on absences and men assigned to special duties, and draw rations for the men. The men then work around camp until 1 o'clock, when dinner is served. This today was roast beef, potatoes, bread, boiled cabbage, rice and raisins and coffee. A two-hour drill and parade begins at 4 o'clock, and the men then go to supper. Today this was corned beef hash or beans and fried potatoes, or fried apples and coffee.

The Seventy-first has enormous cook wagons, and the men of one battalion take their food from each wagon. Captain William R. Fearn, Quartermaster of the regiment, said he thought the battalion mess was more efficient. The wagons will keep the food warm for thirty hours, and, drawn by mules, can keep up with the regiment on any march. The Seventh has the company mess, and the volunteer cooks may serve the food drawn in any way their companies wish.

End of the Troops' Day.

Retreat, or the ceremony of lowering the flag, follows at 7 o'clock, with the companies again drawn up in line. When the tattoo is sounded at 9:15 the men return to their company streets, and, under strict military rules, a soldier may ask that all noises in his tent cease then. Call to quarters is sounded at 9:30, and when taps is blown at 10 o'clock the regiment is supposed to be in bed, with all lights out.

In their leisure hours the men play baseball, and company teams have been organized. The Twelfth Regiment has boxing matches. Its band plays Broadway music while the men kick a football around.

Harry E. Roulfs of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, was taken to the military hospital at San Antonio today, suffering with appendicitis. He lives at 125 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The Seventy-first has a Mexican revolution veteran serving as a private in Company E. When General Peppino Garibaldi, a son of the Italian patriot, went to Mexico three years ago to aid Francisco Madero in his revolution against Porfirio Diaz, he organized a band of 1,000 soldiers of fortune. On Garibaldi's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant, was Seraphino Busacca, who has lived in New York City twelve years, and had been attracted to the staff of Garibaldi. He served throughout the revolution, and was at the battle of Torreon.

Lieutenant Busacca joined the regiment when the fleet was sent to Vera Cruz, and then dropped out when he found he could not fight. He returned when he heard that the regiment was to leave for the border. Campaigning in Mexico, with its long stretches of sand, its scarcity of water, its heat, and its guerrilla fighters, or "snipers," was much different from an outing in Connecticut, Lieutenant Busacca said, but he thought the New York troops would be able to stand all the privations if they had to go in.

William B. Thompson of the New York Federal Reserve Board has given Captain Maxwell B. Nesbitt of Company G, Seventh Regiment, $500 to buy extra equipment.

Cavalry Squadron Arrives.

The second squadron, First Cavalry, consisting of four troops, arrived here today. Lieut. Col. James C. McLeer was in command. The troops were C of Brooklyn, G of Utica, H of Rochester, and M of Avon. The trip was uneventful. There was no sickness and no horse was lost.

The transport train of the Seventh Regiment that left New York City on Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived in Brownsville at 10 o'clock on Saturday still holds the record for the run on the border, and the twenty-six men who rode with the combat wagons are organizing a club to commemorate the event. It will perhaps be known as the "Border Speeders" since Lieutenant Robertson, the Vanderbilt Cup racer, was commanding the train. Lester C. Faurot of the machine-gun company, a cousin of Inspector Faurot, is aiding in founding the club.

Men in Company F of the Seventh, have asked their Captain, William Cobell, to ask for a rise in pay for First Sergeant M. George Beavers, Jr., under the army regulations providing additional pay for men of unusual experience. Sergeant Beavers was graduated from West Point in 1908. He served two years as Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry in the Philippines and then resigned. After two years in the Second Cavalry of the National Guard he joined Company F as a private two years ago. General Dyer now has the petition.

Captain Gordon Johnston, recently placed in command as Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, telegraphed today that he had left New York to join his regiment at McAllen.

In accordance with military etiquette, Brig. Gen. James M. Parker, U. S. A., in command of the Brownsville district, paid a visit to General O'Ryan today.

THIS YEAR—COLORADO.
Low fares all Summer to Colorado via Rock Island Lines. Enjoy a mountain vacation. Superior service. Finest modern all-steel equipment. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

NOTE TO MEXICO ACCEPTS OFFER

Continued from Page 1.

conference yesterday between Counselor Polk of the State Department, who is Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Lansing, Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, and Henry P. Fletcher, the designated Ambassador to Mexico. They took up the general question of a treaty with the various Pan American republics to deal with the international gold exchange, and incidentally it was mentioned that Mexico would not be a party to this treaty.

This statement is true, but it is not so for any reason advanced by the United States or on account of any action of the Latin-American republics, barring the Mexican Government, in the proposed system of exchange. The simple fact is that Mexico was not represented at the Pan-American Congress recently held in Washington, had no representation in the joint commission that met in Buenos Aires in April last and consequently will not be a signatory to the proposed treaty, which is solely for the purpose of carrying out the desired gold exchange.

Until there is a settled and well-established Government in Mexico it is not likely that that country will be prepared to be a member of the new system. But there can be no doubt that when the Mexican Government expresses a desire to join the Pan-American system of exchange it will be admitted, just as all other American countries are by making the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Polk denied today very emphatically that yesterday's conference with Mr. Warburg and Mr. Fletcher had anything to do with obtaining financial support for Mexico, or that the conference referred to Mexico.

Warning that a large Villa band might make its descent on the Texas border, somewhere between Ojinaga and Boquillas, was conveyed to the United States Government by the Carranza Government in a note delivered to Secretary Lansing by Señor Arredondo.

The note stated that the Villa band had virtually wiped out a large force of Carranzistas near Corralitos and fear was expressed that the bandits were now crossing the desert in a northeasterly direction toward the border. The warning was given by the Carranza Government so as to enable the United States Government to make proper disposition of its forces and be prepared to meet a Villista attack anywhere along the Texas border, east of El Paso. At the same time the Carranza Government gave its assurances that it would participate to the fullest extent in trying to prevent Villa, or any of his followers, consummating their plans for another border raid.

Administration officials were gratified over the action of the Carranza Government. One complaint in the past has been that the Carranza Government, aware of the plans of Villa, had not taken the United States Government into its confidence. General Funston reported immediately after that raid that he had come into possession of information that while the Mexican garrison at Palomas, south of Columbus, N. M., knew Villa was in the neighborhood, the Carranza authorities gave no warning of the raid on the American camp at Columbus. Consequently, no special steps were taken at Columbus to resist the raid. Carranza's notification that Villa may now be heading for the border is construed as another evidence of a more conciliatory spirit on the part of the de facto Government authorities.

Message of Warning.

The note which Señor Arrendondo delivered to Secretary Lansing was not given out textually. But it is believed that it informed the State Department that a de facto Government force was virtually destroyed at Corralitos; that this victory by the bandits put them in position to start across the desert from Corralitos toward Ojinaga or Boquillas, and while it was the purpose of the Carranza Government to exert every possible effort to capture and disperse or destroy the bandits, the Carranza Government felt that it owed it to the United States Government to give it timely warning so that American troops might make a more watchful patrol between Ojinaga and Boquillas.

Villa himself is believed by State and War Department officials to be in command of the band which is understood to number about 1,000 men. Every line of trustworthy information reaching the Washington Government indicates now that Villa, recovered from his wound, has rallied his men and is prepared to make trouble. General Bell's report from El Paso to the effect that Villa was believed to be in command was corroborated in more definite form today.

The State Department received information from an official channel that Villa was known to have been in Corralitos several days before the Fourth of July battle in which he is reported to have routed 1,500 Carranzistas. The information reaching the State Department today came from an official who obtained it from a reliable man who had seen and talked with Villa in Corralitos this week. The report stated that Villa walked with a slight limp, but was able to ride the saddle, and had fully recovered from his wound.

Corralitos, where Villa was seen several days ago, and in the vicinity of which he routed a Carranzista column, is about 72 miles east of Parral and about 150 miles south of Chihuahua City. It is 27 miles southeast of Jiminez on the Mexican Central Railroad. The nearest American point to Corralitos is the nose of the Big Bend country, near Boquillas, which is about 160 miles northeast, as the crow flies, over the desert. This distance could be covered within a week by Villa if not stopped by Carranzista troops.

Positive information that Villa is leading this force has not been received. The fact that from various sources reports of a reliable character had been received stating that Villa himself was at Corralitos just before the battle created the strong presumption here that he headed the band. Furthermore, army officers here who are familiar with Villa tactics and methods of battle assert that the engagement at Corralitos bore all the earmarks of an engagement by Villa.

Patrol to be Vigilant.

The patrol between Ojinaga and Boquillas will be put on the alert. In military circles the appearance of Villa close to the border would be welcomed, any time the army is forewarned of his approach.

The State Department received information today that many Americans who hastened to the border or the sea coast when the crisis seemed grave already were returning to the interior of Mexico. Some have turned back from Vera Cruz, others are going in from Eagle Pass and other border cities. Department officials are using every effort to dissuade them from this course, at least until a clear understanding has been reached through diplomatic interchanges.

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MEXICO — VERDUN — WOMEN AT MEN'S WORK.

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THE MEXICAN BORDER is shown by a remarkable *topographical* map, by which the thousands watching our National Guard can locate the respective units; there is also an interesting and beautifully illustrated (24 pictures) *article on Mexico.*

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ALL NEWS STANDS.

69TH TO GO SUNDAY TO MEXICAN BORDER

Orders Received to Entrain at 6 P. M., Following Batteries A and C.

2D REGT. STARTS SOUTH

Father Duffy Comes to City to See Employers Whose Men in Regiment Have Not Received Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., July 7.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment late tonight received orders to entrain at 6 o'clock on Sunday night for the border, Batteries A and C of the First Field Artillery will precede the Sixty-ninth and will entrain on Sunday morning.

These orders were announced at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy and came from General Wood, commandant of the Department of the East. Colonel Conley said the orders had not been communicated to him at a late hour tonight, but that he could get his regiment under way on Sunday.

With the sun blazing and the temperature well over 90 at noon today, the Second Infantry, from up-State, entrained for the border from the Green Haven station. The column, headed by Colonel James M. Andrews, left the camp, with its band silent until it reached the new encampment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Colonel Andrews gave an order to the band, and when it blared out "The Wearing of the Green" a great cheer went up, and all the men, those marching included, began to sing the Irish song.

Wagons freighted with equipment furnished by the Government since the Second mustered in had been loading on the trains at Green Haven since dawn. All the men of the regiment were on board two hours after it broke camp, but the second section of the train did not leave until after 5 o'clock. Officers have been complaining of the lack of railroad facilities, and remedies will be sought before the departure of the Sixty-ninth, they said.

The Second Regiment will make for Mission, Texas, by way of Washington and Louisville, Ky.

The medical inspection of the Sixty-ninth was held this afternoon, and several men were rejected by the surgeons because of their weight. Others who thought they were over weight announced their intention of not eating a great deal until they came up for examination. The mustering in of the regiment was completed, but the consignment of equipment which was received from the Government has not been distributed.

The Rev. Francis Duffy went to New York today and it was said he expected to interview employers of members of the Sixty-ninth, who had not received their promised pay. Father Duffy said before he went, he had found many employers had not lived up to the promise of continuance of pay made to their men in the guard.

Sergeant Burnett Brodziak of the Twenty-second Engineers showed the following telegram from his employers:

> Unless you return by Tuesday, July 11, we will infer you are not to return and position will be filled. Letters will not influence to the contrary.
>
> LEWIS DE GROFF,
> Wholesalers, 386 Washington Street, New York City.

Brodziak had been in the employ of the De Groff concern for six years. He is married and has one child, and is a veteran of the British Navy.

While riding "General Carranza," an unruly mule of the Tenth Infantry, Private William Wheelock was thrown to the ground this morning. The mule, which had overexerted itself in its attempts to throw the private, died in a few minutes.

COMPANY M EXONERATED.

No Truth in Reports of Disorder in Forty-seventh's Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 7.—Officers and men of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, at the State Camp here, were highly indignant when they read yesterday a false report sent from here to some of the New York newspapers asserting that the men of Company M had been arrested and held under guard on July 4, after protesting that they were not receiving sufficient food. It was said the men had indulged in a "near riot," whereupon they were driven back from their mess tent to their company street by other companies of the regiment and detained there under guard.

When Colonel Jannicky asked his officers for an explanation they assured him that nothing of the kind had occurred. It was shown that instead of the men being under arrest they were at drills and review on July 4, that no disturbance had taken place at any part of the camp, and that not a single member of Company M or of any other company had been charged with any infraction of the camp regulations or discipline.

One-third of the members of Company M, who were questioned by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said the entire company was so well fed that members of other companies often sought to dine in their mess tent, because Company M has an exceptionally good chef. Both officers and men get the same rations. The rations are plentiful. The storehouse was filled with goods yesterday, and at the mess tent of each company was an ice box filled with fresh beef and other foods.

Captain Neal Tucker of Company M, who was promoted from First Lieutenant since the regiment reached camp, says that while his company has a number of new recruits they are all making good. Enlistments for the mobilization were so numerous that twenty of the company members were lent to other companies to fill them to the required strength. There are some Spanish-American war veterans in Company M. Among them are William Baird, who commanded Company M in the Spanish war, and is now serving as a private; Isaac A. Klein of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry; D. J. O'Neill, Barnard Gersh, and George O'Brien.

It was also shown that the report of twenty desertions at the camp was untrue. Several men exceeded their leave of absence, but all returned. In fact the entire regiment has a clean record.

RELIEF PETITIONS INCREASE

Thirty New Cases Taken Up by Guard's Active Service Auxiliary.

More applications for relief than on any previous day were made yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory headquarters of the Active Service Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman.

"There were thirty new cases, and some of them heartbreaking," said one of the examiners.

The oldest woman yet to ask relief came with her grandson. The grandmother, 80, wrinkled and toil-worn, is a flower seller and makes fifty cents a week. The grandson, who did not look more than 17, had been giving her $3.50 a week to support her and a crippled son. The young guardsman will go to the border on Monday.

It is understood at the Active Service headquarters, on information from Major Gen. Wood, that guardsmen themselves must make application for leave to return to their families.

"I don't believe my husband would do it," said one young wife proudly, although she had come to get aid to help in the support of herself and her three babies.

A few applications still come by letter and a quaint one from a little girl was addressed to Mrs. Vanderbilt. It read:

> I saw your picture in the paper and I cut it out. I am sending you my picture, but it is only a proof. It was taken before pop went away and now mother can't get the pictures. As soon as pop comes home from the Fourteenth I will come and see you.

The presence of new-born babies in many homes complicates the relief work, for it is impossible to put the mothers of young babies to work.

A guardsman who asking for relief for his family yesterday said he had suffered an accident at camp which had made it temporarily impossible for him to continue on duty as a guardsman or to work at anything. He has a wife and two children, one 5 months and the other 15 months old. His home had been broken up since he has been called out and his wife has gone to stay temporarily with her mother. With the mother is a widowed sister, whose child has whooping cough.

WAY OUT FOR MANY GUARDS.

Thousands of Single as Well as Married Men Eligible for Discharge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7. — Secretary Baker's order to discharge all members of the National Guard who have relatives absolutely dependent on them for support was made public this afternoon and proved to be broad enough to authorize the discharge of some single as well as many married men. The authority conferred on the department commanders is not restricted to the discharge of married men alone. Any unmarried man who has relatives absolutely depending on him for support may obtain his discharge.

Thousands of petitions have been submitted to the War Department by relatives of guardsmen whose families are alleged to have been left destitute. It is estimated that these appeals are numerous enough to effect probably one-third of the men involved in the mobilization call. A minimum of 126,000 national guardsmen had been counted on from the call. At this rate probably 40,000 men would be eligible for discharge, if all the appeals were granted and if the guard units had all possessed minimum strength. But the number will be considerably smaller than 40,000, as many recruits must be obtained to raise the various units to the minimum enlisted strength sought by the call, and those who have families dependent on them are not being enlisted as recruits.

Secretary Baker's order follows:

The Secretary of War directs observance of following rules in case of enlisted men of the National Guard or organized militia called into service of United States who are serving within their respective departments, providing applications for discharge are made in due form through military channels to military commanders setting forth that the applicant has one or more relatives who are dependent upon him for support, the applications to be accompanied by adequate written evidence of real dependency.

Second—When it comes to the knowledge of a commanding officer through authentic sources that a soldier of his command has one or more dependent relatives, the soldier concerned will be informed of his right to make application for discharge on such account, and discharge will be issued upon application if warranted by the circumstances. Should the soldier express a desire to remain in the service and at the same time refuse to allot any portion of his pay to family or dependents, the case will be reported to the War Department for final action.

Third—When an application for discharge has been finally approved, the proper recruiting agencies will be informed, so that the vacancy caused may be filled as promptly as possible. Recruiting and mustering officers will be enjoined to avoid acceptance of recruits having relatives dependent on them for support. Commandants will make report to the War Department at the close of each month of the number of National Guard soldiers discharged by them during monthly period under these instructions.

EL PASO DEMANDS INQUIRY.

Asks Department of Justice to Take Up Jordan's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 7.—A mass meeting to denounce David Starr Jordan for the charges he made recently that El Paso was filled with "vultures seeking intervention" was held at the Chamber of Commerce last night, and attended by 150 citizens.

A demand that the charges made by Dr. Jordan be investigated by the Department of Justice and proved or refuted was made to the department in a long telegram. It was asked also that the charge that El Paso residents knew of the Columbus raid before it took place and abetted it be investigated.

Senator Fall arrived here today with a committee of New Mexico citizens to ask for militia troops to be stationed at Canutillo, Las Cruces, the Big Elephant, Butte Dam; and unprotected settlements in Mexico. The Senator is known as an interventionist, and he was in conference here with men known to be privately interested in Mexico properties.

Firing across the border and sniping along the militia patrol lines has been so frequent that additional troops have been stationed at the river front near the Massachusetts National Guard camp. Corporal Wordon Wood, a marine and landscape artist from Boston, was fired on last night, as was Private A. Bracken, Troop B, Twenty-third Regular Infantry. Other reports of snipers have been received at Fort Bliss.

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OPEN BITTER DEBATE ON REVENUE BILL

Michigan Republican Charges Political Hypocrisy, with the Election in View.

AMENDMENTS UP TODAY

Time for General Discussion Is Extended—Senate Chairman Prepares to Expedite the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Democratic and Republican members of the House competed today in making campaign speeches, as the debate on the Democratic Revenue bill proceeded. The bill was debated for nearl seven hours before a comparatively small number of members. All of the favorite tariff arguments on each side were presented. The debate probably will contribute tons of literature to the Campaign Committees between this date and November.

It was decided late today to extend general debate on the bill, which was to have closed tonight, to 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Then voting on amendments will begin and a final vote will be reached some time on Monday. Under a special rule. The measure is designed to produce an additional $197,000,000 next year from income, inheritance, and munition taxes.

Preliminary steps toward consideration of the measure in the Senate were taken to-day by the Senate Finance Committee. Chairman Simmons appointed sub-committees to consider divisions of the bill. Hearings are not contemplated, but may be held if requests are presented.

Republican members of the House were especially vigorous in their utterances in today's debate, and occupied most of the time. Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, assailed the Administration on almost every possible point, and Representative Hamilton of Michigan, also a Republican, followed with a satirical speech, concluding:

"One of the Roman Emperors is said to have spent the revenues of the Empire upon astrologers to forecast the future. You can get that done on any street corner in the United States today for nothing and the forecast is Democratic defeat in November."

Mr. Hamilton asserted that the Democrats had purloined the Tariff Commission section of the bill from Republicans.

"This whole Tariff Commission proposition," he said, "is just another piece of political hypocrisy intended to fool the unwary in the next election. You have held a convention, and are about to enter upon another campaign. The President has run up his political periscope, looked about the horizon at the changing circumstances of the world, observed the 'low visibility' of Democratic prospects, gone to the bottom for reflection, and come up again with this Tariff Commission proposition, stolen from the Republican party and intended only for effect in the campaign."

Mr. Moore said that the Democrats had included tariff commission, antidumping, and dyestuff legislation in the revenue bill to tease the Republicans into voting for it.

"There is enough of absorption of Republican policies in the bill to sugarcoat it for tender Republican stomachs," said Mr. Moore; "but on the one great issue of protection or free trade this bill is as uncompromising a Democratic as the Underwood law itself."

Representative Rainey, a Democratic authority of the Tariff bill section, argued that both parties had been treating the tariff along erroneous lines and that there should be a non-partisan tariff commission to give the entire question scientific study.

Representative Collier of Mississippi, majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, acknowledged that he was not enthusiastic personally over the proposal to create a Tariff Commission, but said that he was willing to give the idea a trial.

Mr. Hamilton asserted that the President was forcing a reluctant party to accept the Tariff Commission proposal.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will hold a conference tomorrow to take up various amendments of the bill that may be suggested to the committee.

There was discussion about the House today concerning the possibility of a lower income tax exemption, and some sentiment exists for taxing incomes as low as $2,000. It is not regarded as probable, however, that the exemption clause will be modified, as lowering the present exemptions, in the view of some Democrats, would have a bad political effect, and destroy the force of the argument that the taxes have been levied against those most able to bear them.

NO BOND ISSUE, SAYS McADOO.

Secretary Says Treasury Can Finance Border Operations.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, reiterated yesterday his belief that there would be no Government bond issue to finance the excursion to Mexico.

"Some bankers have been predicting a new bond issue for about four years now," he said, "and the issue has not been made. We have a very comfortable surplus in the Treasury, and receipts are running ahead of expenditures. I see no reason to expect a sale of bonds.

"If we were to go to war it would be necessary to do some financing. It would be only fair that the present generation, in addition to its task of defending the United States, should not be required to bear the entire financial burden. At the same time, if we do not have war, and I think we shall not, we should pay as we go for preparedness. The movement of troops to the border, purchase of equipment, and the incidental expenses should be financed through taxes."

Mr. McAdoo said that the present period of prosperity was built upon the most substantial basis, and he looks for no serious interruption with the end of the war.

"Nothing else has done so much to bring good times to this country as the Federal Reserve act," he said. "Before we had that we were trying to pump a vast stream of business through a one-inch pipe, whereas we needed a twelve-inch. If we can't maintain our prestige against impoverished Europe when the armies are released I know nothing about the United States.

"The income tax will be doubled without causing any suffering. Even when it is raised we will be paying much less than the citizens of other nations."

FAR EAST TREATY VIRTUAL ALLIANCE

Continued from Page 1.

at either the Russian or Japanese Embassy in London. Representatives of both powers here received from their home Governments information respecting the main lines of the treaty, which they brought to the cognizance of the British Foreign Office, but the negotiations for the treaty, which have been going on for some considerable time past, have been conducted chiefly at Petrograd, assisted by direct communications between Governments at Petrograd and Tokio.

The present treaty is the outcome of the new relations which have been created between Russia and Japan since the outbreak of the war. Japan's assistance to Russia in the supplying of munitions and armament and military material generally has been on a vast scale and essentially contributed to the rearming of Russia's legions for the offensive which has developed so successfully.

This rearmament of Russia has been described to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by competent authorities as one of the miracles of the war. As vast as Russia's resources are and immense as has been their development since the war began, she could not alone have in the time available completed the organization necessary to bring up her armament to equality with that of her enemy. Japan's contribution has been of the highest value and is appreciated as fully by the Russian Government as is the assistance rendered by Great Britain along the same lines. It is only possible to speak in general terms of this subject, but the complete co-ordination to which the Allies have arrived has never been better exemplified than by the way in which the Czar's millions of soldiers have been supplied with war material on a scale commensurate with their requirements. The loyal co-operation of Japan in the common task of the Allies has obliterated that remarkably slight residue of hostility which remained from the Russo-Japanese war, and the new treaty is declared to be a consecration of the close and friendly relations established between the two countries.

James M. Beck in his speech to the Pilgrims said the Kaiser had been "a beneficent statesman" in the sense that he "had consolidated the British Empire, reinvigorated France, and reorganized Russia and brought the United States and Great Britain nearer to a realization of that sympathetic understanding upon which entente cordiale must necessarily rest."

The Westminster Gazette today says: "Even so, the Kaiser's most remarkable achievement is to draw Russia and Japan into the bonds of a close alliance. Russia is no longer pursuing ambitions in the Far East. She is looking to new outlets for her trade, and the new treaty is an alliance to guard against difficulties arising in the future to disturb the understanding that the war for a common cause has wrought."

The fact that Great Britain and the other allies express satisfaction with the agreement arrived at is taken to be a guarantee that it makes for the preservation of peace in the Far East and that it contains no stipulations calculated to interfere with the interests of other nations, such as England and France, in the economic field. In the absence of complete details it is understood that the treaty is a political agreement along lines similar to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, designed to prevent any political combination against one or the other contracting parties and safeguarding the special interests of the two countries in the Far East.

Its incidence on the United States is not discussed here except in so far as it is held that, America's interests being nonpolitical, America's concern with the new agreement is on much the same plane as England's, which has expressed satisfaction with the treaty and which could not have done so if the agreement threatened her commercial future in the Far East.

Credit to British Foreign Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8.—The Daily Chronicle's editorial article on the Russo-Japanese treaty says:

"This further step toward the definition of the relations of the powers in the quarter of the world which is always more or less debatable cannot but be acceptable to Great Britain, whose special interests in the Far East, it is being universally recognized, do not conflict with those of any of our allies and are indeed strengthened by the agreement among our friends.

"Great Britain may take the credit to herself of having been the means of joining her two friends together at last in this formal bond of amity. When the war is over there will be much to be said of the magic by which old enmities have been reconciled and historic enemies ranged side by side in the unifying cause of opposition to German pretensions. In the fulness of time we suspect it will be found that the Anglician was not very far from the British Foreign Office.

"However that may be, Germany will see in the latest alliance a fresh obstacle in the way of her return to the Far East."

The Morning Post says:

"It follows that in the conclusion of the new Russian-Japanese treaty British interests have been consulted and a most powerful additional guarantee of peace and concord in the Far East has been instituted. The vast Empire of Russia marches with the territories of Japan, and both nations own interests in China, whose disturbed condition at this moment arouses little attention in the absorption of public interest in the war. Russia and Japan are both belligerent in the conflict with a common enemy, and in so far as Germany is concerned the new alliance will effectually defeat any political designs Germany may still entertain in the Far East. This drawing together of our two allies is an event that must be as gratifying to British sentiments as it is wholly consonant with British interests."

TERMS INTEREST WASHINGTON

Reference to "Social Interests" Might Mean an Exclusive Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Officials of the United States Government are awaiting fuller information regarding the new treaty between Russia and Japan before forming any judgment as to whether it will affect the open-door policy or other American interests in the Far East. Outlines of the convention given in news dispatches and in brief official reports reaching the State Department and the Embassies here fail to disclose certain features considered vital to correct construction of the document.

While the official announcement made in Tokio reveals no feature that threatens the maintenance of the open door or otherwise menaces American trade development in the Orient, officials are much interested in a reference to the recognition of "special interests in the Far East."

A more definite statement on that provision is looked for, particularly as the interests referred to are described in the announcement as those "which are recognized by the other contracting party."

This language, if embodied in the treaty, might be construed, officials believe, as completely excluding the United States or any other nation except Japan and Russia from having a voice in determining what property might be regarded as either Japanese or Russian special interests in China, Mongolia, or Manchuria.

The Japanese Embassy received late today a Tokio cablegram announcing officially that the convention had been signed at Petrograd. The substance of the two articles as outlined in news dispatches was repeated for the official information of the embassy, and Chargé Tanaka probably will notify the State Department formally within a few days. A brief report from the American Embassy at Petrograd also announced that a treaty had been signed. When further details of the new convention have been secured it will be within the province of the State Department to ask the Japanese and Russian Governments, if it decides that it is necessary, for an explanation of the provisions which might bear upon American interests, not only specifically, but generally, through the limitation of opportunities to any other nation than the two principals. Precisely that course was followed last year in the case of the Chino-Japanese agreement, while that convention was under construction and before its actual signature, with the result that Japan abandoned some of her more sweeping demands upon China.

In the present case, however, as the negotiations already have passed beyond the constructive stage, it is presumed that only with great difficulty could any amendment be secured unless some flagrant discrimination were revealed.

Women Freed; $7,000 Gems Found

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 7.—Jewelry valued at $7,000, which Mrs. Anna Hart, a breeder of Pomeranian dogs declared she had left at the home of her neighbor, Mrs. Malvina Poole, in a handbag while making a call there recently, have been found, and today Mrs. Poole and her sister, Mrs. Laura Carman, who were arrested, were discharged by Justice Cornelius E. Remson. Through their attorney, Charles N. Wysóng, the accused women intimated that they would bring suits for $10,000 each against Mrs. Hart, alleging false arrest. Mrs. Hart said she found the missing jewels under a tree in her front yard wrapped in paper. Two diamonds were missing from a horseshoe pin, she said.

Guardsmen to Face Trials.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 7.—Two of the four New Mexican guardsmen who refused to take the Federal oath at this base several days ago will be tried by a general court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, as recommended by Captain Louis J. Van Schaick, chief of the Intelligence Bureau. The others will probably be tried at Columbus.

Train Kills New York Guardsman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—The body of Gilbert Sanders, private in B Battery, First Field Artillery, New York National Guard, was found near here today. It is believed Sanders fell off the second section of the New York troop train which passed through here last night and was run over by the third section. The chaplain of the regiment is en route to Springfield to take charge of the body.

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DIDN'T WANT HUGHES HALE TELLS MOOSE

Progressives' Acting Chairman Says Committee Sold Out Delegates.

USED THE STEAM ROLLER

Blames Perkins and Small Group of Leaders—Names Committeemen Who Violated Instructions.

Matthew Hale, Progressive National Committeeman from Massachusetts and Acting Chairman of the National Committee, made public last night a report he has prepared for the delegates to the National Convention regarding the procedure before the National Committee at the meeting held in Chicago on June 26, when the committee voted to indorse Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President. In the report he sharply censures the action of the committee, over whose proceedings he presided.

Salient features of Mr. Hale's report, which was given out at the Hotel Manhattan last night, are his assertion that no effort was made, prior to the final action of the National Committee, to ascertain the sentiment of the Progressive organizations in the various States, relative to the indorsement of Mr. Hughes and his statement that the National Committeemen from Alabama, Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia voted contrary to the mandate of the Bull Moose organizations in their respective States.

He said that in each of these States and in Tennessee the State committees of the Progressive Party had adopted resolutions calling upon their representatives on the National Committee to vote against indorsing Mr. Hughes. The proxy for Tennessee, Mr. Hale said in his report, was disqualified on a technicality.

Mr. Hale makes the following summary in the report of developments at the National Committee meeting and his own conclusions:

Says Party Was Delivered.

You as delegates to the Progressive National Convention made it clear that you were not in favor of surrendering to the Republican Party or abandoning the Progressive Party.

When you gave the Progressive National Committee the right to fill vacancies you did not intend to give it the right to deliver the Progressive Party organization to the Republican candidate or to repudiate your candidate for Vice President, Colonel John M. Parker, whom you unanimously nominated in your convention.

In most States prior to the action of the National Committee indorsing the Republican candidate neither the delegates to the National Convention nor the members of the State organization were called together by the National committeemen for consultation or action. Action on the part of the State organizations prior to the indorsement of the Republican candidate by the National Committee was expressly discouraged by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, Mr. George W. Perkins.

In Alabama, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia either the delegates to the National Convention or the State organizations had officially expressed their opposition to the indorsement of the Republican candidate. In spite of these official expressions of opposition, the National Committeemen from Alabama, Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia voted for the indorsement; and the proxy of the National Committeemen who represented the wishes of the Tennessee organization was not allowed to vote on account of a technicality.

In Minnesota and Louisiana the National Committee had every reason to believe that the State organizations were opposed to the indorsement of the Republican candidate; yet the National Committeemen from those States voted for the indorsement and against any delay for the purpose of consulting the State organizations or the delegates to the National Convention.

No Authority From Delegates.

In Maryland and New York there was a reasonable ground for uncertainty as to what the delegates to the National Convention or the State organizations wanted in regard to the indorsement; yet the National Committeemen voted for the indorsement and against any delay.

In Indiana the State organization has officially repudiated the action of the National Committee in indorsing the Republican candidate; the National Committeeman voted for the indorsement and against any delay.

The indorsement of the Republican candidate by the Progressive National Committee was made without authority either from you who represent the Progressive Party nationally, or from the State organizations, which represent the Progressive Party in the different States, and without any attempt to get that authority.

The indorsement of the Republican candidate for President by the Progressive National Committee violated one of the fundamental principles of the Progressive Party. The Progressive platform of 1912 provided that the selection of party candidates should be made after consultation with the rank and file of the party, and in accordance with their wishes; and should not be made by a small group of leaders in accordance with their own individual wishes, acting without consultation with the rank and file of the party, and in some instances directly contrary to the expressed wishes of the rank and file. By inserting that principle in their platform Progressives hoped to prevent a recurrence of the steam-roller tactics employed by the Republican National Committee in 1912. The action of the Progressive National Committee on June 26 blasted these hopes.

Says Roosevelt Didn't Ask It.

The indorsement of the Republican candidate by the Progressive National Committee was not necessary even from the point of view of those who favored the election of the Republican candidate. Colonel Roosevelt himself, in a statement read to the Progressive National Committee, said:

I have expressed in my letter my views as to what I hope the action of the Progressives will be. I have explicitly refrained, and shall refrain, from asking any official action of the Progressive National Committee, one way or the other.

In conclusion Mr. Hale said:

"Those members of the Progressive National Committee who favored the election of the Republican candidate could have done so as individuals or through the formation of a league, without this violation of one of the fundamental principles of the Progressive Party.

"Real Progressives are interested in Progressive principles. They will support no man for President who does not evidence a genuine willingness to practice, as well as preach, these principles. An attempt by a small group of men to deliver the Progressive Party organization to the Republican candidate in a manner which violates one of the most fundamental principles of the Progressive Party is an affront to the sincerity of all Progressives."

Hale May Come Out for Wilson.

Mr. Hale recently has made several visits to the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, and has had long conferences with Chairman Vance C. McCormick. It is expected that before many days he will be actively identified with the Wilson campaign, although he was not prepared to state last night whether he would come out for President Wilson or not.

WANT A NEW THIRD PARTY.

Michigan Bull Moosers Rebel—Table Perkins's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 7.—Members of the Progressive Party in Michigan met this afternoon to determine on their course in the coming campaign. After a long discussion the leaders decided to participate in the organization of a new third party.

This new third party is to be organized at a conference of "progressive Progressives," Col. Roosevelt and his followers being called the "standpat old guard Progressives," to be held in New York before Aug. 1. John M. Parker of New Orleans, the Vice Presidential candidate named in the Progressive National Convention, is the originator of the new third party idea, and Michigan Progressives are the first to answer the call for the conference.

The leaders say that the New York conference will be the first step toward calling a national convention that will place in nomination a new national ticket.

Gustavus Pope, the Progressive National Committeeman, was recalled for his part in the Chicago Hughes conference. A letter from George W. Perkins, urging the Michigan Progressives to organize Republican-Progressive clubs, was laid on the table amid cat calls, and the name of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was hissed.

MacCORKLE JEERS AT G. O. P.

Ex-Governor Says West Virginia Likes Peace and Wilson.

Predictions by prominent Republicans from West Virginia that that State would go overwhelmingly for Hughes next Fall were scouted yesterday by W. A. MacCorkle, formerly Governor of West Virginia, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria from Charleston.

"West Virginia is going Democratic by a big majority," said ex-Governor MacCorkle. "There isn't anybody thought of but Wilson in the Presidential race. We are pretty strong for peace and prosperity down there, and just now West Virginia is peaceful and prosperous.

"Republican predictions as to the outcome may be discounted by the very fact that there is great dissension in the ranks of their party. They haven't even got a candidate nominated for Governor yet. Opposing factions are crying 'Fraud!' at one another, and every day new primary returns come in and new counts have to be made."

UNIONISTS AGREE TO IRISH SETTLEMENT

Bonar Law at Secret Meeting of Party Appeals for National Unity During War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8.—The meeting of the Unionist Party to consider the terms of the proposed Irish settlement was held privately at the Carlton Club yesterday. A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, presiding.

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says of the proceedings:

"Though a majority of the speakers were critical of the action taken by the leaders, the sense of the meeting as a whole seemed, so I am told, to be in favor of the settlement. An interesting fact that transpired during the proceedings was that the bill giving legislative forms to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals is not yet drafted.

"I am informed that Mr. Bonar Law took upon himself full responsibility for what had occurred. He laid stress upon the importance of preserving national unity during the war, and pointed out that if the Unionists were withdrawn from the Cabinet it would mean the break up of the Government and cause a general election. Mr. Law attached great importance to the post-war imperial conference and its attitude to Ireland.

"Sir Edward Carson's speech produced a considerable impression. He believed when he entered into the negotiations that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals represented the views of the united Cabinet. Austen Chamberlain adduced, among other reasons for a settlement, the importance of bearing in mind the effect of neutral and American opinion."

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Severe Seismic Disturbances in Naples and Calabria.

NAPLES, July 6, (via Paris, July 7.)—Several severe earthquake shocks have occurred in the Neapolitan and Calabrian Provinces. They are believed to have been connected with the telluric movement which caused the disaster in the Sicilian sulphur mines.

OLD GUARD JEALOUS OF MOOSE SUPPORT

Protest Against the Hughes Alliance as Annex to Republican Campaign.

G. W. PERKINS WARNS ALSO

Tells Willcox That Coolness to Progressives Will Drive Them to Accept Democratic Welcome.

Representatives of the Old Guard in the Republican Party have filed a vigorous protest against the Hughes Alliance, which is being created for the purpose of attracting Progressives and other independent voters to the Hughes banner. Mr. Hughes, it was learned last night, heedless of these objections, has given his sanction to the Hughes Alliance project.

According to report current in Republican circles yesterday, several men who have been closely affiliated with ex-State Chairman William Barnes have told William R. Willcox, Chairman of the National Committee, that the creation of a non-Republican annex to the campaign of the Republican nominee for President would be interpreted by the people generally as a confession of weakness at the very beginning of the fight.

Other Old Guard protestants have urged that if the impression was permitted to gain ground among the Republicans that Mr. Hughes was building up a personal organization, which in time might supplant the Republican organization in his affection and become a rival claimant for Federal patronage if Mr. Hughes should be elected, it would tend to alienate Republican votes from the Republican nominee.

Some dyed-in-the-wool Republicans, even, have protested against giving official recognition to the Progressives, despite the action of the Progressive National Committee in indorsing Mr. Hughes. In the so-called Republican "steering committee," of which W. Murray Crane, the Republican leader of Massachusetts, is Chairman, there was considerable discussion and many objections raised before Chairman Willcox was authorized to invite Progressives to become members of the Campaign Committee. Candidate Hughes took such a firm stand on this question that the Republican leaders who were appointed by the National Convention on the committee to advise the candidate were compelled to abandon their plan to block the way of Progressives to the Hughes campaign council.

From many States reports have reached Progressive National Headquarters in this city to the effect that the local Republican leaders are doing nothing to encourage Progressives to take off their coats and hustle for Hughes, while on the other hand the Democrats are offering all sorts of inducements to invite the co-operation of the Progressives, who, since Colonel Roosevelt declined to accept the Progressive nomination for President, are without a candidate of their own.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, in recent conferences with representatives of the Republican National Committee, has called attention to these reports and told them in pretty plain language that victory might depend on the welcome they give the Progressives.

The Progressives who have had personal talks with Mr. Hughes have declared without exception that the spirit in which he received them left nothing to desire. He has pledged his word that at least six Progressives, or a number equal to the number of Republican "regulars," shall go on the Campaign Committee, on which body the balance of power in all likelihood will be held by a third group of personal appointees.

Chairman Willcox yesterday obtained headquarters for the Republican National Committee in the new Postal Life Building at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where two entire floors have been rented for the period of the campaign.

To Organize Republican Clubs.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—A call for a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the 214 Republican Clubs of the State to be held at the Republican Club, this city, on July 18, has been issued by Newton A. K. Bugbee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Chairman Bugbee purposes to organize the 100,000 members into a working unit for an aggressive party campaign. The National Committee has promised to send some of its best speakers to New Jersey, according to Mr. Bugbee.

HUGHES GETS PLANS OF HIS WOMEN AIDS

Meets National Committee at Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Roslyn, L. I., Home.

MISS KELLOR CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot Chosen Secretary and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Vice Chairman of National Body.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 7.—Charles E. Hughes made an automobile trip of 180 miles today to attend the meeting and reception of the Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance at the home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Roslyn. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hughes.

They heard of the progress which had been made by the organization, representing thousands of women all over the country, and the candidate gave full approval to the plans which have been outlined for the campaign, which the women will conduct. According to the leaders in the movement, not once was the question of granting women nation-wide suffrage mentioned at the conferences.

The only time the discussion approached that topic was when the working plans were taken up. It was decided that in the States where there is equal suffrage the members of the committee would devote most of their time to the practical work of obtaining the votes of the women, while in the other States the effort would be directed toward spreading Hughes propaganda and in advancing an educational campaign.

Miss Frances A. Kellor was elected Permanent Chairman of the National Committee at the luncheon meeting. These women were elected as Vice Chairmen: Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, New York; Mrs. Frank W. Gibson, California; Miss Mary Antin, Mrs. W. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot was selected as Secretary and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey as Treasurer.

It was announced that $25,000 had been raised to advance the work of the committee and Mrs. Pinchot pledged another $1,000 at the luncheon. Miss Antin pledged a subscription of $1 with the explanation that it was the hope of the committee that many small subscriptions would be made.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes arrived about 4 o'clock, after the luncheon, and the reception was held in Mrs. Whitney's studio overlooking the beautiful sunken garden. There were present many women who have taken a prominent part in movements of a more or less public nature. The men at the conferences were not numerous. Among them were Robert Bacon, ex-Congressman William W. Cocks of Long Island, Burdette G. Lewis, Republican National Chairman William R. Willcox, Winthrop Beekman, and H. P. Davison.

When the discussion of plans for the suffrage States was reached, it was decided to have the branches of the National Committee in those States affiliated with the men's sections, while in the States where suffrage has not been granted to the women the men and women will work separately.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes remained at the Whitney estate until after 6 o'clock and then made the ninety-mile automobile ride back to Bridgehampton.

There were about 300 present at the luncheon and reception, and much enthusiasm was shown. The Women's National Committee will have 133 members, and will be represented in all States. This Executive Committee has been selected: Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, New York; Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Everett Colby, New Jersey; Mrs. George Romans, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop.

The gathering of the women workers proved to be an important social event on Long Island as well as important politically. A long string of automobiles piled up and down the hill through the Whitney estate, and several auto buses were pressed into service. Uniformed attendants, iced tea, and smart frocks showed that politics was fashionable on Long Island.

Ryndam's Passengers Transferred.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Passengers who had planned to sail on the Holland-America line steamship Ryndam, from Rotterdam for New York, have been transferred to the steamship Noordam, which is to sail for the United States on July 19. The sailing of the Ryndam, which was damaged when the vessel hit a rock near Kirkwall, on her last Eastern trip across the Atlantic, has been postponed.

WOMEN MAY ENTER NATIONAL POLITICS

Suffragists Consider Punishing Enemies of Proposed Federal Amendment.

MILITANT POLICY PROPOSED

Atlantic City Convention in September to Pass Upon Taking Up New Activity.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in a statement issued yesterday said there was a possibility that the annual suffrage convention in Atlantic City, Sept. 6-10, might consider dropping all suffrage work, except that for the Federal amendment and playing politics and opposing their political enemies. She also said there was a crisis in suffrage affairs, and that the suffragists of the old-time National Association were going to make, or are considering, a radical change in their methods.

The policy of working for the Federal amendment and fighting its political enemies has been that of the younger suffrage organization, the Congressional Union, of which Miss Alice Paul is the head. It is this line of action which has caused the Unionists to be called the militant suffragists of America, and the older more conservative suffrage organization has opposed them. The Congressional Union caused a break in the suffrage ranks, and many of the conservatives went over to the more radical party. The Women's Political Union, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President, which had always been less conservative than the other organizations, went over to the Union in toto.

It is important that the President of the National Association should even speak of a possibility of so radical a change of policy by the convention. If the convention should decide that it was to the best interest of the association to do both State and Federal work there will be delicate questions discussed regarding the fight of the State associations in their own States to support the State or National amendments and the matter will come up as to disciplining the States if they should decide not to march with the national in all its lines of effort.

The convention will be the regular annual one of the National Association, called to meet the emergency two months ahead of the regular time, as the Republicans and Democrats have both practically put a States rights suffrage plank into their platforms. Mrs. Catt said yesterday the suffragists felt that if they took no action it would be a virtual acceptance, and they would find the Federal amendment blocked whatever party was in power.

PEACE COMMITTEE IN BERLIN

Formed to Work on Basis of a Secured Future Empire.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—Numerous scientists, industrialists, and representatives of commerce and agriculture have formed a German National Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prince von Wedel, says the Koelnische Zeitung, with the aim of "wakening a uniform understanding of the German people for an honorable conclusion of peace which shall guarantee a secured future empire."

In doing this, says the Koelnische Zeitung, all one-sidedness is to be avoided.

One Japanese Tennis Player Beaten.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Roland Hoerr of St. Louis defeated H. Mikimi, the Japanese player, in the semi-finals of the Central States singles at the Mississippi Valley tennis tournament today, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4. Hoerr will meet the other Japanese star, I. Kumugai, in the final match. In the Missouri Valley doubles Cannon, Kansas City, and Lindauer, Chicago, reached the finals by defeating Teachenor and Newell, Kansas City, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

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To Teachers

In the English departments of many Schools and Colleges The New York Times is used as a textbook.

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Humanitarian Methods Will Prevail!
The Strike Will Be Arbitrated!

Finding the Association sincere in the belief that it is fighting for a good principle in demanding the right to hire and discharge, and being unable to induce them to grant the Union its legal right to strike, we have addressed them as follows:

MR. E. J. WILE, Chairman,
Cloak, Suit and Skirt Mfrs. Protective Association:

"My Dear Mr. Wile—I greatly appreciate the interview we had this afternoon, when we discussed my latest suggestion. I can frankly state that the attitude which you have assumed, i. e., at least toward the Humanitarian Cult, has been one evidently prompted by a true desire to act fairly in the dispute between the cloak manufacturers and their employees.

"Since you absolutely refuse to arbitrate the question of the right of hire and discharge of employees, and since I have at length tried to convince you that if your contentions are so thoroughly sound, there is no danger of any sensible man disagreeing with you, you can readily prove this to the public, who have great interests at stake, by adopting my following suggestion:

"*Your association is to ask five gentlemen of the following calibre: John Wanamaker, Thomas A. Edison, Elbert H. Gary, U. T. Hungerford, E. W. Bloomingdale, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with certain rights which all employers and employees ought to have, to decide the sole question 'Is the association correct in refusing to arbitrate the question of the manufacturer's right to hire and discharge his employees?' (They are not to pass upon the merits of dispute otherwise.)*

"Now let us look at this simply from your own standpoint, and I am sure that you are broadminded enough to agree with me that if five independent business men who are not in politics, and who also have plants of their own, decide that you owe it as a duty to the community to arbitrate this question, whether or not you are right, that it then becomes your public duty to accept this verdict, and to submit also this question to an impartial and fair tribunal.

"If, however, these five men decide that you are absolutely correct in your contention not to submit this question to arbitration, then you will at least have the satisfaction of having proven to the public that you are not putting your own opinion above the rest, and that you do not claim to be infallible, and that you recognize that your sense of patriotism must be greater than selfish consideration.

"I have discussed this matter with many people in all walks of life, and they unanimously agree with me that no matter how difficult a problem may seem, there is always a sufficient number of men with a sincere desire to serve the community, who can decide the issues fairly and squarely, and lay the foundation for some document which will serve as a model for all disputes between capital and labor, and you will then have the satisfaction of knowing that you have been one of the men who have made this possible."

Many members of the Steering and Executive Committees of the Association have indorsed the above and we believe it to be a question of hours when they will vote to adopt the above course.

We nevertheless desire to point out the following:

The city is in the grip of an epidemic of infantile paralysis which is rapidly spreading all over the country.

You can best protect your own and the children of the "Haves" by seeing to it that the children of the "Have-nots" have proper nourishment.

Will you adopt our suggestion, protect your own and assist in checking the epidemic?

We know what the answer will be, and extend to you our congratulations in advance.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold:—
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?"—The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lol Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

The Humanitarian Cult

By its Founder and Leader,

Mike Applethorpe

On behalf of 104,899 members.

PACIFISTS LOSE TEACHERS' FIGHT

Advocates of Preparedness Win a Tactical Victory in Their Convention.

THE VOTE A DECISIVE ONE

Militant Woman Arouses Storm of Cheers by Calling for National Defense.

ROW OVER RESOLUTIONS

Opponents of Military Training Fight in Vain for Clear-Cut Pacifist Wording.

The week of battle in the National Education Association over the question of preparedness came to an end yesterday with a tactical, though not very pronounced, victory for the advocates of national defense. That it was a victory at all was due to the attitude of the pacifists, who insisted on lining up in opposition to a compromise resolution and describing it as a militaristic one.

The resolution does not indorse military training, but merely acquiesces in it, provided it does not sacrifice true educational interests. However, by charging that this was a militaristic resolution and calling on all opponents of militarism to vote it down, the pacifists forced a showdown of strength and were overwhelmingly defeated—so badly defeated that when the President announced, "The ayes have it," nobody called for a division.

There was more to the fight than the mere language of the resolution presented. Last year the association adopted a straightout pacifistic resolution and declared emphatically against military training. The pacifist fight this year was to prevent the association from receding in the slightest degree from that attitude, and in this they failed. The resolution reported by the Committee on Resolutions neither indorsed nor condemned military training; it recognized the right of States and communities to prescribe it, and declared that where so prescribed it must be made subsidiary to the real purpose of the schools.

The pacifists fought to strike out all reference to military training, and at first they wished to strike out also a clause in which the right of the country to the support of its citizens in time of war, even to the extent of sacrificing their lives and property for it, was formally recognized. The amendment to the resolution, as proposed by Professor J. McKeen Cattell of New York, provided for the striking out of this admission.

Amendment Was Shelved.

It was Miss Katherine Devereux Blake of this city, one of the pacifist leaders, who objected to going as far as this. But for her the pacifists would have been put in the position of fighting against any admission that the citizen owes a duty to his country. She proposed to amend Mr. Cattell's motion so as to leave in the admission of duty to one's country, but to strike out the military training references. Mr. Cattell accepted this amendment. However, even as amended by Miss Blake, the amendatory resolution was disastrously defeated. By the sound of the voices it did not seem as if more than a quarter of those present voted for it.

Dr. William B. Owen, Principal of the Chicago Normal School, led the fight for the resolution as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. He endeavored to prevent the drawing of a line between pacifists and preparedness advocates, holding that the question was not involved; but all the other speakers on both sides insisted on drawing it. The speeches were straightaway talks on the preparedness question, and despite the vagueness of the resolution on the subject the fight was a flatfooted, downright fight on the question whether or not this nation should prepare for war. Therefore the National Education Association, by a vote so large that there was no division, placed itself on the preparedness side, after a week of argument which was nearly all on the pacifist side.

The pacifists were headed by William J. Bryan, and from the opening day, on which Mayor Mitchel's speech for preparedness was heard and Superintendent Maxwell's letter advocating it was read, there was virtually nothing but pacifism talked until General Wood's speech on Thursday night. The applause had been all one way, and only the turning out of the friends of preparedness to applaud General Wood gave any indication of what was really going on in the minds of the teachers until yesterday morning.

A Militant Woman.

President William G. Willcox of the New York Board of Education developed the real sentiment of the association when he made a strong speech for preparedness. The applause, which was furious, came from at least two-thirds of the members. The most dramatic event of the debate was the repudiation by a woman of Professor Cattell's assumption that her sex was all on the anti-preparedness side of the question. She is Miss M. M. Galt of Virginia. When he undertook to speak for the women she took the platform and emphatically denied his right to do so, declaring that as one woman she did not wish those who were to defend her to go into war unprepared.

The resolution was one of seven presented by the Committee on Resolutions to the annual business meeting of the association, which was held in Madison Square Garden at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They were read by Dr. Owen as Chairman of the committee. All were passed without debate except the seventh, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the National Education Association gives expression again to the consciousness that the school is an institution developed by society to conserve the well-being of humanity, and that on this solid foundation all subordinate aims and uses of the schools should be made to rest. Assembled as it is in a time of worldwide disturbance, doubt, and uncertainty, and of consequent national concern, the association affirms its unswerving adherence to the unchanging principles of justice between persons and between nations. It affirms its belief that the instruction in the school should tend to furnish the mind with the knowledge of the arts and sciences on which the prosperity of the nations rests and to incline the will of men and nations toward acts of peace. It declares its devotion to America and American ideals and recognizes the priority of the claims of our beloved country on our property, our minds, our hearts, and our lives. It records its conviction that the true policy to be followed, both by the school and by the nation which it serves, is to keep the American public school free from sectarian interference, partisan politics, and disputed public policies, that it may retain unimpaired in its power to serve the whole people. While it recognizes that the community or the State may introduce such elements of military training into the schools as may seem wise and prudent, yet it believes that such training should be strictly educational in its aim and organization, and that military ends should not be permitted to pervert the educational purposes and practices of the schools.

Before the resolutions were presented there was a preliminary bout on the question of military training, though it was in no sense a test. It came when Dr. Andrew S. Edison moved that $500 be appropriated to pay the expenses of the Committee on Military Training, under a resolution directing that committee to investigate the subject adopted last year. Instantly a woman teacher demanded to know, before voting for the appropriation, whether the committee was composed exclusively of Superintendents. In reply the names were read. They were Superintendents Henry Snyder of Jersey City, Chairman; William M. Davisson of Pittsburgh, J. G. Collicott of Indianapolis, Franklin B. Dyer of Boston, J. M. Gwinn of New Orleans, Frank B. Cooper of Seattle, and Charles S. Meek of San Antonio; President Edmund J. James of the Illinois State University, Associate Superintendent Andrew S. Edson of New York, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Secretary of the American School Peace League.

Professor Cattell, the pacifist leader, who appeared throughout as the spokesman for the women until Miss Galt repudiated his spokesmanship, immediately moved that the money be appropriated only on condition that the committee consist of an equal number of men and women—"consist of half men and half women," was the way President Johnson stated the motion amid a gale of laughter.

Before the debate had got very far President Johnson ruled the Cattell motion out of order on the ground that the committee had been appointed under a resolution passed last year. It was evident that it would not have been passed if put to a vote, for the pacifists continued to fight the original motion for an appropriation and were badly worsted. When President Johnson declared the motion carried they demanded a division, and fully three-fourths of the house rose when the ayes were called for. It was evident then that the association was not in an anti-preparedness mood.

Grateful to New York.

After the announcement had been made that the pageants in Bronx Park had been called off because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, Dr. Owen read the resolutions. The first, uttering the appreciation of the association over the way New York had entertained it, was applauded and passed by a rising vote. The others were put to vote and carried in the usual way, without debate, until the seventh was reached.

When Dr. Owen read it, Professor Cattell moved to strike out all the last part of it, beginning with the words, "It declares its devotion to America and American ideals," so that it would end with the words, "to incline the will of men and nations toward acts of peace."

Professor Cattell argued that the association should stand on the anti-preparedness resolutions it adopted last year and not abandon them. "It is true," he said, "that we are ready to sacrifice our lives for our country and that we acknowledge the right of the Legislature to impose military training, but why should we say such things? We might add that it is our duty to kill Mexicans if we get into a war with Mexico, but we don't want to emphasize that fact.

"If we say the State can impose upon us that which we shall teach, we should get what we got in New York, where the Legislature has imposed a law which is disapproved by practically every teacher in the State, the military training law. From my point of view these camps where we are to send our boys are simply institutions for the promotion of war, drunkenness, and prostitution; but I don't think we should put it in the resolution. Why should we put the other thing in?

"Why not simply omit all reference to the matter and stand on the resolutions we passed last year? I hold in my hand these resolutions, excellent pacifist resolutions, stating my own doctrine. We adopted them unanimously. 'The association,' the resolutions read, 'deplores any attempt to militarize this country. It again declares against the establishment of compulsory military training in the schools, on the ground that it is inconsistent with American ideals and standards.'

Committee of Men.

"Now it is proposed, because we have another committee with a Chairman who believes in militarism, to recant that resolution. I will venture to tell you the sex of this committee. It consisted of fourteen members, not a single one of them a woman. Think of it! Four-fifths of the teachers are women. Then these men come together and adopt a resolution in which the women, the four-fifths, do not believe."

"Mr. Cattell," said Dr. Owen, "has frankly told you that he is definitely a pacifist. I am in favor of compulsory military training for every man in America." However, he went on to point out the harmlessness of the resolution. "Why doesn't he discuss the resolution," he demanded, "instead of his views and those that were adopted last year after the association had adjourned?"

Dr. A. E. Winship of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, declared that the resolution of last year had not been passed by a business meeting. He said this year's resolution was the result of long debate—he meant compromise—in the Resolutions Committee.

President Willcox of the New York Board of Education strongly supported the resolution in a speech which often evoked great applause. His speech was for straight-out preparedness; he spoke on the general principle.

"We have a Fire Department to prepare us against a conflagration," he said, "but there is more danger today of an aggressive attack upon this country than there is of such a conflagration in New York. We have a Quarantine Department to protect us against an incoming plague, but there is more danger today of an aggressive attack upon this country than there is that this country will be visited by a plague brought upon these shores.

"In a time when this country is stirred as never before by the demand for preparedness the question comes before our schools, 'Can you do anything to help protect our country from this great danger?' And it is not a time for the schools to return a negative answer. It is time for us to consider what we can properly do to co-operate with the movement to protect our country and its institutions in time of war. Let us say what we can do, not what we can't do."

A Woman's Argument.

Miss Howe of California supported the Cattell amendment, saying that it was cowardly to put the burden of defending the country upon little boys. "Don't put the training for military service upon the children," she said. "To me it looks as if we were where England was when Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote 'The Cry of the Children.' Then the English were putting the burden of industrial labor upon the children; now we are trying to make the children of America bear the burden of military protection."

Then Miss Galt took the platform to repudiate Professor Cattell's solicitude for her sex. The Virginia teacher was very much in earnest. She spoke in a ringing voice and got enthusiastic applause for nearly every sentence.

"The gentleman who proposed the amendment," she said, "mentioned as an objection to the resolution that no women were on the committee, and by implication he gave you to understand that women were not in favor of any measure of preparedness. As a woman, as a teacher, and as an American citizen, I protest before this assemblage of teachers against this view of women.

"When it comes to fighting there is very little we can do, but we are not for that reason in favor of handicapping those who will do the fighting. I thank God that there are men in America to protect the American women when the time comes, but I do not wish the American men to go unprepared into conflict for us. I do not want conflict. I am as much a pacifist as any one; it is only a question of the means of securing peace. The question is not one of the relative merits of peace and war. The question is: First, Do we want any preparedness at all, or is war impossible in this enlightened age? Second, Is America adequately protected now? Third, If we want protection, how are we going to get it?"

Miss Galt was applauded all the way back to her seat. Miss Blake arose, despite shouts of "Question!" from all over the hall. They changed to shouts of "No, no; hear Miss Blake!" and she took the platform. She is a New York school Principal, a leading pacifist, and a daughter of Lillie Devereux Blake, the woman suffrage pioneer. She is also an inspiring speaker, with a vivid and compelling manner.

A Pacifist Speech.

"It is a question," she said, "of whether you believe in the higher patriotism or the lower patriotism. We have in our hands the children of the future. Let us turn them toward truth and clear vision. Every one's eyes are obscured by the things we read in the papers. When you see the headline, 'The French Win the Trenches'; when you see the language of the sporting world transferred to war, you look upon it as a game, and that is what every child in America is reading in the papers. Look down below and see what 'The French Win the Trenches' means—what the headline should be is 'A Thousand Dead Men, a Thousand Women Widowed, a Thousand Children Fatherless.'

"Let us combat the campaign made by the employes of the munition men. Why, they actually allow Mr. Maxim to talk on peace platforms."

She concluded by proposing an amendment which would leave in the concession that Americans owe much to their country, and striking out only the last sentence, beginning "While it recognizes that the community or the State." This would leave in everything except the military training declaration, and, if passed, would leave the association on record as having nothing to add to its anti-preparedness resolution of last year.

Professor Cattell agreed to accept the amendment, and then Secretary Springer read the following telegram, which had just that moment arrived from Ardmore, Penn.:

We urge you to vote against military training. Stand by the resolutions of last year.
MAIN LINE BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY.

Dr. Owen concluded the debate by saying: "I am just as much a pacifist as Miss Blake, and I hate war just as much as she hates it. Nothing could be said that I would not indorse about the ugliness of war. But that is not the question."

The shouts of "Question!" were so loud and insistent that it was plain no further speechmaking would be tolerated. Professor Cattell's amendment was put to vote. About a quarter of the audience voted "Aye," and the amendment was lost in a great shout of "No!" A woman in the back of the hall called out: "Mr. Chairman, may we have a division?" but President Johnson was already putting the original resolution to vote and did not hear her. There was a roar of "Aye!" The pacifists had given up the fight, for when he called for the nays only three voices responded.

The Ayes Won.

"If any one desires a division—" said President Johnson, and waited a moment, with a grim smile. There was no response, and he said with emphasis: "It is overwhelmingly carried."

The other resolutions included one creating a committee to ask President Wilson to appoint a commission of five to investigate and report upon the condition of woman on the farm and of the rural home; one urging an appropriation of $50,000 to disseminate information concerning the education of immigrants and in "stimulating the extension of the necessary education facilities looking to the Americanization of the foreign-born"; one favoring woman suffrage, and one making the following demands:

1. The powers and duties of Superintendents of Schools should receive definition by legislative enactment; definite professional qualifications should be required of all appointees to office. The term of the Superintendent of Schools should be not less than three years; the power of nominating all teachers and members of the education staff should be given the Superintendent.

2. The tenure of office of teachers should, after a probationary period, be permanent. Removal should be possible only for inefficiency, immorality, or grievous neglect of duty. Salaries should be fixed so as to insure to teachers a standard of living in keeping with the professional demands made upon them. Retiring allowances or pensions should be provided either by State or local action.

The association also voted to adopt the ending "t" in place of "ed" in the past tense of verbs where the pronunciation would not be affected. The report of the Committee on Nominations was then unanimously approved. It nominated the following officers:

President, Dr. Robert J. Alley, President of the University of Maine; First Vice President, David B. Johnson, South Carolina, retiring President of the association; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, Colorado; Cornelia Winslow, Arizona; Charles J. Koach, Maryland; J. A. Churchill, Oregon; F. W. Longamecker, West Virginia; F. W. Winner, Oklahoma; W. R. Sider, Idaho; Mrs. Josephine Reston, Washington; Miss Frances E. Harden, Illinois; J. L. Henderson, Texas; Payson Smith, Massachusetts; Treasurer, Thomas E. Finnegan, New York.

PROBLEM OF DELINQUENTS.

Teachers of Handicapped Children Praised by Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

Teachers of special classes of handicapped children, including the blind, crippled, and mentally defective, were commended as leaders in new teaching methods yesterday by Dr. Woods Hutchinson and Dr. Ira S. Wile at the convention session at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

"You are finding out new methods of teaching children," Dr. Hutchinson said. "Those new methods, which were devised for abnormal children, may be used for average children. All of us are abnormal to a certain extent. The whole problem of crime and delinquency is affected by the kind of work you are doing. I do not know any group of men or women that is doing a greater work."

Dr. Wile said that the abnormal children were getting the best type of education. "It has been said of Elmira Reformatory that it gives the best course of manual training, only the entrance requirements were hard," he said. "That is much the way with the classes for abnormal children. They are getting the very best type of education. It is up to you teachers to show the teachers of normal children your methods."

The principal addresses for the different special classes were by Gordon L. Berry, Secretary of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, on the blind; Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, of Post Graduate Hospital, on the crippled; Dr. Ogden Woodruff, on open-air classes; John W. Davis, Director of the Attendance Bureau, on delinquent children; Dr. Charles B. Davenport of the Carnegie Institute, on ungraded children.

WAR'S INFLUENCE IN AMERICA.

Columbia Professors Tell Teachers of Results to be Expected.

Two paramount duties confront the nation today, Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the new Columbia Business School and Summer Session, told delegates to the National Education Association yesterday afternoon at a conference on higher education held in the Horace Mann Auditorium. One of these duties, he said, is to prepare for war, the other to prepare for peace. He branded the decision of the Entente Allies to form a league of trade excluding reciprocity as wicked and foolish.

Professor Egbert's address wound up a day of meetings at Columbia at which discussions concerning military drill in public schools played a prominent part and revealed an almost unanimous approval of the plan to introduce drill into the schools throughout the country.

In his address on business schools in the country, Professor Egbert outlined the banking and business problems which this country will face even before the end of the European war and more especially after it. He said the country must awake to the tremendous opportunity to become a world power and its business men of the future must be students trained in culture and yet gain a high professional education and a delicate sense of moral or business honor.

"We are all familiar with the old adage, 'In time of peace prepare for war,'" he said. "The appropriateness and force of this saying have been deeply impressed upon the world recently by reason of the course of the war in Europe. The advantage held by nations known to be prepared stands in sharp contrast to the serious danger which threatened those who have been compelled to devote their energies during the last two years preparing for the great conflict in which they were already engaged.

"Our own land, in which has existed, as among no other people, a sincere devotion to the cause of peace, is reluctantly compelled to accept as a truism the saying which calls for preparedness for war in time of peace. Regretfully, to be sure, but nevertheless unhesitatingly, we must prepare for war."

He then pointed out the like necessity of preparing for the peace to come in Europe when the United States is to become the centre of power and influence in the business world.

The other leading speakers at the session were Dr. James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia; George W. Alger of the New York Bar, and Dr. Edward Krehbiel, Professor of History at Leland Stanford, Jr. University.

Dean Russell in his address took a fling at a large standing army and militarism and suggested as a substitute the strengthening and extension of the Boy Scout movement, which he has always warmly indorsed. He pointed to Germany as at once both a shining and a horrible example, praising the university system perfected in the Central Empires to the highest degree, and decrying the evils of Teutonic militarism.

Speaking of the American universities, Dean Russell continued: "The universities of this country turn out untrained incompetents, young men who are unable to turn their hand to anything. As a result of this inefficiency, the reaction has set in, crying for efficiency and concentration, and this has found expression in the preparedness movement.

"In the absence of natural danger, the United States has developed individualism to the extreme. Such a doctrine is fraught with danger to the States as it produces a few great leaders while the masses of people are unorganized and untrained. At present the public wants efficiency and it will get it. We are getting vocational schools in our striving for efficiency and we may get compulsory military training in the desire for concentration."

TRAINING OF BOY SCOUTS.

Leader Tells Teachers What It Does for the Youngsters.

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, believes that many people who find themselves opposed on the question of military training would find themselves in complete accord if "military training" was clearly defined. In a speech delivered before the joint meeting of the Department of School Patrons of the National Education Association and the Department of Physical Education he said that most of those who are talking about military training mean something different.

"If those who are leaders in physical education would come forward with a definite program of instruction which would greatly improve the physical condition of the product of our public schools and colleges," said Mr. West. "I feel confident that the most radical advocates of technical military training would be satisfied with it as a preliminary program and would be content to have their strictly military program commence at a more mature age and at the point where the physical training left off. It is because so little has been done that those who are concerned about our country's lack of preparedness are advocating the introduction of what is unfairly called 'military training' in our public schools.

"As a matter of fact in the program of many of our most progressive schools, as well as in the program of the Boy Scouts of America, a great deal of what is practically understood as military training is given very effectively. Indeed, I am told by many of our people who have been to Plattsburg that a great proportion of the program of the Plattsburg and other strictly military training camps is included in the program of the Boy Scouts of America. Because this is so it does not make the training given in our progressive schools and by the Boy Scouts of America military training.

"Those things which made for discipline, obedience, loyalty, endurance, initiative, alertness, good health, and knowledge of how to care for one's self should not be considered distinctive military training, but should be given to all boys and girls to prepare them primarily for their later responsibilities as home-makers, wage-earners, and citizens."

EXPLAINS VOICE CULTURE.

Prof. Muckey Tells Teachers There Are Shams in the Profession.

It was an interested audience that listened to Dr. Floyd S. Muckey of New York speak yesterday on the fundamental principles of voice production before the National Council of Teachers of English in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin. He produced some remarkable demonstrations. For instance, he made a young man hum like a church organ. It was a demonstration of how one may cultivate resonance in the voice. The young man, William Resnikoff, had been practicing for a year under Dr. Muckey's direction so that he was able to bring into play, when he hummed, all of the available space in his throat and nasal cavity. The pitch was struck on the piano, he took a breath, closed his lips, and then the sound boomed out through his nose. Even when he hummed softly the sound seemed peculiarly penetrating. Later Mr. Resnikoff went through other exercises, and also sang in Russian.

Dr. Muckey has based his exercises for tone production in the voice on a study of the throat muscles. He says that the so-called methods of voice culture are mainly shams, and that he spoiled his own voice by trying to cultivate it according to such systems.

"A thousand and one methods are used as a bait by various voice teachers," he said, "to catch unwary, but hard-working, voice students. Such practice should be prohibited by law, as it is pure charlatanry, and should be classified as obtaining money under false pretenses, or at least as disorderly conduct. How long must we wait for the voice teachers to grasp the fundamental truths of voice production and to make use of them."

A TALK TO THE MOTHERS.

Kindergartners Tell What Can Be Done for the Small Child.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, of which Mrs. Frederic Shoff of Philadelphia is President, held morning and afternoon sessions yesterday in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Shoff explained the purposes of such organizations. Miss Elizabeth Harrison, President of the National Kindergarten College of Chicago, spoke at the afternoon conference. She told of the many ways in which a mother, even though busily employed with household duties, can develop the budding activities of a child. She told of the necessity of teaching the child control of its body.

"Only when the body, the home of the soul," she said, "can fully forget itself can the soul give its message to the world. My heart goes out especially to the mothers in rural districts who have about them all the wonderful coloring of nature, the graceful motions, the musical sounds, the spiritual suggestions, and yet are not able to realize them.

"The desire of the child to help its mother is the developing of the social instinct. Yet so many mothers smother this. They turn back the desire of the child to help, saying they haven't the time to teach it to do so; and then they blame their children in later years for being selfish."

CANNED MUSIC FOR SCHOOLS.

Teachers Discuss Its Uses in Classroom Instruction.

The principal subject of discussion at the meeting of the Music Education Department at Hunter College yesterday concerned the relative value of talking machines and mechanical pianos as aids to school instruction in music. Leonard B. MacWhood, instructor in music at the Drew Theological Seminary, upheld the talking machine and Leo Rich Lewis, Professor of Music at Tufts College, came to the defense of the pianola. Professor Lewis had an expert from one of the piano player companies present to illustrate what could be done with this medium.

Other addresses were made by Margaret Floy Washburn, Professor of Psychology of Vassar College, and Luise Haessler of Hunter College, who had singers in costume to give Hungarian, Swedish and Slavonic airs in connection with her paper on "The Folk Song."

The meeting authorized a committee of ten to communicate with school Superintendents over the country advocating attention to community music and to prepare a basis for instruction in the subject.

PLEAS FOR THE HOME GARDEN.

School Association Hears What It Does for the Children.

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?" This line implies a self-contradiction, according to those who spoke yesterday at a meeting of the School Garden Association of America at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. Mary is not contrary, all agreed, when she has a garden. The garden for children was explained and advocated as the happiest means for making them so healthy in mind and body that contrariness, dissatifaction, retarded or misdirected development, and other abnormalities in children would not manifest themselves.

"Interest in a garden," said Mrs. Henry Parsons, director of the Children's Farm School of the New York Department of Parks, "leaves children no time for evil acts and idle thoughts. Children who have gardens eagerly tell their parents at the supper table about what happened in the gardens during the day, and they get up early in the morning to see what has happened overnight. We have proved in our gardens that children work because they love it if the environment is right."

Mrs. Parsons went on then to say that the gardens not only were valuable to the children, but that they brought parents and children together and taught parents "to understand their children." She emphasized this point, saying that much domestic misfortune was due to the inability of parents to understand children while the children were forced by circumstances to live artificial lives.

Speakers told of the good results of home gardening, where children had little cultivated plots in back yards, and it was said that, even in New York, many little spots in rear yards, formerly ignored by children for the street, had been turned into bright, fruitful gardens. One benefit of city gardens, it was pointed out, was that, as factories moved from crowded cities to rural districts, and drew laborers after them, persons who had learned something about gardening in the city were able to go to the country and at once develop active interest in growing things to supplant the city interests which they could no longer gratify. Laborers who went from the city to the country with no training or adaptation to new environment invariably became dissatisfied, the speakers agreed.

DENTISTRY IN SCHOOLS.

Hygiene Association Told of Wonders It Works with Children.

Hygiene as it was discussed at the afternoon session of the Congress of the American School Hygiene Association and the Child Hygiene Section of the National Educational Association at the Russell Sage Foundation Building yesterday by prominent men from different parts of the country made it appear that the most important units of the human organization are the teeth. A proper condition of the teeth is a necessary preparation for war, according to Augustus S. Downing, Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education of the State Department, Albany.

"It has been found," said Mr. Downing, "that many men in the English Army have had to return from the front on account of their teeth. They were not able to masticate properly the army rations, were not properly nourished, and could not stand the strain of the life in the trenches. They were returned to England, sent to dentists, and then returned to their regiments."

The stories were told of the changes wrought in school children by dental treatment. Stupid children became bright; ugly children became pretty, and disagreeable ones good-tempered.

"The cost of installing a school dental clinic is no more than the price of a cheap automobile," said Dr. E. L. Pettibone of Cleveland, "and it does not cost much more to run it. You will find most of the city officials have automobiles because it adds to their efficiency. A dental clinic adds in a greater proportion to the efficiency of a school."

A feature of the session was the presence of forty young girls. They were in charge of Dr. Louise C. Ball and were members of the New York Training School for Dental Hygienists. They are a new class of workers made possible by the passage of the Seeley-Whitman bill in April. They will have a year's course of study, beginning at the Hunter College Summer School, with the use of the Vanderbilt Clinic at Columbia. They will work after graduation under regular dentists and will be able to do certain lines of school work.

WHAT MOVIES DO FOR SCHOOLS

Science Teachers Tell How They Supplement Classroom Work.

The Science Department held its last session at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday morning, the subject being principally a discussion of mechanical aids to visual teaching of science, like stereopticons and moving pictures, and illustrations of their use. The speakers were E. W. Stitt, District Superintendent of New York City schools; James P. Haney, Director of Drawing of the New York high schools; A. W. Abrams, Chief of the Division of Visual Instruction, Albany; Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History; Louise Connolly of the Free Public Library of Newark; Alvin N. White, State Superintendent of Instruction in New Mexico; Clarence M. Abbott, National Board of Review of Motion Pictures; N. A. Harvey of the State Normal College of Michigan, and Emma L. McLellan of New York.

"The tendency to follow tradition," said Dr. Stitt in his address, "is still shown in the desire on the part of so many educators to make instruction a pouring-in process, in which the teacher becomes a sort of personal phonograph. She talks, talks, talks until often the children are talked to death." The remedy for this would come, he said, when "through the modern improvements of pictorial education by means of stereopticons, stereoscopes, and motion pictures we will be able to bring the world into every schoolroom."

After the meeting the science teachers were entertained by the Trustees of the museum at a luncheon given in the Philippine room of the institution.

GOMPERS PLEADS FOR UNIONS.

Urges Teachers to Cast Their Lot with Organized Labor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaking last night to the National Education Association in Madison Square Garden, welcomed into the ranks of union labor those teachers who had become union members. In the name of organized labor, Mr. Gompers brought a message to all members of the association, urging them to join in the organized labor movement as a means to advancing their educational ideals.

"If you wish to be free," he said, "if you wish to be independent to perform the great work intrusted to you nobly and for the best interests of the citizenship of this country, join with us for your and our common protection and betterment. The organized labor movement has nothing to offer you but opportunities for freedom. In turn, affiliation with the labor movement of this country will bring to you no burdens or responsibilities except those which you voluntarily place upon yourselves, and the responsibilities and duties that are inseparable from democracy and free service to humanity."

"Your organization has officially gone on record as opposed to all such efforts to dominate the public schools of this country, whether exercised by so-called philanthropic organization, foundations, or any other agency. We have opposed from the beginning efforts of these foundations to secure legislation granting them the right to incorporate under Federal laws and thus dominate our whole educational system. We have called attention to efforts of these foundations to lay corrupting hands upon the fountain heads of information, knowledge, and education."

The other speakers were William A. Wirt, who spoke on the Gary Plan; Professor John Dewey of Columbia, who spoke on "Nationalizing Education," and Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, who spoke on "The Possibilities of a National University at the Capital."

JORDAN CHAMPIONS MEXICO.

Tells Peace League That Vultures Are Plotting for Intervention.

Dr. David Starr Jordan presented an intensive analysis of affairs in revolution-torn Mexico in an address delivered yesterday at the annual meeting of the American School Peace League in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The meeting was held in conjunction with that of the National Education Association, and Dr. Jordan's speech was the climax of a program of pacificism, which included some prize orations delivered by High School orators.

Dr. Jordan followed the general outline of the report he and Modesto C. Rolland, delegates to the abortive El Paso Peace Conference, made earlier in the week, expanding its tenets and stating more emphatically his belief in the ability of Mexico to regenerate itself and his conviction that if the United States intervened it would be a blot on our national honor blacker than that on Germany's caused by her violation of Belgium. The audience, made up of 150 men and women, with a sprinkling of children who had come to hear the boy orators, was obviously in sympathy with the speaker and applauded frequently.

"It has been my good fortune," said Dr. Jordan, "within the last two weeks to be brought close to the heart of what will be and ought to be a great nation, a nation that, up to the present war in Europe, has suffered more from robbery and from misunderstanding than almost any other nation in the world. I have also been closer to a flock of vultures than I have ever been before. I had read about them, not altogether in the papers, but I had never seen them in full flight. I mean the men who want to devour Mexico, the men who feel that Mexico has injured them by getting out of their clutches, and the men who feel that if the United States will only give the word they will get Mexico into their clutches.

"It is vultures that plan the raids across the border. They are not Mexican raids; they are American, or at any rate they are planned on the American side. And it is the vultures that tell us that Mexico is in a state of inextricable confusion, only to be helped out by the force of arms, and the force of arms, as we know, can never do anything except kill enough young men so that the others will be terrorized or paralyzed, and then comes the making of the desert and calling it peace.

"I believe that Mexico has within herself the power of regeneration. I believe that not now or at any future time should there be an interference with Mexico by force of arms. And I would call the attention of the United States to the fact that in 1848 we made a treaty of arbitration with Mexico whereby we agreed to put any difficulties which might arise before an arbitral tribunal that they may be settled in that way.

"We read in the headlines of our newspapers—the text below does not often say so—but in the headlines it appears that we were just about to make a scrap of paper of that treaty, that we were just about to attack a weak nation, with not one-tenth the excuse that Austria had in attacking Serbia, and Austria had no reason; without one-tenth the excuse that Germany had in attacking Belgium, and Germany had the excuse that Belgium was in her way. Mexico is not in our way; our way does not lead through battlefields or plunder in making this continent what it should be in the future."

The prize for the best oration on the subject, "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace," was awarded Samuel Saretsky of the De Witt Clinton High School. William H. Taft was re-elected Honorary President of the league; Randall J. Condon of Cincinnati was re-elected President and Dr. Jordan one of the Vice Presidents.

EDUCATION A LA CARTE.

Teacher Says There Can Be No More of Table d'Hote Kind.

"The table d'hôte business in education is over," said Dr. Arthur D. Dean, Chief of the Division of Vocational Schools in the State Department of Education, at the closing session of the first National Conference of the Visiting Teachers in the Assembly Hall of the Charities Building yesterday afternoon. "The single course of education is passing away, and the à la carte is coming in. Table d'hôte takes an hour and a half and a stomach and a half," added the speaker.

"People who are limited in time, money, and desire want something different from what has been offered them, and the unit courses are being developed more and more," said Dr. Dean. "You can now get in education what you want and when you want it."

"I used to wonder," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, "why it was that the schools began to lose their children at 10 years, and why it was often found that the children who had been dullest in school made the smartest men. So when I was Superintendent of Schools in Chicago I asked them to let me try a double course in the upper fifth grade. In this new course the children had no arithmetic except that which was needed in connection with their handwork. They studied geography only to find where the materials they were using came from or where the things they made were going. The results were wonderful. One school sent one year eighty-seven children to the technical high school, and it had never sent one before. I have heard a boy of 10 talk science in a thoughtful way as I have never heard it in the high school. The course was elastic—it got the children to thinking.

"Twenty schools took up the practice of civics, and I think the landlords would have been glad if we had kept to the regular studies. The children studied sanitation. They protested against the factories belching smoke; they looked after the sewers, and they considered the condition of the streets. Finally there was a convention of 2,500 children, and the one thing they requested was that there should be no teacher with them, as they were citizens and would conduct themselves as such."

TRANSFORMATION OF SLUMS.

Camera Shows Teachers What School Gardens Have Done.

Magic transformations of dingy slums into garden spots when the movie camera accelerated the slow processes of nature brought rounds of applause last night from hundreds of visiting school teachers and others at the school garden festival in Carnegie Hall.

Just as rapid, as the camera presented it, was the evolution of tough-looking slum boys into model little citizens, which the speakers said was due largely to the habits of industry, energy, and precision the youngsters learned from their school gardening work.

Pupils from Public School 50 opened the festival with a cantata, "The Garden of Flowers." Professor Van Evrie Kilpatrick, President of the School Garden Association of America, told of the benefits to be derived from the work in conjunction with educating young children, and John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, told of the pioneer work done in his city, which was illustrated by motion pictures. Mr. Patterson had with him a mechanic from his factory, a school teacher, and a boy who told how the garden work had helped them.

Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, President of the School Garden Association of New York, presided.

DELEGATES SEE BROOKLYN.

Many Teachers Cross the Bridge and Visit Points of Interest.

Hundreds of members of the National Education Association from out of town celebrated Brooklyn day yesterday by visiting the borough across the Bridge. From early in the day until late in the evening the educators toured the city in parties. The largest one was conducted by the Brooklyn day committee, of which Miss Isabel A. Ennis, President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, was Chairman.

The visitors were escorted to the Brooklyn Civic Club, where a luncheon was served. There were about 150 in the party. Addresses were made by Judge Robert H. Roy of the Kings County Court, Dr. Charles D. Atkins, Mrs. Eugene Grant, President of the Federation of Woman's Clubs; Miss Grace C. Strachan, District Superintendent of Public Schools; James M. Edsall, Mrs. James Schoonhoven and Mrs. Ruth C. McGrey, also District Superintendents.

The party was taken to various points of interest in the borough, and finally to Brighton Beach Casino in automobiles.

PURPOSE OF MILITARY DRILL.

School Head Tells Teachers It Should Not Make Soldiers.

Military drill in the high schools has a beneficial effect on students, but it should not be an imitation of army tactics, and should not be made the foundation of the military strength of the country, according to Principal W. S. Small of the Eastern High School of Washington, D. C., who spoke yesterday at the Washington Irving High School at a conference of the Secondary School Department. The object of this training, he said, should be the physical and moral discipline of the pupils, not the production of soldiers.

"To promote physical efficiency," he said, "an adequate examination of every high school boy must be provided, as well as graded exercises. Military drill has no developmental value in itself, and it will be of little benefit if it means the following by routine of an army manual."

A FAREWELL TO CHINDA.

Japan Society Entertains the Retiring Ambassador.

Viscount S. Chinda, retiring Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was entertained at luncheon in the Bankers' Club yesterday by the Japan Society's Executive Committeemen. George W. Wickersham presided, and the speakers included Jacob H. Schiff and Melville E. Stone.

The fact that the Viscount would become Japan's representative at London caused the speakers to forecast that he would have an important part in peace negotiations at the close of the present war, and it was remarked that his career in the diplomatic service had been spent largely in important posts requiring great judgment and tact.

Viscount Chinda will be succeeded at Washington, according to an announcement made at the luncheon, by Baron Sato, his brother-in-law. Baron Sato was secretary of the Japanese commission that agreed to terms of peace with Russia at the Portsmouth conference.

Among those at the luncheon were ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey, Robert C. Morris, Dr. L. L. Seaman, A. Barton Hepburn, Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Benjamin Strong, Jr., and George G. Ward of the Commercial Cable Company. Letters praising the Viscount came from Larz Anderson, ex-Ambassador of the United States to Japan, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

HOLD MRS. TRAPP AND MAID.

Woman Grocer Says $15 Was Stolen from Her by Autoists.

Mrs. Helen Trapp, 24 years old, of Ashburton Avenue, and said to be the wife of John Trapp, a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment, now at Camp Whitman, was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Fitch in the Flushing Police Court yesterday on complaint of having stolen $15. She is said to be the daughter of Archie Haddon, who was in court and after the arraignment left to seek bail.

Mrs. Trapp was stylishly dressed and wore many diamonds. She denounced the charge as absurd. With her was arraigned Mary Crawley of 119 West 133d Street, who said she was a maid. She was also held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Mrs. Carmela Jiammelli, proprietor of a small grocery store at 142 Washington Street, Flushing, was the complainant. She said that Mrs. Trapp came to her store on the evening of July 1 and asked for a bottle of catsup. As she reached up to get it she said Mrs. Trapp took the $15 from a pocket of her apron she wore and ran out of the store, got into an automobile, and drove away.

$1,500,000 FOR AIR PATROL.

Senator Johnson Offers Bill to Provide Aerial Coast Defense.

Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday asking for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Aerial Coast Patrol System, according to a telegram received yesterday by the Aero Club of America from Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

This system, which has been pronounced by foreign authorities to be a most efficient and economic plan of coast defense, provides for the establishment of an aviation station at every hundred miles along the coast to be operated by the Naval Militia under the direction of the War Department. Each unit is to have twelve men—four aviators, four observers, and four anti-aircraft artillerists. The first station has been located in Casco Bay, on the coast of Maine, on property given by Admiral Peary.

NEW CLAIMANTS DOG MAYO.

Brokers Here to Learn What Woman's $250,000 Suit Reveals.

The examination before trial of Virginius St. Julian Mayo in the suit of Wilhelmina Meyer for $250,000 for damages in having inveigled her into an alleged bogus marriage, was adjourned yesterday by Referee William A. McQuaid until next Wednesday. Among the persons waiting to hear the testimony were E. B. Eames and F. E. Kingston of the New Haven firm of E. B. Eames & Co., investment brokers.

It was said that they had begun a suit against Mr. Mayo in New Haven for $100,000 and wanted to gather information as to his property which the referee was also trying to find. When Mr. Mayo and his counsel arrived they asked for an adjournment on the plea that the stenographer had not appeared.

Bernstein to Edit American Hebrew

Herman Bernstein yesterday severed his connection with The Day, the Yiddish daily newspaper which he founded about two years ago. Mr. Bernstein becomes editor of the American Hebrew, a national Jewish weekly published in the English language. In a signed announcement in The Day yesterday, the editor explained that he had been neglecting his own literary work for the last few years and that this, with his new duties, would absorb all his attention. He added that the newspaper he founded had achieved unprecedented moral and commercial success and expressed the hope and expectation that "it will be kept to its standard along the lines of clean, honest, and independent journalism."

Builder Drowns Himself.

Herman C. Schwelder of Babylon, L. I., a builder, who became financially involved while erecting a $27,000 block of stores, was found drowned yesterday in Great South Bay, off Sumpwams Point, Babylon. When he disappeared last Wednesday he left a note asking his children to forgive him for the deed he was about to commit. A few hours later a friend appeared with money to lend him but it was too late. Schwelder was 50 years old.

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BOY HERO IN SEA FIGHT.

Bravery of John Travers Cornwell of the Chester Stirs All England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—One passage in Rear Admiral Beatty's dispatch on the North Sea fight which appeals to commentators and stirs all England is that in which the Admiral pays a tribute to the heroism of a boy, John Travers Cornwell, of H. M. S. Chester, who was mortally wounded early in action. The Admiral says:

"He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. His age was under 16½ years. I regret he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

Cornwell joined the navy in August, 1915, and went into the training school. He had been at sea only a few weeks when he was killed. The Captain of the Chester in a letter to the boy's mother says: "He remained steady at his most exposed post at the gun waiting for orders. His gun would not bear on the enemy. All but two of the crew were killed or wounded, and he was the only one who was in such an exposed position, but he felt he might be needed, and indeed he might have been, so he stayed there standing and waiting under a heavy fire, with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him. I cannot express to you my admiration of the son you have lost from this world. I hope to place in the boy's moss a plate with his name on and the date and the words, 'Faithful Unto Death.'"

FRENCH WARNING TO TURKS.

Word Sent Through Us That Syrian Crimes Will Be Punished.

PARIS, Thursday, July 6.—Georges Leygues, formerly Minister of the Colonies, presiding at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies tonight, announced that, as a result of representations made by the committee regarding the situation in Syria, Premier Briand had requested the American Government to make known to the Turkish Government that the French Government was resolved not to allow the crimes alleged to have been committed in Syria to go unpunished.

The American Government, he said, was also asked to concern itself again with the revictualing of the Syrian population.

$4,000,000 STORM DAMAGE.

Mississippi and Alabama Suffered Most in Thursday's Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Reports tonight from the storm-swept Gulf States, though bringing news of property damage that may total millions of dollars, established definitely only one death, that of an engineer killed at Bond, Miss., when his train ran into a washout. Reports from Beloit, Ala., that seventeen negroes were killed there Thursday were denied today, and a dispatch from Selma, Ala., reporting three or four deaths at Mobile lacked confirmation.

More than $4,000,000 damage was done in Mississippi and Alabama alone, according to estimates tonight. Mississippi suffered crop damage estimated at $2,000,000. The loss to lumber interests in Mississippi and Alabama is put at about $1,000,000; to telegraph and telephone companies, $300,000; to railroads, $200,000, and to coast cities nearly $1,000,000. Fragmentary news from Pensacola reported great damage to shipping. The Louisville & Nashville bridge across Escambia Bay was washed out, and railroad traffic into Pensacola from the east will be delayed several weeks.

GIVE FLEET TO CAPERTON.

Haitian Commander Will Succeed Winslow on the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Upon the retirement of Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow as commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet on July 29, next, at the age of 62, as required by law, the command of that fleet will be taken over by Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, now commanding the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, in command in Haitian and Dominican waters.

This transfer will promote Rear Admiral Caperton to be an Admiral for the time that he is in command of the Pacific Fleet. The command of the cruiser squadron will be taken over by Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, who now commands the auxiliary division of the Atlantic Fleet.

Operation on Dr. Griswold.

Dr. William L. Griswold, one of the best-known surgeons in Greenwich, Conn., was operated on at the New York Post Graduate Hospital yesterday for the relief of stomach trouble. Dr. John M. Erdmann of 60 West Fifty-second Street, who performed the operation, said that Dr. Griswold, who is about 55 years old, was resting comfortably in the afternoon, and that he expected his patient to recover.

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PARALYSIS KILLS 22 MORE BABIES

Continued from Page 1.

and it was said that children would not be admitted to the general reading or other rooms for adults.

Simultaneously, Acting Police Commissioner Godley closed sixteen play streets in the city in infected districts. Also, the scheduled opening of twenty play streets today and of nineteen on Saturday was indefinitely postponed. The Health Commissioner has not yet requested the closing of any playgrounds and will not do so unless the spread of the disease makes such an action absolutely necessary.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, while he has not closed the parks to children, yesterday placed restrictions upon their use, canceled all arrangements for the usual Summer playground festivals, and directed that all recreational work in the parks be carried on in small units. He also ordered that all sand boxes in parks and playgrounds be emptied and disinfected, and said that sand boxes would not be used by children as play places until the outbreak of infantile paralysis had been controlled. The Commissioner further took steps to divert the money hitherto appropriated for sand to the purchase of oil to be used in coating the surfaces of playgrounds.

This oil, the Commissioner said, would keep down dust and so probably aid in checking the spread of the disease. All buildings in the parks and playgrounds—gymnasiums, public baths, and comfort stations—were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected yesterday, and, the Commissioner said, will be the objects of special attention throughout the run of the outbreak.

The Federal Plans.

The United States Public Health Service was quick to respond to Commissioner Emerson's appeal of Thursday. Acting Surgeon General Glennan, in charge of the service, yesterday replied to the Commissioner's telegram as follows:

Cooperation requested in your telegram of July 6 will be immediately furnished. Dr. Lavinder will be senior of service officers detailed. Five other officers have been directed to report to him immediately. Am sending Assistant Surgeon General William Colby Rucker to confer with you and Lavinder as to further details, particularly with regard to prevention of an interstate spread of the disease. The importation of the monkeys has been taken up with the Agricultural Department.

Dr. Lavinder, whose work in recent months has been the examination of immigrants after they had passed quarantine—called "the second line of defense" in the immigration service—conferred with Dr. Emerson for two hours yesterday, and, in addition to laying plans for his immediate activity, at the request of the Commissioner telegraphed to his department in Washington to send at once, if possible, twenty monkeys for experimental work.

Dr. Rucker left Washington at midnight last night and will report at the Health Comissioner's office this morning ready for work. As stated in the Acting Surgeon General's telegram, he will devote himself to the task of preventing a spread of the disease to other States. No State Health Department can follow its cases from State to State, Dr. Emerson explained, but a Federal health officer will be able to keep an eye on any outbreak of infantile paralysis and take measures to head off its jumping through carriers to another locality. Dr. Rucker was said yesterday to be one of the best experts on epidemic diseases in the country.

In addition to sending more assistance in the matter of surgeons than Dr. Emerson had asked, the Public Health Service also took steps yesterday to have released for shipment to the United States the one hundred monkeys collected by the Rockefeller Institute in the Philippines. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, under whose office the Public Health Service is conducted, yesterday wrote to Mayor Mitchel that the matter was in the province of the Department of Agriculture, that he had seen Secretary Houston personally, and that Secretary Houston had assured him that he would "do everything in his power to facilitate the shipments."

To Supply Screens to Poor.

Emergency measures for fighting the infantile paralysis in the homes of the poor were adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Reports received by the committee from the fourteen districts of the society in Manhattan and the Bronx were that flies were numerous and screens scarce. The committee therefore voted to supply screens for the windows of houses in which children live.

The committee also ordered its agents to make strict inspections of the homes visited by them, and to compel every possible sanitary precaution.

For fear of spreading the disease through country districts and of infecting city children by bringing them together, the committee voted to postpone indefinitely all of its planned fresh-air outings, with one or two exceptions. Reports received by the committee were to the effect that persons in the poorer sections of the city had been thoroughly aroused to the situation and were zealously following the instructions of the Health Department as to cleanliness, keeping the children away from crowds, and reporting illness. Many others, incidentally, who had occasion to visit the crowded districts yesterday, reported the streets nearly deserted and the windows filled with children kept indoors by parents.

Nurses of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor reported that the children were being too much confined, but that they were doing all they could to see that the children got plenty of fresh air and exercise, without exposing themselves to risks.

The society, it was announced, was continuing all its fresh air and country homes at full capacity, having 350 mothers and children at Sea Breeze, Coney Island; 120 mothers and children at Caroline Rest, Hartsdale, and 150 boys in the Summer camp at Southfields, N. Y. No children have been admitted to these and other places, it was said, without examination by physicians and nurses; all are under constant watchfulness, and none has been admitted from an infected house.

To Force Reporting of Cases.

St. John's Guild reported yesterday that all children entering its floating and seaside hospitals were carefully examined and that the society was working energetically among the poor of the city.

The criminal law may soon be called upon to assist the Department of Health in its war. Infantile paralysis is a reportable disease and the department has the power to assume full control of any person suffering from it. Any one ignoring these facts, Dr. Emerson said yesterday, would be dealt with through the courts. He mentioned one case in particular.

"There was a case of infantile paralysis in New York," he said, "which was not reported. The attending physician allowed the parents of the child to take it to New Jersey. Later these parents returned to New York and another physician attended the sick child, and permitted its parents to take it to Albany, where the case was discovered by the public authorities. I understand that that is the only case in Albany so far. The Albany authorities are sending me the names and data in the matter, and, if I have sufficient evidence, I shall officially proceed in the courts against the two physicians who violated the law in not reporting the case and in permitting it to leave the State."

Dr. Emerson also told of another incident in which he had directed that a court summons be served upon parents. A case of infantile paralysis, discovered by a physician, was reported to the Department of Health, but before an official of the department reached the affected child the parents had removed it and refused to tell the officer where it was. They will have to make explanations in court, and in the meantime agents of the department fear that the child has been sent out of the State.

A number of physicians have reported to the department that many ignorant parents resent the department's coming into their homes, and that such parents have threatened to hide children if their cases were reported.

One doctor narrated to the Commissioner a typical case.

"I diagnosed a child's illness as infantile paralysis, and at once the mother said to me: 'If you say my child has that disease and report it to the Department of Health, you can go away and you needn't come back, and before the department gets here the child will be gone.'"

Resistance to Authority.

Another example of resistance to the department came in the case of a Brooklyn woman, who protested against the forcible removal of her child to the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn on the ground that the child did not have infantile paralysis, but would catch it from other children in the hospital. The case was a "suspected" one, and as such was kept at the hospital for observation and was not placed in contact with positive cases.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that all suspected cases were kept thus under observation, and that the field diagnosticians had made few mistakes. None of these, he added, had resulted in the disease being communicated to a healthy child.

Complaints against the efficiency of the work against the disease were voiced yesterday, though no one even intimated that Commissioner Emerson and all others in the work were doing less than they could. The complaints were chiefly against systems of management and poor service, due to the piling of work upon insufficient workers.

Brooklyn made the loudest criticism. Persons there said that the Brooklyn branch of the department was under the direction of no one person empowered to carry on the work as it should be carried on.

"A handful of clerks, headed by a minor official," it was said, composed the Brooklyn staff, while the directing officers, contrary to law, remained in Manhattan. It was further stated that there were not enough inspectors in the Borough, and that, because the Brooklyn office closed at noon on Saturdays, undertakers had to go to Manhattan for burial certificates after that hour. There was a report that Brooklyn physicians intended to form "a vigilance committee."

Some complaints of the collection of garbage in Manhattan and Brooklyn were also received, and a number of witnesses said that not only was this garbage allowed to stand for hours, but that numerous cats fed upon it, and that, when it was finally removed, it was hauled away in open carts. The reply of the Departments of Health and Street Cleaning to these criticisms was that everything possible was being done, and that with forces so overtaxed it was not possible to satisfy every person at all times.

Cats have been destroyed by the hundreds since the outbreak of the disease, it was learned yesterday. The S. P. C. A. and owners of the pets have ruthlessly done this work. Many parents have killed their children's pets in fear that the animals might spread infection.

One Hundred Persons Arraigned.

The police of Brooklyn yesterday arraigned more than fifty persons before Magistrate Nash in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with having no covers on garbage cans. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $2 in each case upon conviction, and warned the offenders that if they came before him again on the same charge he would deal more harshly with them.

Health Department and Street Cleaning Department Inspectors summoned fifty proprietors of stables before Magistrate Dodd in the Municipal Term Court on Butler Street, charged with having failed to keep their stables free from rubbish likely to collect flies. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing in all the cases after warning the offenders to clean their places up thoroughly. If they failed to do so, the Magistrate said he would be severe with them.

Dr. Louis C. Ager, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee on Infantile Paralysis, yesterday issued a call for help for the children who were recovering from the disease, but who were afflicted with crippled limbs as a result of it. The appeal of Dr. Ager was as follows:

Five hundred dollars is needed at once for braces for the children who are now being crippled by infantile paralysis. There are at present 293 children with infantile paralysis in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, and 75 per cent. of them will have either legs or arms badly deformed.

These need care now, and there is no place in Brooklyn that can give it. The Fox Fund for Crippled Children and St. Giles Home for Crippled Children have no excess resources to care for them. Therefore, as Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee on Infantile Paralysis, I I appeal for contributions. The work must be done at once, and nobody is ready.

Frames to Straighten Spines.

Dr. Ager explained that a hundred Bradford frames for straightening crooked spines and an experienced maker of braces and plaster of paris bandages were needed. The braces can be bought for a dollar a piece and the brace-maker can be secured for not less than $40 per week.

A contribution of $50 has been received from the Brooklyn Music School Settlement. It had been planned to give the money for children's vacation purposes, but the outbreak of infantile paralysis interfered with the vacation work.

Policemen were sent to visit the back yards of tenement houses in Brooklyn yesterday, and were instructed not only to give the dwellers directions as to cleaning up, but to summon the offenders to court in the more serious cases of violation of the laws of cleanliness and health. The police were aided by Inspectors from the Health Department and Tenement House Department, who made thorough examinations of the hallways and cellars of the buildings.

Many vacation Bible schools and Sunday Schools in the city were closed yesterday.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 children who were to have participated as spectators and actors in a school garden pageant in the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens, under the auspices of the School Garden Association of America, were disappointed when it was announced that the pageant had been abandoned because of the infantile paralysis. Nearly all of the children were advised of this before leaving their homes, but several hundred went to the gardens dressed for the pageant and tearfully returned to their homes when told that their party was not to be. No child of less than 16 years was admitted to the association's garden festival in Carnegie Hall last night.

Movie Theatres Close.

George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, made a tour of the infected districts of Brooklyn yesterday and reported nearly all of the motion picture houses closed for the day. They opened last evening, but, according to reports, had small audiences and did not violate the order prohibiting the admission of children under 16 years of age. Motion picture men and organizations have petitioned the authorities to reduce the age limit to 14, but Dr. Emerson said that this could not be done at present. It is expected that Coney Island will be especially hard hit today and tomorrow by the order.

The report on Thursday of thirty-three new cases in Staten Island was a mistake, according to an admission of the Department of Health yesterday. The report should have been that thirty-three cases had been discovered on the island since the beginning of the outbreak, and it was explained that the mistake was due to the rush of work in the statistical office of the department. The number of new cases on Staten Island on Thursday was six.

Motion-picture views, which will be shown at special matinées for mothers in the infected districts, will be presented to the Department of Health today by the Universal Film Company. The pictures were taken for the Animated Weekly Topical News at the Rockefeller Institute under the direction of an official of the institute, and in other places, with two Inspectors from the Department of Health.

Included in the films are scenes showing affected districts, stricken children, sanitary precautions necessary, and how mothers may detect symptoms of paralysis. The pictures cost $4,700, which was paid by the Universal Film Company.

Commissioner Emerson said he did not consider yesterday's slight decrease in new cases and deaths any indication that the disease was under control.

Soap, Water and Sunshine.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that soap and water, sunlight and fresh air provided the best disinfectants against the disease. He said that, in every room where a case occurred, agents of the department had scoured the walls, floors and ceilings and had opened the room to sun and air.

Persons living in infected houses were strongly urged to apply this practice. The use of chemical disinfectants, the Commissioner said, was not recommended, because they were not as efficacious as the means advised and tended to mislead ignorant persons under the impression that, when they were used, cleanliness and ventilation were not necessary.

Since May 15, Dr. Emerson said, ninety immigrant Italians, including twenty-four children under the age of 10, had gone to live in Brooklyn, where the outbreak appeared, at about the date named. No symptoms of infantile paralysis were found among the Italians at Quarantine, but the Italian Consul has been asked to ascertain whether the disease was present in any of the cities from which the immigrants came.

At a conference of Dr. Emerson and physicians at the Department of Health yesterday afternoon the subject of a general quarantine of the city was discussed, but it was decided that such a measure was impracticable.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston announced yesterday that he had arranged with the Board of Water Supply for extra water in the affected districts so that the streets and sidewalks might be flushed every night. The Commissioner said that he had also issued orders to the drivers of the department's rubbish wagons to insist that janitors and housekeepers in infected districts put waste from their premises in closely tied packages, instead of loose bags.

Revoke Randall's Island Passes.

All passes to Randall's Island were revoked yesterday by Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, who said that he would also refuse to accept any new patients on the island for the present. There are no cases of infantile paralysis in the institutions on the island.

Fifty boys yesterday left the camp of 500 boys at Fort Hamilton conducted by the National School Camp Association. The camp has been rigidly quarantined since the outbreak in the city, and no illness has been found there. Two of the boys were removed by their mother, who, it was said, lives in a street in Brooklyn where there are five cases.

Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, who conferred with Dr. Emerson yesterday, said that, in an epidemic of infantile paralysis in Buffalo in 1913, there were fifty-seven deaths out of 650 cases, and that 40 per cent. of the patients remained paralyzed, but that some of these were slowly regaining use of their affected members under proper treatment. He added that the epidemic lasted from June until September, and that the death rate was higher in the latter month than in any month preceding.

8 NEW CASES IN SUBURBS.

Some Places Have "Shotgun" Quarantines Against New York.

Infantile paralysis continued to spread outside of the city yesterday, and more stringent measures were taken in affected and threatened localities.

Eight new cases of infantile paralysis in districts of the State outside of New York were reported to the State Health Department at Albany up to noon yesterday. This brought the total number of cases outside of New York up to forty-five. The new cases were reported as follows:

Two at Yonkers and one each at Dutchess Junction, Warwick, Jasper, Hornell, Copiague, and Glen Cove.

Other cases previously reported were: Hudson, 12; Beacon, 4; North Hempstead, 3; Farmingdale, 5; Copiague, 2; Albany, 2, and 1 each at Greenport, Jasper, Babylon, Hornell, Kingston, Amityville, Yonkers, Warwick, and Fishkill.

It was stated at the Department that many unofficial reports that presence of the disease was suspected arrived continually, but that most of these proved to be without foundation.

The department today sent letters to Presidents of all railroads in the State requesting that special care be taken in disinfecting all cars that had carried children from New York. Local health officers were instructed today to see that glasses at soda fountains and other public gathering places were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after use.

Officials of the department remained optimistic as to their ability to keep the disease from assuming epidemic proportions up State, but their efforts toward keeping parents, physicians, and health officers alive to the gravity of the situation were continued with vigor.

No reports of deaths outside of New York have been received at the department offices, although two fatal cases, one at Binghamton and one on Long Island, have been reported unofficially.

Two Deaths at Beacon.

A report from Beacon, N. Y., added a new case to the list. There have been five cases in Beacon and two deaths. Dr. William B. May of the State Department of Health visited the town yesterday and examined cases. One was near the Mount Beacon Summer resort. The camp of the University Settlement in Beacon has declared a strict quarantine against the outside.

A corrected list of cases for Long Island and furnished yesterday by Dr. Frank Overton, Sanitary Supervisor of Nassau and Suffolk Counties for the State Department of Health, was as follows:

Garden City Park, 5; Copaigue, 2; Amityville, 1; Farmingdale, 5; Seacliff, 1, and Huntington, 1.

A "shotgun" quarantine was being maintained in all affected districts, Dr. Overton said. Also the Long Island Railroad stations were being watched for afflicted children coming from New York City.

The Suffolk County Medical Society has issued a bulletin giving advice to physicians and parents. Many schools, picnics, playgrounds, and amusement places have been abandoned.

Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Newark yesterday, making twelve there since March 14. Health Officer Craster requested the Board of Education to close the six all-year schools in the city, and to defer the opening of the Summer schools. The closing of parochial and Sunday schools has also been requested. State Director of Health Price said that he had requested the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey to cancel excursions scheduled to leave the city today. A conference will be held at the office of the Board of Health on Monday to consider ways and means for preventing further spread of the disease.

Three Cases in Jersey City.

Three cases of infant paralysis developed in Jersey City yesterday, bringing the total to four. All but one of the victims have been sent to the isolation hospital at Snake Hill, which was formerly used for smallpox cases, but which has been vacant for some years. There is accommodation there for more than 200 patients.

It was necessary to resort to force in removing one patient last night, as a family of eleven joined in a refusal to allow the child to be taken away. The family was informed that unless the case was isolated no members of the family would be allowed to leave the house for some months, and that a police guard would be maintained to enforce the order.

A total of ten cases in the North Hudson district were tabulated yesterday. They were distributed as follows:

Weehawken, 5; Union Hill, 3; West Hoboken, 1, and North Bergen 1. In addition there was a suspected case in Union Hill and another in North Bergen. There were two deaths in Weehawken and one in North Bergen. The death in North Bergen was that of a child taken there from New York by her parents, who had fled with the victim and two other children from Manhattan. The suspected case is that of a sister of the dead child.

In Bayonne, and other places, children of less than 14 years—in some cases 16—were yesterday forbidden to enter theatres and motion picture houses.

The Health Officer of Elizabeth yesterday notified the Montclair Fresh Air and Convalescent Home at Verona not to admit any more children until the records of the families from which the children came could be investigated.

There was alarm in the vicinity of Caldwell yesterday, when it was reported that thirty families had removed to that place from New York.

Residents of Setauket, L. I., fearful that fugitives from New York will spread infantile paralysis there, yesterday posted the following notice in many places throughout the village:

Warning.—We are informed that families from the infected parts of New York City and Brooklyn are offering high prices for rooms and houses here. While we sympathize fully with all who are suffering from this dread disease, infantile paralysis, we certainly should be very careful to whom we extend the hospitality of our village, that the dread disease may not make its appearance here.

Other steps to exclude New Yorkers with children have been taken elsewhere.

FEDERAL DOCTORS AT WORK.

Specialists Ordered Here from Many Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary McAdoo today followed up his decision of yesterday to give all the aid possible by the Federal Public Health Service by ordering six of the best bacteriologists and pathologists of that service to immediate duty in New York in connection with the epidemic of infantile paralysis.

The instructions from Secretary McAdoo are to bring to the task every facility at the command of the Government. Its best physicians and laboratories will be drawn on and the strong arm of Federal authority will be employed in the most drastic manner to stamp out the disease. The ground on which this action is taken is that there is imminent danger that in the dense population in New York, with the steady increase of the disease, it may break beyond the control of the local authorities and spread into other States and cities and become a public menace.

Orders were telegraphed to Surgeon Edward Francis at Savannah, for many years in charge of the hygienic laboratory here, to proceed to New York and report to Dr. Rucker. Passed Surgeon J. R. Ridlon, also stationed at Savannah, will accompany Surgeon Francis to New York. Passed Surgeons J. R. Leake and C. W. Chapin, attached to the hygienic laboratory in Washington, were also ordered to New York, and will reach there tonight. Passed Surgeon J. G. Wilson, on duty at Ellis Island, was also ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon General Rucker for duty in the infantile paralysis campaign.

The main problem is not connected so much with the treatment of actual cases as it is with the segregation and breaking the channels to other human beings. The work requires great persistence and prompt knowledge of the occurrence of the disease. Disinfection will be enforced to the last limit of precaution, and fullest co-operation between the Federal and State and Municipal authorities will be insisted on throughout the struggle to stamp out the epidemic.

One of the singular things about the New York epidemic to the public health authorities is that it was not indicated in the reports to the office here during the past year. For instance, Cleveland, last year, in a population of 656,000, according to official reports, had 138 cases and the disease has not yet assumed an epidemic phase in that city. New York, last year, according to the reports, had 95 cases in a population of 5,638,000. Chicago had 31 cases in a population of 2,447,000, and Philadelphia 12 in a population of 1,638,000. Baltimore, with a population of 584,000, had 26 cases, and Boston, with a population of 745,000, had 20 cases. In all these cities the occurrence of the disease was mainly in densely populated sections and among the families of poor people.

The health reports of the Public Health Service show the presence of infantile paralysis, generally in a limited way, all over the country. Alabama had 8 new cases and 12 deaths; California, 62 cases and 19 deaths; Connecticut, 35 cases and 4 deaths; Indiana, 36 cases and 17 deaths; Kansas, 48 cases and 15 deaths; Maryland, 66 cases; Michigan, 71 cases and 30 deaths; Minnesota, 127 cases and 26 deaths; Mississippi, 85 cases; New Jersey, 36 cases; New York, 267 cases and 247 deaths; Ohio, 466 cases and no deaths reported; Vermont, 42 cases and 17 deaths reported; Virginia, 231 cases and no deaths reported; Washington, 10 cases and 3 deaths, and Wisconsin, 14 cases and 11 deaths.

Assistant Surgeon General Rucker left on the midnight train for New York. Before leaving he said he had no plan in mind now as to how the Public Health Service surgeons would conduct their plans.

"It is enough to say," said Dr. Rucker, "that we shall at once get into touch with the health authorities of New York City and State. We shall co-operate with them. They know the situation as we cannot at this time. Our first duty will be to observe all we can of the appearance and course of the disease. When we are fully informed we shall decide what we are able to do."

In calling on United States public health officers, and State and local authorities throughout the country for telegraphic reports regarding the presence of infantile paralysis in all parts of the country, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service sent this message to them:

"Infantile paralysis should be made a notifiable case. Isolate all affected persons, preferably in hospitals. Sick rooms should be screened, and free from insects. Disinfect, by burning or use of carbolic acid, nasal and mouth secretions, accretions, body and bed clothing. Limit contacts and control their movements. Carriers can be determined by inoculation of animals. Reduce dust. Disinfect rooms occupied. Discourage public gatherings, especially of children, if outbreaks occur."

MASSACHUSETTS HAS 4 CASES.

New Ones Confined to Lowell and New Bedford.

BOSTON, July 7.—Only one case of infantile paralysis has been reported since July 1 in the Eastern Health District of this State, according to Dr. Merrill E. Champion of Wollaston, who is in charge of the district.

That case was reported in this city on July 3. The Eastern District covers cities and towns in this vicinity, but does not include Lowell or New Bedford, where four cases were reported today. Dr. Champion said that sporadic cases were common, and while they were scattered as at present there was no cause for alarm.

The disease decreased in the whole State during June, according to a report given out by the State Department of Health today. The figures showed four cases of infantile paralysis in Massachusetts in June, while in the preceding month ten cases were reported, that total being less than the average.

PETS MAY CARRY DISEASE.

Medical Publications Indorse All Methods of Quarantine.

Both The New York Medical Journal and The Medical Record devote their leading editorials in today's (Saturday's) issues to infantile paralysis.

The editor of the latter publication issues a warning against beginning too early the treatment that is intended to overcome the resultant paralysis. He says that much harm is often done by a too eager resort to massage and electricity.

The editor of The Medical Journal points out that very little, if any, advance in treatment has been made since 1890. He points out the possibility of domestic pets acting as carriers of the disease.

After discussing the probabilities of poliomyelitis being spread by stable flies, house flies, fleas, and in the same manner as influenza and common colds, The Medical Record says:

"The high morbidity and the disastrous effects of poliomyelitis certainly demand that every precaution against its spread be taken, and, therefore, among other things, the regulations covering the management of stables should be made very stringent. In view, however, of the more probable means of infection, it is very proper to consider and to treat the disease with respect to quarantine and isolation in the same way as the other acute infections of childhood, and this holds, even though instances of apparently direct contagion are rare.

Keep the Children Apart.

"The assemblage of children in epidemic localities has been discouraged or forbidden, and although this with the closing of moving picture shows to children doubtless seems cruel to them, in face of the danger now threatening nothing that has been done to conserve the public safety can be accounted too harsh.

"The amount of infection, or even the exact foci of infection is difficult to determine, because many of the cases are believed to be abortive without paralytic symptoms, or so slight as to escape detection. On the other hand, there is little doubt that many cases of ordinary convulsions in children are diagnosed, in times of epidemics, as infantile paralysis in the so-called preparalytic stage, and so the prevalence of the disease is made to appear greater than it really is.

"The amount of paralysis that will remain permanently after an attack of acute poliomyelitis is hard to estimate. There is usually a great deal of repair, but it is often spread over a long period, even as long as two years. Even in apparently paralyzed muscles, if they retain their foradic irritability to but a slight degree, there is hope of recovery under proper treatment.

"A great deal of harm is often done by commencing irritative treatment, such as massage and electrical stimulation, too early, that is, during the acute stage of the disease. Later this treatment must be carried out relentlessly.

"Even when the paralysis is permanent the physician can now hold out a good deal of hope if there are nearby muscles that are intact. Transplantation of tendons, so that the healthy muscles can do the work of the paralyzed ones, is an advance in surgery that has come to stay, and will help to mitigate the evil of infantile paralysis."

Figures Not Alarming Yet.

"A condition approaching panic," says The Medical Journal, "has been excited in certain parts of the city by the remarkable outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis, commonly known as infantile paralysis. As pointed out, however, by at least one temperate lay thinker in the daily press, when we think of the population of the greater city, almost 6,000,000, the number of cases reported lose much of their impressiveness.

"It is remarkable that, although infantile paralysis has been a regular Summer visitor to New York for many years, we have learned little or nothing of its etiology or treatment during at least a quarter of a century. In 1890, to our personal knowledge, the slowly interrupted galvanic current was used at the outdoor clinic on the disabled limbs—usually the lower—while parents were instructed to wrap them in cotton-batting to secure warmth, and to massage the affected muscles morning and evening. Occasionally strychnine was exhibited.

"Today little, if anything, more is done, although the Department of Health has given excellent advice regarding prophylaxis. We believe that this would be an opportune time to lay stress on the danger of domestic pets acting as carriers."

Seven Cases in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—The first case of infantile paralysis reported in this city in two years was discovered today. A child in a family which recently came from Brooklyn was declared to be suffering from this disease, and two other children were under observation. Seven cases have been reported in this State to date.

One Paralysis Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Although it is believed Chicago faces no immediate danger of an epidemic of infantile paralysis, the City Finance Committee this afternoon placed at the disposal of Health Commissioner Robertson a fund of $5,000 to be spent in precautionary work. One death from the disease in this city was reported today.

NEW NICKEL PLATE BOARD.

Van Sweringen Interests Take Over Control of the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—New Directors and officers of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (the Nickel Plate) Railroad were announced late today by the banking interests associated with O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen in the purchase of control of the road from the New York Central.

While the new organization will not be completed in its entirety for a few days, eleven new Directors have been elected and two of the minor offices filled. Directors elected included O. P. Van Sweringen, M. J. Van Sweringen, Warren S. Hayden, J. R. Nutt, M. B. Johnson, Charles L. Bradley, and E. W. Moore, all of Cleveland; F. E. Myers, the Ashland (Ohio) capitalist and financial sponser for the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus electric lines; E. R. Tinker, Vice President of the Chase National; G. M. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and G. W. Davidson, Vice President of the Central Trust Company, the last named all of New York.

Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and William H. Canniff, President of the road, are the only two directors representing the former New York Central control, who remain on the board. O. P. Van Sweringen is slated to succeed Mr. Depew as Chairman of the board.

W. D. Turner of the law firm of M. B. & H. H. Johnson will be Secretary, and Otto Miller of Hayden, Miller & Co., Treasurer.

TREE'S NEXT SEASON TOUR.

To Begin in Boston Oct. 16—Percy Burton to Produce "Gamblers All."

Before leaving for Japan, where he will spend the Summer, Percy Burton announced that Sir Herbert Tree would begin a tour of the larger cities in his Shakespearean repertoire at the Hollis Theatre, Boston, Oct. 16. Edith Wynne Matthison and Lyn Harding will play the rôles in which they were seen last Spring at the New Amsterdam. Mr. Burton will continue as Sir Herbert's representative.

Mr. Burton made arrangements with the Messrs. Shubert to produce "Gamblers All" in one of their theatres next season. This is the play in which Lewis Waller was appearing at the time of his death, and Mr. Burton's original plan was to present Mr. Waller here in the piece. Mr. Burton will also be associated with the Messrs. Shubert throughout next season.

Community Chorus in the Mall.

The New York Community Chorus will hold its sixth rehearsal tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Mall in Central Park. Harry Barnhart will conduct, and an orchestra will play the accompaniments. There will be song sheets with the words of folk and American patriotic songs distributed for those unfamiliar with the words. If it rains the chorus will sing in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School. Indoor rehearsals are held regularly Monday nights at De Witt Clinton. Membership in the organization is open to the public without fee or voice test.

NIJINSKI TO DIRECT BALLET.

He Will Succeed Diaghileff in Control of Russian Dancers.

Warslaw Nijinski, the Russian dancer, will be the director of the Russian Ballet when it returns to New York in the Fall, it was announced yesterday through Laurence Steinhardt of 120 Broadway, the dancer's counsel. Serge de Diaghileff, who was in charge of the organization upon the occasion of its first visit to this country, last Winter, will not return with the ballet, which will leave Nijinski in full control.

Nijinski spent last Winter in an Austrian internment camp, from which he was not released till Spring. Upon his arrival here there was considerable friction between him and Mr. Diaghileff as a result of which it appeared for a time that the premier dancer would not be seen with the ballet when it returned to New York for an engagement at the Metropolitan. The differences were finally adjusted sufficiently to permit the star to close the season with the ballet.

The ballet will begin its second season here the middle of October in the Manhattan Opera House. The repertoire will include four new ballets, two of which are by Mr. Nijinski.

QUICK WEDDING IN MOVIES.

Eileen Scherr Marries George Dubois Proctor, Scenario Writer.

Eileen Alanna Scherr, who was a member of the chorus of "Chin-Chin," and has appeared in a number of other Broadway productions, was married yesterday to George Dubois Proctor, a writer of moving picture scenarios. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James W. Power in the rectory of All Saints' Church.

The wedding was the culmination of a movie romance as exciting as if it had been arranged for the screen. The bride applied for work at the studio of the Metro Company several weeks ago, and there for the first time she met Mr. Proctor, who was then scenario editor for that company. Mr. Proctor is an Andover and Yale graduate.

The bride and bridegroom left immediately after the ceremony for Hollywood, Cal., where Mr. Proctor will join the scenario staff of the Lasky Company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laura Hope Crews will make her first appearance in vaudeville week after next at the Colonial in a condensed version of A. E. Thomas's play, "Her Husband's Wife." Edgar Allan Woolf has arranged the play for vaudeville.

Albertina Rasch, assisted by Ernesto Marini and a company of ten other dancers, will give a ballet divertissement next week at the Colonial.

The work of redecorating the auditorium of the Harris Theatre is being rushed with the idea of having it ready for occupancy again early next month. If the work is finished by Aug. 7, "Fair and Warmer" will be transferred to it from the Eltinge to finish its run.

Miss Merion Savage and Miss Elsie Darlington Bainter, winners of a contest directed by the Famous Players-Lasky Film Company in conjunction with the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, visited the Strand yesterday afternoon. That and tea with Mary Pickford and Pauline Frederick were to be features of the trip, which was given as an award for collecting pennies for poor babies.

Three hundred members of the Old Guard, in uniform, will see the pictures "America Preparing" when they are shown for the first time next Monday night at the Lyric.

Sue Ann Wilson, who coached the dancers for Granville Barker's outdoor productions of Greek classics last year, gave a recital of rhythmic and interpretative dances yesterday afternoon before an invited company in Aeolian Hall.

The regular business meeting of the Professional Woman's League will be held tomorrow afternoon in the club rooms. The meeting will be preceded by a luncheon. The following day the annual outing of the club will take place at Atlantic Highlands. A week from tomorrow Mrs. Owen Kildare will preside at a dramatic day in the club rooms.

THEATRE MANAGERS OBJECT

Prepare to Protest Against a Special Revenue Tax on Receipts.

A meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association, whose membership embraces the principal producing managers of the United States, was held in the rooms of the association yesterday to organize a protest against the inclusion of a clause placing a special tax on the gross receipts of theatres in the new Revenue bill. Among those present at the meeting were William Harris, Marc Klaw, David Belasco, Al Hayman, Lee Shubert, Henry W. Savage, and Milton Aborn, while representatives of other managers who are out of the city attended.

The association represents an industry on which about 100,000 persons are dependent. The theatres are now paying a war tax in addition to a license, and it was the sense of the meeting that the addition of another tax would be an imposition and an injustice. The association plans to present its objection at an early date to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress.

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There's something about them you'll like:
Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE FALL OF A NATION — LAST TIMES of the Thrilling Patriotic Spectacle. Orchestra of 50. LIBERTY 2:20 and 8:20. 25c to $1.00.
CRITERION B'way&44 St. Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15. THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle. CIVILIZATION. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44 St. Every Eve. 8:20, Except Saturday. THE BOOMERANG. MATINEES TUESDAY & THURSDAY AT 2:20.
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
CANDLER MATINEE TODAY TONIGHT QUEEN OF THE ROSES
LEONCAVALLO'S Musical Pictorial Satire. "Music is melodious."—Eve. Sun. "Music has been adroitly adapted."—Herald.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings 8. Matinee Today 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY. Moves to Astor Theatre Next Monday.
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. VERY GOOD EDDIE. A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
LYRIC 42D ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. OPENING MON. EVE. JULY 10. Twice Daily Thereafter 2:15 & 8:15, incl. Sundays. AMERICA PREPARING. AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. SPECIAL MUSIC BY SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND. Mats. 25, 50c. Boxes $1. Evs. 25c to $1. Boxes $2. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—"Valiants of Virginia," with Kath. Williams. S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y. Every Eve. at 8:15. Gordon Eldred & Co., Imogene Comer, Cunningham & Bennett, many others and 19th Episode Iron Claw. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

STEEPLECHASE
Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.

GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Daily 2 to 11. 25c and 50c. BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE." Chap. 10, "Tangled Threads," and "The Weakness of Man," featuring HOLBROOK BLINN.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. Fritzi Scheff, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Nellie V. Nichols, Clark & Verdi, Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine and Alexander Carr & Co. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. BLANCHE SWEET in "THE DUPE." Strand Orchestra and Soloists. Next Week, Xtra Feature, Charlie Chaplin in "THE VAGABOND."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. LEW KELLY in HELLO NEW YORK. Extra—DILLON-MORAN Fight Pictures.
STANDARD Theatre, B'way and 90th St. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15. HOW BRITAIN PREPARED Motion Picture.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. Opp. W. 130 St. Ferry. Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing Now Open.
RIALTO B'way at 42d St. 15c-25c-50c. W. S. HART in "The Captive God"; Mme. Vicarino, others, Soloists and KEYSTONE COMEDY.

There Is Always Time for Shanley's. Whether it be luncheon before the matinee, dinner before the play or a little supper after, you will always be more than repaid for having come.
Every evening from seven to one—a cabaret of twenty really worthwhile features.
Between 12 and 2:30 P. M.—a luncheon of seven delicious courses—75c. (Music).
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST

Premier OKUMA's interview with THE TIMES correspondent, reported in our special cable dispatch from Tokio today, disclaims any ambition on the part of Japan, through the Russo-Japanese treaty or otherwise, to acquire Chinese territory, assures other Powers that Japan would welcome their participation in the effort to keep the peace in the Far East, toward us its tone is friendly—and it leaves matters very much as they were before. The open door policy is to be "steadfastly" maintained in China, very much, we suppose, as it has been maintained in Manchuria. Our merchants and our capitalists are told that their ventures in China will be heartily welcome, an assurance which somehow carries with it the implication that they go there by the permission of Japan, and under her benevolent supervision. The door will be open, we concede. Whether we enter it will depend in some measure upon Japan, very much more upon ourselves.

Count OKUMA does not fail to remind us that we have had our opportunity in China and that we have refused to make use of it. Secretary KNOX proposed the neutralization of the Manchurian railways by international arrangement. Japan and Russia declined participation, and that was the end of the matter. The Administration at Washington knew that we were in no position to insist upon the plan. We were a party to the Six-Power Group arrangement for extending help to China. By the act of President WILSON the United States withdrew, because under the terms and conditions something more than the offer of loans and of friendly aid might have been expected of us. The President knew that the American people would not assent to the use of other than purely friendly measures in a country so remote and unknown to them as China. The Japanese Prime Minister's reminder of our acts of self-denial in the past is possibly a hint that he assumes that we shall be equally indifferent now and in the future.

That assumption would not be without warrant. When Mr. SHIBUSAWA, the great Japanese banker, was welcomed with such hospitality in this city and throughout the country last Winter, it was understood that one purpose of his visit was to persuade American capitalists that their investments in China would most advantageously be made through Japanese agencies. If the fruit of his persuasions was disappointing to him, the reason was not so much that we were blind to the advantages Japanese financiers could offer in such matters as that we were not particularly concerned about China. There are great opportunities for trade there, of which, if we were possessed of real foresight, we should avail ourselves. But we are so deeply occupied in trade within our own domains, the opportunities here are so boundless, that unlike the older nations we take very little thought, we are only beginning to take thought, and vaguely, about markets and investments abroad.

If we are shut out of the Chinese market, as very likely we shall be, we cannot put the blame upon Japan. It is our own fault. We are not unaware of what is going on in that distant quarter of the world. The Anglo-Japanese treaty did not so much matter, though it was much disliked in this country, as it was disliked by a great part of the people of England. We took note of the fact that by her agreement with Russia in 1907 Great Britain reinsured the risk to her Indian possessions nominally covered by her treaty with Japan. The treaty just concluded between Japan and Russia is quite another affair. The interest of both empires in the future of China, commercial and political, is very great, it is immediate, it is closer and more tangible than England's interest. Territorial aggression is disclaimed, but remembering the terms so urgently pressed upon China by Japan a few months ago, terms incompatible with full Chinese sovereignty and plainly opening the way to large political control, we are prepared to expect that the terms of the new treaty, not yet made known, will give us food for thought if we still nourish any ambition to extend our trade in the Far East.

Count OKUMA says that Japan is not desirous of taking upon herself the full responsibility for peace in the Far East; she is afraid of misunderstanding with other Powers, especially with China. She would, therefore, welcome the participation of "any Powers actively desiring to maintain Far Eastern peace." That is hospitable; the Japanese Premier knew in advance that it was not an invitation we should accept. The tradition of minding our own business still powerfully constrains us, and we have not yet awakened to any due sense of the present greatness or future needs of our own business. So far as the vast majority of the American people are concerned, China may be farmed out, controlled, parceled, and divided among our commercial competitors, and through popular demand or the people's initiative we should speak no protest. A direct primary on Chinese trade would record the mandate to let it take care of itself. That is not strange. England's vast commercial development is not the fruit of her people's initiative, it has been her Government policy of 250 years, a policy determined by her leaders of thought and action, her statesmen endowed with the statesmanlike qualities of breadth of mind, of foresight, and with the capacity to provide for the future, to do, to act. We shall sorely need the Chinese market; we need great markets abroad for our enormous production, far surpassing our own demand. But if we still have any care for JOHN HAY's policy of the political and territorial integrity of China, of the open door in China, kept open in good faith; if we feel that we have good and sufficient reason to stay the designs that are now visibly culminating in the Far East, to arrest the hands of other Powers that are evidently about to fasten political and commercial control upon China, it is for the Administration at Washington to discern what is the interest of the nation, to formulate and declare its policy and to take the needed action. The people of China are more friendly to us than to any other nation. We have won their friendship by good and generous acts. Now, if ever, they have need of us. We ourselves have need to act unless we are quite content to see the commercial opportunities in China pass exclusively into other hands.

BOTH SIDES SHOULD ACCEPT.

The Mayor has repeated his invitation to the cloak manufacturers and their employés to meet in a conference for the peaceful settlement of their troubles. His invitation should be accepted by both sides without delay. The public will be impatient of a needless prolongation of the struggle.

The manufacturers have asked the union to state whether it will concede the employer's right to hire and discharge freely upon the basis of efficiency and economy. The union has replied that it is entirely willing to concede that right, provided its members are granted the corresponding right "to strike against any employer "who will exercise the above power "arbitrarily or oppressively or use it "as a weapon to punish employés for "union activity." The way is thus paved for an immediate conference.

If the garment strike is settled along these lines it will amount to an abandonment of the protocol. The basis of the protocol is the substitution of judicial machinery for the redress of grievances in place of the strike and lockout. Each side is required to yield something, the employer the right to discharge arbitrarily, the union the right to strike. The manufacturers are apparently unwilling to return to the method of the protocol. Whether that be the case or not, they should express promptly their willingness to join the Mayor's conference and to discuss their position frankly and openly. Seeming difficulties will disappear when both sides consent to "sit down and talk it over." Promptness of settlement is important.

SELF-EXPLAINED.

Two sentences from Dr. SCOTT NEARING's address before the National Education Association explain all that was mysterious in his dismissal from the University of Pennsylvania. The sentences are:

> You know that during the last eighteen months the newspapers of the United States, without exception, have been carrying on one of the most scandalous propagandas that has ever been carried on; they are deliberately suppressing news regarding the German side. They have been suppressing arguments and facts and deliberately putting forth facts that would make for preparedness and make for war.

When Dr. NEARING was dismissed his advocates asserted that it was because of his radical views; but this did not seem to cover the ground, because other teachers whose views were the same as his were not interfered with by the university. On the other hand, it was not alleged that he was a poor teacher or a man of disagreeable personality; it was admitted that he taught well and that he was a likable man. The question remained why one radical out of several should be dismissed, and that one an agreeable person and a good teacher. The Trustees always maintained that it was not because of his views that he was dismissed, but were unable to state their objections to him in a way that was comprehensible and convincing to many who thought academic freedom was being attacked.

These two sentences, however, place Dr. NEARING's mental cast in a revealing light. Suppose a man whose mind is so constituted that he cannot, with the best intentions, make a speech without incorporating in it false and foolish statements. Suppose him to have a glib and plausible utterance, a reckless and libelous tongue, a constitutional infirmity for accepting the wildest impossibilities as gospel truth and disseminating them in public with a confidence born of his own incapacity for distinguishing between truth and falsehood, and suppose that all the harm he does is increased rather than diminished by the fact that he is a well-meaning man and really believes he is doing good and not harm. It might well be, in such a case, that, though he was a good instructor and a good fellow, the university employing him might wish to dissociate itself from his well-meaning violence, his fatal lack of proportion, his greedy swallowing of every slander that was attractive to his omnivorous and undiscriminating appetite. It might explain why it was that other radicals, holding his views, but without his Billy Sunday cast of mind, were left undisturbed and allowed to be as radical as they liked.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Secretary LANSING's brief and kindly reply to the last note of the Mexican de facto Government clears the way for an amicable readjustment of international relations. The gist of it is contained in a few words. Mexico being disposed to give quick and practical consideration, "in a spirit of concord," to the remedies which may be applied to existing conditions, "the "Government of the United States is "prepared immediately to exchange "views as to a practical plan to re"move finally and prevent a recur"rence of the difficulties which have "been the source of the controversy." One plan which has been suggested is the appointment of an international commission to investigate the causes of the border raids and report upon the means by which the present friendly relations may be made permanent. But an international commission is at best a cumbersome and bothersome expedient, tending to delay rather than expedite the settlement of a dispute. The inquiries of a commission would require time which can be more profitably spent; the question of membership would be vexatious, as it is difficult for Americans who have not had lifelong experience with the Latin Americans to meet them on a common ground. The proposed commission would probably waste three or four months and then present a report which in the ordinary course would be placed before Congress. The tenor of the two notes, Mr. CARRANZA's of July 4 and Mr. LANSING's of yesterday, indicates that the spirit of concord is established and the exchange of views looking to a removal of the difficulties has already begun. The discussion from this point can be carried on to a perfect agreement in Washington by Mr. ARREDONDO and Mr. POLK, acting for the State Department. By this time Mr. POLK is thoroughly familiar with all sides of the Mexican question; he knows much more about it than any Commissioner the President could appoint. CARRANZA has given fresh evidence of his determination to secure a perfect understanding in the warning he forwarded to the State Department yesterday of the operations of a Villa band at Carralites. The work of co-operation has begun, and with a complete understanding between the Mexican Ambassador and our State Department there is no reason why the American troops should not be withdrawn from Mexican soil as soon as the forces of the de facto Government are so disposed along the border that they can perform their share of the work of preventing further raids.

As for tendering help to Mexico, Mr. POLK can attend to that better than any commission and in such a way as to avoid offending the sensitive Mexicans. He can arrange with Mr. ARREDONDO for the shipment of provisions to the districts in which the people are in want. The Government cannot lend money to Mexico, but by aiding CARRANZA to pacify the country it can place him in a position to secure a loan in due time. The potentialities of wealth in Mexico are sufficient to justify almost any loan to a Government which can prove its capacity to control the country. Mr. CARRANZA has put himself in a way, after much needless waste of valuable time, to satisfy bankers that he is the real ruler of the neighboring republic. If he goes on directly as he has now started he should soon be able to proclaim the pacification of the country and the renewal of its industries. It is not to be inferred that our Mexican difficulties are over. The new activities of large parties of bandits indicate that our border guard may yet have much employment. But the prospect is fairer than it has been for many months, and CARRANZA has at last begun to show some appreciation of the great consideration with which our Government has treated him.

THE TAX DEBATE.

The largest tax bill ever levied is likely to pass the House after one of the shortest discussions, although it contains contentious proposals. It disposes of subjects upon which the country has recently voted, and in a sense contrary to the vote. It also disposes of other subjects upon which a popular expression would be appropriate, almost without saying by your leave. Nor is it easy to discover in the bill traces of the proper relation between State and Federal taxation, or of the Democratic principles against laying taxes which burden the people without enriching the Treasury. According to Mr. KITCHIN, "this is an "absolutely nonpartisan bill, because "there is not an item of revenue in it "that has ever been made a partisan "issue." It would have been more satisfactory to Democrats if they had produced a Democratic bill, corresponding to the mandate of the voters. For what reason are elections held if the procedure of legislation is to be nonpartisan?

Take the treatment of sugar, for instance. Is that not a partisan matter? Was it not one of the leading planks on which the Democrats appealed to the country? Was not the Democratic action in taking the customs off sugar followed by the lowest prices to consumers in a generation? And is not the restoration of the customs followed by the dearest sugar ever known, and without proportionate benefit to the Treasury? Not half of the increased sugar tax goes to the Treasury. Half or more goes to the sugar trusts, the refiners whose shares have risen hundreds per cent. Nothing here said disapproves of getting money from sugar for the Treasury. It was one of the dictates of the situation. But the tax might have been laid as it is laid in every other country which taxes sugar, that is, with an excise tax in relation to the customs. The nonpartisan manner is to tax only the imports of sugar. The custom of all other sugar-taxing countries is to tax the sugar consumed, with a difference between the excise and the customs taxes for the protection of the domestic producer.

If the German sugar tax were levied in the United States the Treasury would get about $130,000,000. The French sugar tax would produce $200,000,000. The consumers would pay less than present prices for their sugar. Exorbitant profits would be reduced, and the fever taken out of the sugar speculation. That would be Democratic, and better than nonpartisan. As the matter stands, the Democratic Congress proposes to restore a tax at double the rate the Federal Trade Commission considers suitable. The income tax is laid with shameless discrimination, and it is on top of the sugar tax which it was to replace. The inheritance tax is too much approved by precedent to permit of disapproval, but is it really an excuse for it that it is also collected in forty-two States? That makes it a double tax almost throughout the Union, and in many cases it is a triple or quadruple tax. There is not a trace of comity in taxation between the various States, or between the nation and the States. It is not competent to regret the total demanded from the people. It is a bagatelle for the wealthiest and most prosperous country on which the sun ever shone. Nothing could be more temporary than the present need for unusual sums, but it is proposed to issue fifty-year bonds for temporary uses. New York City has come to appreciate what such a detail means. The last words are not those spoken in the House. The Senate cannot originate a tax bill, but it can amend one. The final form, no doubt, will be cast in conference.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Triumph Full of Encouragement.

For those who in their dark moments feel that this is a poor sort of world, with things going in every direction except the right one, with the way of the virtuous rather harder than that of the transgressor, and the would-be reformer and uplifter getting no reward but that of seeing his titles printed in contemptuous quotation marks—for all such there is in the restoration of THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE to the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison a bright and steady gleam of encouragement. Things do not always go wrong, virtue does have its triumphs, and reform and uplift have powerful friends as well as vigorous foes.

It is not necessary, at this time, to seek adequate characterization for those who made such a determined attempt to drive Mr. OSBORNE from the position which he took with the very best motives a man can have—from the position where he soon proved himself as competent and practical as he was well-intentioned. Some of his assailants were probably honest in their ignorance of what he was doing or in denying the wisdom of his methods. The others can be left to the punishment of their own consciences, if they have any, and, if they have not, to the certain and deserved condemnation of enlightened public opinion. They are of small consequence now, for they have been utterly defeated, and so great is their humiliation by the complete breakdown of their elaborately worked-up case against Mr. OSBORNE that they are become almost objects of pity.

Mr. OSBORNE himself is only to be congratulated on having had opened again the opportunity to serve—to do the most trying kind of work in an environment which to most men of his breeding and training would be repulsive. There is "nothing in it" for him, according to ordinary estimates, and he will still encounter antagonism from all the forces of evil and reaction. It is a man's job, however, and, as a man, he will not expect anybody to commiserate his self-chosen hardships.

Governor WHITMAN deserves a word, and more than a word, of praise and appreciation for his admirable course throughout this whole episode and for the wise conclusion to which he has brought it. To do what he has done took courage, for he has been subjected to enormous pressure from powerful politicians who wanted the troublesome Warden removed.

It Proves Sharks Do Bite.

If the $500 offered some twenty-five years ago, by HERMANN OELRICHS, for proof of an attack by a shark on a living man, were still to be won, claims for it apparently more than plausible would now be coming in from Spring Lake, down on the Jersey coast. To be sure, the accounts from there now at hand do not include the statement of any witness who saw a shark either before or after the man BRUDER suffered his terrible injuries, and tales of exciting happenings off beach resorts are commonly to be accepted with caution. This tale, however, as for a time at least it will considerably reduce the profits of a not too prosperous season, certainly was not invented for advertising purposes, and unless it was a shark that took off BRUDER's legs, what could it have been?

A reckless imagination might suggest as an alternative hypothesis the possibility of the swimmer's fouling the propeller of the German submarine that is or is not somewhere in these waters, but this theory must be rejected as soon as heard.

The truth of the matter is that, while Mr. OELRICHS had excuse for his incredulity, it was excessive, and while it is but rarely, and more than rarely, that sharks attack human beings, living and in motion, it is a fact that they sometimes do it.

Not many years ago, chance enabled a passenger on a steamer at or near Aden, in the Red Sea, to photograph a shark in the very act of crushing a man between its jaws, both being partly out of the water. But that picture, at the time widely reproduced, is unique, so far as known, and one frequent traveler all through the West Indies, who took pains to make inquiries at many of the islands, was never able to find anybody who himself had been bitten by a shark or who had seen anybody bitten by one.

Yet the fear of the big, ugly fish exists there, as it has always existed all over the world, and such a feeling is never entirely without reason. The danger from sharks, especially in waters other than tropic, is almost small enough to be negligible, but it is real. Possibly BRUDER, though a strong swimmer, was floating quietly when he was attacked, and the hungry shark—sharks are always hungry, according to the scientists—mistook him for a dead man. That makes at least the beginning of a reasonable explanation for a highly improbable happening.

He Makes Death Stingless.

Full many a literary gem of purest ray serene can be found by those who search with care the columns of the rural press, for there appear the writings of men, and eke of women, whose style has not been smoothed into flat monotony by the iron of convention. They dare to be ingenuous, and when they have a thought—that happens sometimes, even in the country!—they put it on paper in all the courage of their innocence.

A truly charming example of the genially naïve is the following, gratefully clipped from The Banner of Hometown, Penn.:

> It is with sorrow that we announce an accident to Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN, wife of the well-known grocer who sells three pounds and a half of sugar for a quarter. While he was chasing her around the yard in fun the other evening she stepped on an old tomato can and severely lacerated her foot. Should blood poisoning set in and she be removed from our midst The Banner will turn its column rules as a tribute to her.

Thus can an editor who is really kind mitigate the apprehensions of a well-regarded neighbor by a promise of posthumous honors! It would be sad indeed to die from stepping on a tomato can, and not know how the war comes out, but the promise of turned rules would inspire resignation at least. Kings and Queens and Presidents get no more.

God's Flag and Ours.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's suggestion that the heraldic devices by which we are represented as a nation should show our dependence on God and a worship of His guidance and providence is worthy of consideration. The standards and flags of the British Empire show the symbol of Christianity in three colors—red, white, and blue. The standard of the German Empire also shows the sacred symbol. Republics seem to ignore God in their heraldry. It is time that we had a standard showing the red, white, and blue crosses, and also that of the German, representing the unity of our nation and the spirit of "God's country." It is also time that our flag should show the stars clustering round a cross—our own cross, the illuminated symbol. JOHN M. DUNPHY.

New York, July 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering "C. M. L.," let me state that there is an emblem that might properly be called "God's Flag." This is the white church pennant of the United States Navy, the only emblem flown above the national colors. JOHN PHILIP KOEHLER.

Gloucester, Mass., July 6, 1916.

Where Are Those Red Cross Nurses?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All Winter we have read of Red Cross classes where our women were learning all the principles of the care of possibly wounded and possibly sick soldiers in a possible but improbable war. They were taught how to bind up wounds, adjust bandages, make beds, turn pillows, and to do the countless things that go so far toward alleviating pain and suffering.

Today we read not of an improbable but an actual war with a deadly foe in our midst; of actual, not possible, sick and dying, who are so in need of being ministered to that special bonds are being issued by the country's greatest municipality to furnish funds for the services of additional nurses. We read of hospitals sending out urgent calls for nurses and assistants. We read that one nurse can take care of only seven of the babies. We do not read of Red Cross volunteers to the rescue!

There is little romance surrounding this war in our city, but the spirit of service in ministering to these stricken babies in the midst of squalor and dirt, and in the heat of midsummer, is possibly as high as the spirit of service on the borders of Mexico or the battlefront in France. Speak up, Red Cross! Where are your students of yesterday?

New York, July 6, 1916. VIOLET COEN.

VICTIMS.

(One hundred and eighty-seven deaths from infantile paralysis, many on lower east side.—News Item.)

So he died, yesterday!
Poor little lad with the child-wise eyes,
And head so busily down,
I remember, over his play
With the colored blocks, blue and brown,
That made a house, set right—
With his shoulders, so narrow and small
That they somehow made you grieve,
And his little, bright delight
When he hid, and made you call
Three times, ere he answered at all—
With his serious attitude
On the question of bad and good,
And his hopeful view, on the whole,
Of his small life's goal.

Is he wondering now, if he sees,
Why life's as it is—
Why in Summer the rich house is bare,
And the tenement packed to the stair?
Is only surprise in his look,
Or hurt in his pure little eye:
"Was it because of the money,
I had to die?"

And next door, Micky died, too,
You say—and Benny?
No—it's no use to cry. . . .
Did you ever know you could buy
Hell for a penny?

SULAMITH ISH-KISHOR.

MAKING GOOD MUSICIANS.

Feeling Can Only Be Expressed by Means of a Perfect Technique.

New York, July 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is being proved today in many quarters that science is the means for winning a war. The bomb dropped into the musical conference by Thomas W. Surette, however, was not constructed scientifically enough to annihilate the enemy. A bomb composed of half truth mixed with erroneous conclusions is not deadly enough in its action.

Mr. Surette was right and he was wrong in saying that too much time and energy is wasted on technique in musical training, to the exclusion of soul. The soul is left out in much musical performance, but the reason for this is that the technique is imperfect. Feeling can only express itself in music by means of perfect execution. I do not say that many do not feel music themselves in spite of a faulty technique, or that, in such a case, the feeling may not also be conveyed to the listener. But if so, it is by telepathic means, or means other than the music itself.

There is too much waste of time on technique because its purpose is not appreciated. Technique is wrongly regarded as a musical end, whereas it is the means, and the only means, by which feeling may be given musical expression. It is built up on scientific facts. If these facts were generally known and taught, the time spent on perfecting technique would be shortened by many years.

The present trouble with music is that many think the existent methods of training are at fault, but have no definite knowledge as to how they should be righted. The reformer must have knowledge of the material to be reformed, combined with knowledge of the form into which it is to be shaped. There is no standard of criticism in music at the present day, apart from personal opinions, which are valueless unless scientific reasons can be brought forward to uphold them.

The technique of music is a science; and the science of music must be taught before free expression can be given to the feeling of music. The present methods of training kill the artist and at best turn out but poor artisans.

J. LANDSEER MACKENZIE.

The Garment Workers' Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire through you to second the appeal which the public-spirited members of the Citizens' Committee are making to the general public to support with substantial contributions the cause of the garment workers who, at great cost to themselves, are contending for a principle vital to the national welfare. It is, in a word, whether any body of citizens shall be allowed with impunity to repudiate an agreement which they have themselves made in a matter affecting the rights, the welfare, and the ideals of a considerable body of their fellow-citizens. But it may not be out of place to point out the intimate connection of the case of the locked-out garment workers with the larger question of national preparedness which is so prominently before the public. We are urged, and no doubt rightly urged, to spend large sums of money for military preparation in order that we may be in a position to preserve our national inheritance as a peace-loving democracy against attack from without and to bear our part with dignity in a process of international reconstruction which shall forever make an end to the doctrine that expediency is the highest law of the State, and that treaties formally signed may be repudiated whenever they prove inconsistent with the national interest. We feel rightly that no cost is too great which will secure so desirable a result. With what conscience, then, can we fail to support those within our own borders who at great sacrifice are contending for this fundamental principle of democratic civilization, the sanctity of treaties? To vote millions for our army and navy while we allow these fighters for the right to fail for the lack of the few thousands they need to insure their victory would be to show a lack of intelligence unworthy of the fellow-citizens of Washington and of Lincoln.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN,
Union Theological Seminary.

Gloucester, Mass., July 3, 1916.

How Guardsmen Must Travel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On every side we are today hearing expressions of disgust and well-merited complaint at the shameful conditions under which our soldiers, especially those of the Seventh Regiment, have had to travel, and I for one should like to know where the blame should rest. It seems absolutely unpardonable to start off men on nearly a week's trip without sleeping accommodations, without water to wash with, and then to supply an unvaried diet of cold tinned rations—food which would suffice for a man hungry after a day's exertions, but which, served day in and day out, on a stifling, jolting train, must be nauseating. Under the best of conditions a trip to Texas is a hard one at this time of the year, especially to a Northerner; yet here our men have been sent out to face strange climatic conditions and unnatural circumstances which will make great demands on their strength after an extremely nerve-racking trip across the States. Whose fault has it been? HELEN J. STIEGLER.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., June 30, 1916.

Overcrowded Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been compelled to use a Fourteenth Street Crosstown car at 5:30 P. M., I boarded a car at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. At the time there were comparatively few people on the car. By the time it reached Sixth Avenue there was absolutely no space, all the seats being overcrowded, the centre aisle so packed that it was impossible to move. The rear platform was also crowded with young girls and men hanging onto the steps. I wished to get out of this car at Fifth Avenue. I tried to make my way through the centre aisle, but found it impossible. After having been taken over a block, I managed to make the conductor know I wished to get off the car. He tried his best to get me off, and it was simply impossible for him to do so, and I was carried further on.

Is there not some way to prevent the car's stopping for passengers after it is comparatively well filled? MARY COPLEY

New York, June 30, 1916.

Origin of Gringo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 25th instant, in answer to a query of Willis K. Jones, you ascribe the origin of the term "gringo" to a song sung by the cowboys of the Texas border, in which the English words "green grow" appear. An examination of the early Spanish dictionaries will disclose the fact that the word "gringo" was used 300 years ago as applicable to foreigners who spoke Spanish with an accent. Furthermore, Americans were known as "gringos" in Chile before any "Texas border" existed.

PIERRE DE KLEIN.

Washington, June 28, 1916.

Times Education Convention News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept our thanks for the excellent reports of the convention of the National Education Association in your paper. Your work and that of your reporters have been greatly appreciated by us as well as by the members of the association as a whole, and have greatly contributed to the success of the convention.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.
J. W. SEARSON.
N. A. CRAWFORD.

New York, July 7, 1916.

WHAT YOUNG INDIA HAS IN MIND.

Rumblings of Dissatisfaction the First Warning That the People Have a Vision of Republican Government.

By RAM CHANDRA,
Editor Hindustan Gadar.

San Francisco, June 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen a report of a statement on the political situation in India given by the ex-Viceroy, Hardinge of Penhurst, to your London correspondent. The English people themselves do not accept this pronouncement at its face value. The comment of the London Daily News was:

> Lord Hardinge, speaking to a foreign audience, naturally does not dwell upon the details of the great problem which the Government of India in the future presents. * * * Any one acquainted with the startling development of political consciousness in India during these few months * * * will assuredly testify to the gravity of the task before us.

"Speaking to a foreign audience"—which contains a strong infusion, too, of the descendants of England's enemies—the Viceroy was naturally anxious to magnify the significance, though there was hardly any, of the artificial "loyalty demonstrations," and to minimize the importance, the widespread nature and the potency of the revolutionary movement. Lord Hardinge, indeed, stooped to grossest misrepresentation and perversion of well-known facts.

For instance, he said:

> Of course there is a certain amount, though small comparatively, of dissatisfaction and disloyalty in India. * * * But even so, this discontent is anarchistic rather than revolutionary. It has no constructive program. It represents a desire to tear down authority, not a plan to set up a new authority. * * * The Gadar party, so called because of the paper of that name, which is printed abroad and introduced secretly, is frankly anarchistic.

Now, as the editor of the Gadar newspaper, I repudiate in the most emphatic terms that the "Young India" party, whose organ Hardinge says our paper is, can in any sense be called "anarchistic." We are not anarchists, but republicans. That is why the British Government is in such fear of our purely ethical and educational work. Had we been "anarchists" we would have openly said so. We who have made great sacrifices for what we consider to be the social truth would not make any secret of our principles. Our plan is constructive, first and last. We aim at nothing less than the establishment in India of a republic, a government of the people, by the people, for the people in India.

Residence in the United States has not made the Hindu laborers who returned home "imbued with revolutionary ideas" (Hardinge) anarchists, but it has made them republicans. The whole country has been profoundly stirred by their vision of a United States of India. Following the example of the Italian patriots of the last century, our party calls itself the "Young India" party. In support of my contention that the Gadar party is not anarchical, I submit a quotation from the opening speech of Bevan Petman, the Crown Prosecutor at the trial of some men of the "Young India" (Gadar) party before the Lahore Special Tribunal, (April 26, 1915):

> The aim and object of this formidable conspiracy was to wage war on his Majesty, the King-Emperor, to overthrow by force the Government as by law established in India, to expel the British and to establish "Swedeshi" or independent national government in the country.

Lord Hardinge says, however, that he "succeeded" in India because of his "policy of mutual trust." But his deeds belie his words. Who does not know, by this time, that under no previous Viceroy was so much official repression and coercion practiced in India as during Hardinge's viceroyalty, especially since the outbreak of the war?

Reviewing the five years' reign of Lord Hardinge, the well-known loyal paper, Amerika Bazar Patrika of Calcutta, says:

> When Lord Minto left these shores he, too, was lauded up to the skies by a few flunkies. * * * In his farewell speech at the Council he [Lord Hardinge] did not conceal his contempt for those who have raised the cry of "Home rule for India!" within a reasonable period. * * * Have not new fetters been forged during the viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge? What about the Conspiracy act and the Public Safety act, which have spread alarm and consternation throughout the length and breadth of the country? What about the police and C. I. D. rule, which sits like a dread nightmare on the breasts of the people? * * * What ghastly work has the Press act done during the Government of Lord Hardinge? What about the suppression of the Comrade and Zemindar newspapers and the internment of their worthy editors? What about the arrest of men and their conviction without a regular trial? Was the liberty of the subject ever placed under a greater danger than it has been during the administration of the present Viceroy [Hardinge]?

Thus writes one of the foremost and recognized Hindu leaders whom Hardinge says he had taken into confidence.

Lord Hardinge lets the cat out of the bag himself when he says: "Since the outbreak of the war all political controversies concerning India have been suspended by the educated and political classes, with the object of not increasing the difficulties of the Government's task." This is a diplomatic way of saying that the Government had compelled the "educated and political classes" to suspend all "controversies" in order to save themselves from any "difficulties." The educated classes, thus gagged, turned to secret propaganda and conspiracy, as evidenced by the formidable Benares conspiracy trial, in which the conspirators were all highly educated men, college professors, school teachers, &c., who had seen the "hopelessness of accomplishing anything by constitutional methods."

Regarding the fighting on the mountain slopes of the northwestern border of India, Lord Hardinge says: "It is true that during the last year we have had no less than seven very severe attacks from tribesmen just outside of our frontier." But he does not apprehend any serious trouble in the future, because the King of Cabul has observed strict neutrality so far. It is true that the Moslem King of Cabul has not openly declared himself for the Turks yet, but there is reason to believe that he has been watchfully waiting for developments in Mesopotamia.

Lord Hardinge was the British Ambassador at Petrograd during the momentous days of the Russo-Japanese war when the Russian revolution suddenly broke out, and he has evidently not failed to learn the methods of autocracy. RAM CHANDRA.

THE THIRSTY HORSE.

A Protest Against the Great Insufficiency of Watering Troughs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the hot weather is upon us, many are asking what is to be done this Summer for the humble toiler of the streets, the working horse. To the compassionate the daily sight of horses with froth-covered mouths and panting sides is most distressing. Means are on every hand, by which humans can quench their thirst, but, with the exception of some watering stations maintained by the S. P. C. A. and (in New York) the Woman's League for Animals, there is no water in sight for the thirsty horse.

Let one stop to consider how it is to feel parched on a hot day and then to be obliged to keep on working continuously in the sun and heat, from morning until night, without a drop of water. It is not only the shutting off of the water, but the cruel and unnecessary restrictions put upon the watering places opened by the S. P. C. A., where every precaution is exercised to keep fresh water running and where one Alderman said he himself would not be afraid to drink. No one can understand an order denying a draught of water to a thirsty horse under conditions entirely sanitary.

For a city like Greater New York to be under obligations to a handful of pitying contributors to maintain a few watering stations, totally inadequate for the enormous number of horses, is a lamentable reflection. The city authorities should establish permanent water troughs, for water is absolutely necessary to horses. Let this consideration move the Board of Health to be more lenient and to remove some of the restrictions placed upon the watering stations in our great city.

New York, July 6, 1916. J. SABINE.

The Ultimate Guarantor of Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it true that "force is the sole ultimate guarantor of right," as you assert in your editorial article entitled "Pacifism in the Schools"? Some great souls throughout history have dared to believe that reason is to be the ultimate guarantor of right even in this mad and miserable world. There is a notion in the world that the modern science of sociology has discovered that the dawn of moral sense in the primitive man has been evolving into the compelling force of reason, which will be the mighty factor in establishing justice in all human relations so as to exclude the use of force between individuals as well as nations. It may take a long time yet to reach a state of civilization where co-operative service, mutual sympathy, justice, and peace shall reign supreme, but such a day cannot surely be hastened by the dogmatic declaration that "force is the sole ultimate guarantor of right," much less so by instilling the savage doctrine into the young minds of the rising generation. Let us be thankful that there are men and women in this war-mad world who still believe that the destiny of the race lies in the other direction. G. H. PAPAZIAN.

New York, July 5, 1916.

Independence Day Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The celebration of the Fourth of July at Central Park was anything but patriotic. There were at least 30,000 people in the park to hear the concert arranged for the occasion, and many of them were foreigners. But there was not an American number on the program, except a Sousa march at the beginning and a Herbert fantasy at the end. All other numbers were Russian, French, German and Italian. They were good numbers for an inclosed auditorium. They were not suited to open-air production. They did not carry two hundred feet. Of all days in the year, and at a critical period of patriotic upheaval, with such a chance to give our immigrant population a demonstration, why did we not have American music?

BLANCHE GREENLAND.

New York, July 6, 1916.

FOR PEACE WITH MEXICO.

Shall We Regard Our Arbitration Treaty as Another Scrap of Paper?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mexico two armies confront each other. At any moment the happening of any one of many possible events may precipitate a conflict that is likely to last for years and to cost tens of thousands of lives, immeasurable distress and incalculable treasure. What is the issue which will have justified such terrible consequences? Simply the question whether, under the circumstances, the presence of American troops in Mexico is, or is not, justifiable. Is there no other way of composing this disagreement than by shot and shell? The fact that there is another way, and that it has been solemnly agreed to by both countries—"to settle the differences * * * and to preserve the state of peace and friendship * * * by the arbitration of commissioners"—seems, curiously enough, to have been generally lost sight of. Incidentally, it may be remarked that in this situation not only are the ghastly consequences of war involved, but there is also at stake the principle of arbitration itself, as an advocate of which our country has had a long and honorable record. If the question about which we disagree with Mexico is not a subject for arbitration, in heaven's name what question can ever be so settled? We seem to be at the point of throwing another scrap of paper into the international wastebasket.

But even if there is good reason in the present case for ignoring our agreement that "a resort shall * * * not be had to * * * hostility of any kind" without first exhausting the possibilities of arbitration, there is still another way open—the mediation between two hostile nations by third parties friendly to both. I venture to think that there are many of our countrymen who are surprised and disappointed by what seems the unwarrantably stiff-necked attitude of the Administration toward the efforts of the Latin American countries in this direction. The statement of such men as ex-President Eliot, President Lowell, Mr. Olney, and others, that in their opinion "it would seem wise for our Government to welcome any offer of mediation made by the other American States and to act, as far as possible, with them," is certainly striking and impressive. S. R. TABER.

Princeton, N. J., July 3, 1916.

The Traveler's Right to Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial article "Voting by Mail" was very timely. It seems to have caused a good deal of comment, especially in the States which have adopted the method worked out by me three years ago. It seems strange to me that the State of New York has not acted upon this important matter. When Mr. Schlechter, whose letter appeared in your Sunday issue, called upon me to obtain some of the data which I have collected in my endeavor to enfranchise the traveling men, he was astonished at the large number of intelligent citizens, who, on account of their vocation, are deprived of their vote. If only all the salesmen's associations and all the actors' societies would take as active an interest in the issue as the Far Western Travelers' Association does, we could easily convince the Legislature of this State of the importance of this legislation.

LEON MEYER,
Chairman of the "Votes for Salesmen" Committee of the Far Western Travelers' Association, Inc.

New York, July 6, 1916.

CALL SOCIAL UPLIFT REAL PREPAREDNESS

Economists and Betterment Workers Meet Here to Plan Campaign.

RESOLUTIONS LAUD WILSON

Speaker Assails Land That Has Rich Men and Starving Babies Among People.

A national movement to put all candidates for office this Fall on record as to social legislation was brought to New York yesterday in an all-day conference of economists and social workers at the Hotel McAlpin.

The meeting was supplemental to a similar gathering held in Washington last week and was to be followed by gatherings of like nature in all parts of the country. It was called "A Conference on Real Preparedness," which, it was held, consisted in bettering the condition of the masses of the American people. The abolition of child labor, health insurance, more taxes on land, incomes and inheritances, Federal acquisition of natural monopolies, public operation of public utilities, and "untaxing" of the products of labor were included in the program of "Real Preparedness."

"A man must have a stake in his country to love it and to fight for it," was the keynote of the conference, as sounded by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission.

"We all thrilled as children," he said, "when we read of the embattled farmers who fired shots heard around the world. Could we expect the tenant farmers of Texas and Oklahoma to fire such shots? Father, mother, children, all together, get less than $300 a year. Would they fight for that privilege?

"Preparedness for war is only a symbol of that infinitely greater thing, preparedness for peace, built on justice and social welfare. The great foe of social justice is monopoly—monopoly of land, of natural resources, and the power to control other men's lives.

"Throughout the United States there is scarcely more than half the arable land that is cultivated, and yet nearly all of it is held in private possession, and a very great part of it in large and growing estates.

Attacks Vagrancy Laws.

"It is only a little over a quarter of a century ago that the State of Oklahoma was opened to settlement, yet already in a new State, of virgin resources, with almost limitless possibilities of food and wealth production, a large percentage of the farms in that State are worked by tenants who have no stake in the land, and who, if guns were placed in their hands, would be 'embattled' to protect some one else's altars and fires'—would fight, as they now work, for the benefit of those who exploit them."

Mr. Walsh bitterly attacked the vagrancy laws, which he said made a criminal of the man who was loafing because he and an employer could not agree on a price for his labor.

"A system that puts a man in jail as a vagrant, when he can't get to the land to work and when he can't get a job, is an outrage on any conception of fair and sane social order," he said.

"Until the workers have the power to say what they shall get out of their work we shall never have true preparedness in this country. This country will be really prepared when its lands are used for production, its industries for manufacture, its highways for transportation, and its deposits of natural resources are worked and are of access to all the men and women of the nation. It would mean an Americanism so robust that none would dare attack us."

The Rev. Arthur H. Howland, editor of the Christian Herald, presided at the morning session. He referred to his fellow conferees as "We radicals."

James R. Brown, a single-taxer, won applause when he said: "If there were as many idle horses as idle lots in this city, the bums on the Bowery could go panhandling in tallyhos."

A Champion of Carranza.

William Lustgarten, President of the Loyal American Legion, took occasion to condemn Colonel Roosevelt as a "selfish man," and, in speaking on "real preparedness," he said:

"Everywhere the struggle for mere existence is becoming more intense and is destroying forces that make for improvement and progress. Diseases because of lack of food, bad lodging, monotonous and weariness of toil and child labor are constantly on the increase. The first requisite of preparedness is that every man have a stake in his country."

Benjamin C. Marsh advocated the taking over by the Government of all natural resources and the railroads.

"They should pay for these," he said, "every dollar that the owners should get—and that is nothing.

"To be really prepared, these natural resources must be restored to all the people and no reward given to the beneficiaries of legalized or forceful exploitation. Rockefellers and starving children in our country at the same time put us outside the pale of civilization."

At the afternoon session, Herbert J. Browne of Washington, who has traveled much in Mexico, condemned the American policy toward Mexico. He said the Mexican was fighting for "a stake in his country," that Carranza was a strong man, who was working for the salvation of his people, and that the United States should keep hands off.

"There have been more Mexicans killed in the United States in cold blood than all the Americans that have been killed in Mexico in the last five years," he added.

"The great offense that General Carranza committed in Mexico was that he succeeded. There was as good order in twenty-two of the twenty-seven States in Mexico, up to the time of the Columbus raid, as there has been in the last two years in the United States. I know of no section of Mexico which has had any greater atrocities than the State of Colorado, the State of Michigan, the State of Massachusetts, the State of New Jersey. And in all this time in Mexico there have been fewer foreigners, in proportion to the population, maltreated than in the City of New York.

Resolutions Laud President.

"The Mexican military authorities notified the American authorities on March 6 that Villa was headed toward the border, and the Columbus raid was on March 9. If General Slocum had been on his guard, Villa and all his command would have been cleaned up then and there.

"General Carranza has been called a weakling. He has ridden a difficult revolution for three years, and he still controls the revolution."

Louis Bussero, head of the Mexican Bureau of Information at Washington, said Mr. Browne was exactly right.

The criticism of the American policy, and of President Wilson provoked a heated debate. Dr. A. J. McKelway, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, said:

"It is a dificult task at Washington. Any way the Administration moves, some one criticises. I think that this is not the time to attempt to embarrass the heads of our Government."

At the conclusion of the debate the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the President be commended for what he has done to prevent war with Mexico, and that he be urged at the earliest possible moment compatible with the rights of the United States and Mexico to withdraw American troops from Mexico, so that friction due to the presence of our troops on Mexican soil may be eliminated and normal relations between the two great republics of this continent may be restored; and to take all necessary steps to convince the Mexican Republic that our purpose is merely to prevent raids from Mexico into our country and the protection of our citizens in Mexico, and not to annex any Mexican territory whatsoever, either permanently or temporarily.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale sent a message to the conference, which said in part:

I wish at the outset to make it clear that I am a believer in preparedness in all its phases, including the military. America must compete with other nations in all preparedness. I consider it our duty to make it clear to all nations that, so long as they engage in their mad race in naval and military power, the United States will compete.

But social preparedness is the most important form of preparedness and one we need in both peace and war. A thoroughgoing preparedness for either peace or war means the removal of our social vices, the drug habits, and the use of alcohol. We must provide for the regulation of the labor of women, make physiological conditions for their work to prevent their employment immediately before and after childbirth; we must regulate the age at which children may be employed; we must make reasonable regulations as to hours of labor and against dust and poisonous chemicals; we must make regulations for sanitation and provide the best inspection of factories, schools, and other public institutions.

At the night session Mexico was again discussed, and this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as at the close of the trouble between this country and Mexico there are likely to be claims presented by Americans and other foreigners against the Mexican Government for property confiscated or damaged, many of which will be fictitious or based on concessions obtained through fraud, it be the opinion of this conference that the Mexican Government should have full freedom to decide the validity of these claims without outside pressure, and that the United States should use its influence to further this end, so that justice may be done to the Mexican people as well as to the foreign investor.

Hillquit on Patriotism.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the striking cloakmakers, spoke on the attitude of labor toward patriotism.

"A sane and effective patriotism implies primarily a willingness to work and live for one's country," he said. "The fighting and dying stunts are only the romantic trappings of a morbid social psychology and abnormal social conditions. The human race is made to enjoy, not to fight; to live, and not to die.

"The American worker has every reason to be patriotic in the true sense of the term. The welfare of the country implies his own welfare."

Delos F. Wilcox, former Chief of the Bureau of Franchises of the Public Service Commission, discussed municipal ownership and real preparedness.

"Forty years ago when the congestion of population had become acute in New York City and the necessity for cheap and rapid transit was first recognized, New York had to choose between municipal ownership and private exploitation. And New York kissed its great opportunity good-bye and turned over its streets in perpetuity to privately owned elevated railroads without even reserving the power to make them fulfill the obligations of monopoly by extending their lines.

"If we must choose between armaments for defensive war and armaments for offensive peace, let us take a chance and get ourselves in fighting trim to combat the evils of poverty, ignorance, and injustice."

Alfred J. Boulton said real preparedness was fostered by Henry Ford in paying good salaries to his men.

Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxation on Homes, and Albert J. Nock, former editor of the American Magazine, were other speakers.

HER FIANCE OFF FOR BORDER

Miss Elizabeth Thomas Engaged to Van Duser Burton of Squadron A.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Whitwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rand Thomas of Boston, to Van Duser Burton, son of Frank V. Burton of 23 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Burton had just finished his freshman year at Harvard. When the trouble with Mexico arose he joined Squadron A and left with his squadron for the border. Miss Thomas is at present with her parents at their country place in Hamilton, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

ARTISTIC MONEY.

New Departure in the Coinage of American Gold and Silver.

One year from next Saturday the United States mints will cease coining half dollars, quarters, and dimes with the unhandsome, masculine lady's face on them. The uncomfortable eagle, suspended in space, with arrows in one claw, a twig in the other, and a motto in his beak, will be given an eternal rest. Neither the lady nor the bird will be missed.

The new idea in coinage is to do something artistic. Rigid conventionality has been discarded. The Lincoln cents, buffalo nickels, Indian chief $5 and $2.50 gold pieces, Indian princess eagles, and rising sun double eagles are examples of the new trend. The new silver coinage promises to be as striking as any of these, and fully as interesting.

On the obverse of the new half dollar will appear a full-length figure of Liberty, outlined against an American flag. In her arms the goddess holds a bunch of laurel. She is gazing at the rising sun, which is symbolical of American optimism and belief in the nation's future greatness. On the reverse, instead of the conventionalized fowl of the old coins, there will be a lifelike eagle perched on a rock.

The quarter dollars and dimes will have equally attractive designs. In each case there is symbolism without articificality and clumsiness. The Treasury Department has given much time and effort to the preparation of the designs, and the advance notices lead to the belief that wise selections have been made.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Four transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—C. R. W. Andrea, Mrs. Belle Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. G. Austin, Miss Mabel S. Austin, H. Bendel, Miss A. J. Burke, C. J. Burn, Viscount and Viscountess Sutumi Chinda, T. S. Cooper, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Mrs. C. H. Dempsey, E. W. Davies, E. Jerome Dyer, F. A. Dyer, Miss Sybil C. Eden, H. H. Edison, Mrs. W. Fisher, Miss Eugenie Glover, E. W. Fritchley, J. L. Hope, Miss L. Hunt, Mrs. W. R. D. Irvine, Howell Jones, J. H. Keyes, Major Walker Leigh, C. C. Lewis, Lionel S. Mapleson, E. L. Miller, Mrs. H. Milner, Dr. R. S. Morton, J. R. Muir, Miss Helen R. H. Powell, Miss Ethel M. Rees, Miss Dorothy Reeve, the Rev. J. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. H. Baker-Slade, E. W. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Waddington, Miss J. G. Waddington, Howard D. West, the Rev. Alfred W. Wishart, and R. Stuart Wortley.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Fred Baglin, Mrs. D. J. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Buckwell, Miss P. S. Burleigh, Mrs. J. A. Crosby, G. H. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Chappell, Mrs. A. M. Diamond, R. C. Fairfax, Mrs. T. Geary, Miss Ethel Hardey, Mrs. F. M. Harvey, E. W. Heath, Mrs. M. Henderson, Alfred Hilton, William Hinchley, Dr. D. J. Jennings, Miss Dorothy Ling, Mrs. F. H. Malmoff, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morgan, Miss M. E. Patterson, Miss Mabel Richards, Miss M. J. Riding, Mrs. A. B. D. Rowe, Alfred Smith, Miss Ada M. Taylor, Mrs. Jane Warring, Miss May Wilson, Mrs. A. Woods.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—C. W. Ames, T. G. Ames, F. W. Busk, Lacey Baker, M. W. Breese, Miss G. Brown, Mrs. W. C. Cochran, Mrs. F. W. Croll, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chapin, A. D. Clark, Mrs. W. Caldwell, Miss Marie B. Clement, Miss Helen Dickinson, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Miss H. M. Edwards, Miss M. Frey, Raymond E. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Galland, W. R. Hunt, the Rev. J. A. Hinsch, I. C. Johnson, Miss M. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kendall, Dr. Walter E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Lawton, Mrs. A. Marius, James Maitland, E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Orrell, Philip Ortiz, Dr. G. Partridge, W. J. Murray, Albert Plimpton, Captain Carl E. Wiggin.

ALAUNIA, (London, via Falmouth.)—Mrs C. Brown, Mrs. K. Brown, Miss Bruce, Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Judge G. O. Ematinger, C. H. Goldthwaite, Miss S. Grey, Mrs. Agnes Hutton, the Rev. H. S. Lewis, the Rev. A. W. Norwatt, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wyer, Mrs. A. L. C. Perry.

Tourists for South America.

Among those booked to leave today on the Metapan for Panama and west coast ports are:

E. M. Cott, T. W. Rhodes, E. W. Haslup, Stewart Crosdale, Miss J. Stow, Dr. G. K. Noble, Dr. W. L. Moss, J. Whisler, H. Doborow, W. E. Mosher, Charles Moog, W. Kehrsm, and J. H. Kubils.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla.)—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodriguez, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Ernest Peterson, J. Cardell, J. Bowman, Alexander H. Montgomery, Mrs. F. J. Rosado, Charles R. Knapp, and Mrs. E. T. Morton.

JOHN R. M'LEAN'S SON SUES TO BREAK WILL

Charges That His Father Was of Unsound Mind and Was Unduly Influenced.

MANY MILLIONS INVOLVED.

Root and Stanchfield Employed by Heir, and Washington Expects Sensational Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Edward Beale McLean, son and sole heir, today brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to break the will of his father, John R. McLean, capitalist and publisher, owner of The Cincinnati Enquirer and The Washington Post. The will was filed on June 3 last, and provides for the administration of the millions involved in the estate over a long period of years.

"Ned" McLean was cut off with personal belongings, the net income of the estate, and the right to use the McLean town and country houses. When he filed his action today he set in motion what promises to become one of the most famous will cases in this country in many years.

The announcement caused a sensation in Washington, where for the last twenty-five years the elder Mr. McLean was a prominent social, financial, and political figure. The ground on which the effort to break the will is to be made is that Mr. McLean, at the time the instrument was drawn and executed, was not in "a sound and disposing state of mind." The will was drawn by J. J. Darlington, one of the leading lawyers at the Washington bar and a noted expert in framing wills. When its contents became known by publication in the newspapers early in June it was remarked here that the elder McLean knew what he was doing and had picked the one lawyer in the United States who had the skill and legal knowledge to draft a very peculiar will and make it hold against any attempt to break it.

Edward B. McLean has retained as his legal counsel Elihu Root of New York, John B. Stanchfield of New York, and ex-Senator Josesph W. Bailey of Texas, and it is said that ex-Secretary of War Garrison may also be retained on the case.

Mr. McLean's local attorney is Wilton J. Lambert of the Washington bar, a son-in-law of the late Senator Gorman of Maryland, who was a close personal friend of John R. McLean.

The caveat filed today was signed by Edward B. McLean and the three attorneys, Messrs. Root, Stanchfield, and Lambert. The paper sets forth that the testator, at the time the will was made, "was not of sound and disposing mind, nor capable of making or executing a valid deed or contract."

The petition also sets forth that the will "was procured by importunities, persuasion, misrepresentations, and undue influence practiced upon the said John R. McLean, which he was at the time too enfeebled in body and mind to resist and that the execution of the said paper writing by the said John R. McLean was not the free and voluntary act of the said John R. McLean."

Among those who will testify in the case are persons who were in the household of John R. McLean during his last illness. Mr. McLean died at his country place, Friendship, a beautiful Summer home on the heights above Georgetown, on the Tennallytown Road. The place had always been open to the public, but when Mr. McLean became seriously ill he gave orders that no one should be admitted to the grounds and summoned eight policemen to guard the house and the gates.

As his illness progressed he issued orders, from time to time, to the policemen that were quite confusing. At one time he said that he wanted more policemen "to keep off the doctors who were trying to kill him." At the same time he summoned doctors until he had eight quartered in the house at one time, all engaged in the effort to save his life. No announcement was made at any time of the cause of death, but it was understood to have been cancer of the stomach. On several occasions Mr. McLean was reported to have said that he would get well in spite of everything.

The will was filed for probate on June 12 and provided that upon the death of the son the net income should go to the son's children. In case there are no children of Edward Beale McLean living at the time of his death the estate is to go to Edward Beale McLean's heirs-at-law.

In any case the sum of $100,000 each is left to Edward Beale McLean's children when they reach the age of 25 years, an additional $100,000 each when they reach 30, and an additional $100,000 each when they reach 35 years.

By the terms of the document the holdings of the testator in the newspaper properties shall not be sold by the executors and trustees without the consent of Francis T. Homer, a Baltimore lawyer, who handled much of Mr. McLean's business.

In the event that Mr. Homer fails to approve a possible sale of these holdings, such possible sale shall not be made without the consent of Edward Beale McLean, the will reads. The will directs the executors to consult with Mr. Homer in regard to everything in connection with the estate and provides an annual appropriation for him of $10,000 for his services.

The American Surety and Trust Company is named as executor and trustee. In one clause of the will there is an explanation as to why Mr. McLean did not include his son, Edward B. McLean, as executor and co-trustee. It is specifically stated that legal difficulties might arise when the chief beneficiary under a will is acting as trustee, which possible situation makes the naming of Edward B. McLean as trustee and executor inadvisable; but Mr. McLean specifically directs that his son be consulted by the trustees as to all matters connected with the estate.

Edward B. McLean, under the will, inherits all personal property, such as jewelry, wearing apparel, &c. He is permitted to occupy the city residence at Fifeenth and I Streets, northwest, and the country place, Friendship, and to use all personal property in them, such as furniture, free of cost to him as long as he wishes. The will is dated June 3, 1915.

The value of the McLean estate is estimated at from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000. It includes securities of the Great Falls & Old Dominion Railway, approximately one-third of the ownership of the National Savings and Trust Company of this city; 6,000 shares of the American Security and Trust Company and 10,000 shares of the Riggs National Bank.

$171,095 IN PUBLIC LEGACIES

Appraisal Shows Bondy's Net Estate to be $1,058,127.

An appraisal of the estate of Emile C. Bondy, a cigar manufacturer, who died on Feb. 7, 1915, filed with the State Controller yesterday, fixed the gross value of the estate at $1,774,662 and the net value at $1,639,098. A half-interest in the firm of Bondy & Lederer was appraised at $1,058,127. The stocks and bonds were valued at $183,079, and the mortgages, jewelry and other personal effects at $428,043. There was $39,774 in cash.

Among the beneficiaries were Mrs. Sally Bondy Lowinger, a sister, who received the income of a trust fund of $250,000, and Louis C. and Richard Bondy, brothers, who received the income of a trust of $125,000 and $50,000, respectively. Among these three the residue was to be equally divided. Other bequests were the income of a trust fund of $150,000, and $7,500 to Anna W. Simpson, "a dear friend." Other bequests were made to nine relatives and fifteen friends.

The public bequests were: Columbia University, $20,000; Mt. Sinai Hospital, $20,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $12,500; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, $10,000, and an undescribed painting worth $5,095; $10,000 each to the American Museum of Natural History, Stony Wold and the Loomis Sanitariums, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; $5,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital, Montefiore Home and Hospital, United Hebrew Charities, Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York Botanical Garden, Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Central Branch of the latter; Crippled Children's East Side Free School; $2,500 to the German Hospital and Dispensary, and $1,000 to the Playground and Recreation Association.

NO ACTION ON GREEN ESTATE

Controller Will Wait Till Move Is Made to Transfer Property.

Lafayette B. Gleason, counsel to the State Controller, said yesterday that no information had reached his office of the death of Mrs. Hetty Green except what had been gleaned from the newspapers, and which was not considered official.

"Controller Travis was in Albany on Thursday," he said, "and while he is in town today nothing has been said about Mrs. Green or her estate. So far as we know Mrs. Green had no property in this State, or in Hoboken, N. J., in Bellows Falls, Vt., or anywhere else. In a case like this we wait until some person representing the estate applies to us for a waiver for the release of securities from a vault of a trust company, or a bank, or for possession of some cash deposited somewhere. The waiver is granted, a record kept of the value of the property taken, and the executor of the estate is responsible to the State for the amount of tax due on the property.

"Then we begin our investigation which has the widest possible range. No person is allowed under the law to deliver any property of a deceased person to anybody without either getting permission from this office or notifying the office that such property is in existence, and that a demand has been made for it. When official information reaches us that some person wants to get hold of some property belonging to a deceased person the matter is usually placed in my hands, and I set the necessary machinery in motion to see that the State gets the tax it is entitled to."

Mr. Gleason said that when the investigation into the property was begun it would take the usual course. Witnesses would be summoned, testimony taken, and the result would depend upon the information gathered. He alluded to the new law, which declared a person a resident of the State, who lived within its borders the major part of the year.

STEGER ESTATE $3,000,000.

Various Public Bequests in the Piano Manufacturer's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The will of John V. Steger, piano manufacturer, who was drowned in a reservoir, distributes an estate in excess of $3,000,000. It was offered for probate today.

The document includes provision for the formation of a trust fund of $50,000 for the construction of a hospital to be operated free of charge for all inhabitants of Steger, Ill. Another clause directs that $1,000 a year is to be set aside for twenty-five years to provide a college education for the children of the employes of the Steger piano factories. The scholarship is to be awarded annually to the student who is graduated with the highest mark from the common school at Steger.

All employes in the piano factories who have been there for ten years receive a week's salary. Mrs. Steger receives one-third of the personal estate and a life interest in the real estate. Trusts are established for the three daughters, and the residuary estate goes to the two sons, Chris G. Steger and George F. Steger, who will continue the piano manufacturing business.

Sarah Berry Leaves $25,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 7.—The will of Sarah Berry, who died at her home, Milton Road, Rye, on May 28, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer today. The estate is worth $25,000. A $500 bequest to Christ Episcopal Church of Rye is later cut off by a codicil. The following bequests are made: Margaret Walter, a sister, Bellmore, silverware and $3,000; Mary A. Fish, niece, Brooklyn, $5,000; Anna S. Gildersleeve, niece, Brooklyn, $3,000; Estella Dean, niece, Bellmore, $3,000; Sarah J. Berry, niece by marriage, Brooklyn, $1,000; Annie Ketcham, niece, Amityville, $1,000; Albert Berry, nephew, Brooklyn, $1,000. The residue goes to the nephews and nieces.

JAS. F. CLARKE DIES IN SOFIA

Missionary for 57 Years Was Noted for His Work in Bulgaria.

BOSTON, July 7.—James Franklin Clarke, for fifty-seven years a missionary for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died at his home in Sofia, Bulgaria, according to news received here today from the American Consul General in Sofia. Queen Sophie of Bulgaria has shown much interest in his work and was a frequent visitor at his home during his illness.

Dr. Clarke was born in Buckland, Mass., and was in his eighty-fifth year. He was a graduate of Amherst College and the Andover Theological Seminary, and received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amherst in 1894. In 1858 he was ordained into the Congregational ministry, and after holding a pastorate in Bridgewater, Vt., for a year, was sent out to Philippopolis, Turkey, in 1859. One year later he was the founder of Samokove Collegiate and Theological Seminary, of which he remained a Trustee until his death. In 1860 he introduced the first printing press into Bulgaria.

Dr. Clarke went through four massacres during 1876 and 1903 and personally distributed $56,000 in relief funds, and through his agents more than $100,000 additional. During his long term in Bulgaria he organized more than thirty temperance societies and wrote twenty-five temperance tracts for use in this work. In addition he had translated various text books into Bulgarian, which are widely used in the schools there.

Augustus B. Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—Augustus B. Hart, a retired wealthy citizen of St. Louis, Mo., died here on Thursday afternoon from Bright's disease. He had been ill for the last four or five years, and came here to recuperate. The trip to the shore six weeks ago proved too much for his ebbing strength and he sank steadily in spite of the efforts of his own corps of physicians. The body was shipped to St. Louis this afternoon. Mr. Hart is survived by his wife and two sons. His estate is estimated at $5,000,000.

Edgar Abram Dunning.

Edgar Abram Dunning, a large property owner in Orange and West Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home, Overlook, on Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange, in his seventy-fifth year. He was formerly in the grocery business there and owned the first telephone installed in the Oranges. Mr. Dunning was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Bible Society. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. Marietta Conger Stanton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mrs. Marietta Conger Stanton, widow of General Thaddeus Stanton, former Paymaster General of the Army, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Kalk, in the Belfort apartment, today. She was 72 years old. Funeral services will be held at the apartment of Mrs. Kalk tomorrow with the Rev. Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Church, officiating. Interment will be at Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Stanton, who was Miss Marietta Conger of Washington, Iowa, before her marriage to General Stanton, lived here for the first time when her husband was Paymaster General. Later General and Mrs. Stanton resided in Omaha, Neb.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR., DIES OF APOPLEXY

Ex-President of Wabash Railroad Stricken Suddenly at His Home in East Orange.

A NOTED CIVIL ENGINEER

Head of the Lorain, Ashland & Southern Had Been Chief Executive of Many Lines.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Lorain, Ashland & Southern Railroad and formerly President of the Wabash Railroad, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy at his home, 55 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year. He was in good health until midnight on Thursday, shortly after suffering the stroke from which he died.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., and studied engineering at the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he left college and joined the engineering staff of the Pittsburgh, St. Louis & Cincinnati Railway, with which he remained until 1870, when he became assistant engineer of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Mr. Ramsey was chief engineer and superintendent of the building of the Bell's Gap Railroad, which was considered a remarkable feat in railway construction, with an ascent of 1,200 feet in eight miles, with curves of twenty-eight degrees, high trestles and heavy mountain trestles.

During this time, 1870-71, he was also assistant engineer of the Lewiston Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Ramsesy then held high positions in the engineering corps of a number of other railroads until 1890, when he became President of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway. At the same time he was appointed Vice President of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway. Mr. Ramsey's services were in general demand and he held a number of executive positions with various railroads during the same years. He was President of the Findlay Belt Railway during 1887-93; General Manager of the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway during 1891-93; Vice President and General Manager of the Dayton & Union Railway during 1892-93; General Manager of the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis during 1893-95, and in 1895 joined the staff of the Wabash Railroad as Vice President and General Manager. At the end of six years he was elected President of that line, from which he resigned in 1905.

In addition to the Wabash, Mr. Ramsey was President of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad during 1901-05; the Ann Arbor Railroad during 1902-06; the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central Railroads during 1903-05. He was also a former President of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad, the Lorain & Ashland, and the Ashland & Western Railways. In 1913 he became President and General Manager of the Lorain, Ashland & Southern Railroad, which he built.

While President of the Wabash, Mr. Ramsey was sent to the Paris Exposition as Railroad Commissioner from the United States. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and belonged to the Commercial and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. His offices were at 30 Broad Street.

Mr. Ramsey left a wife, two sons and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA MILBURN STUDEBAKER, 73 years old, widow of Clement Studebaker, Sr., the pioneer wagonmaker, died last night at South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. MICHAEL McKENNA, active in Catholic circles, died on Wednesday at her home in Paterson, N. J., leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MATILDA D. HARFIELD, widow of Aaron Harfield, and the founder and Past President of the Patriotic Daughters of America, died on Thursday at her home, 601 West 180th Street, leaving three sons and six daughters.

Mrs. JULIA E. ROBINSON, widow of Robert Emmet Robinson, formerly a lawyer here, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Grote-Higgens, in Mount Kisco, N. Y., in her eightieth year. She was born here, and lived at Beverley, her home in West New Brighton, Staten Island. In addition to her daughter, she is survived by a son, Beverley Robinson.

GEORGE N. MORIN, 73 years old, a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., died there on Wednesday. He was a native of Quebec, Canada, and a member of Pembroke Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum Chapter and of the Freemasons.

ISAAC SAMSON, a retired ship joiner, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Wood, 646 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his eighty-seventh year.

ROBERT J. RANDALL, a salesman for a cotton goods house in Manhattan, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at his home, 726 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 38 years. He left a widow.

CHARLES MEINKEN, a cafe proprietor of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and the Brookly Lodge, No. 288, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 49 Midwood Street. He was 50 years old and left a widow and two daughters.

HENRY T. CRANKSHAW, head of the art and picture department of Frederick Loeser & Co., died in St. Mary's Hospital on Thursday from pneumonia. Mr. Crankshaw was in his forty-fourth year and lived at 773 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

JAMES AUGUST GILLESPIE, for seventeen years in the employ of the Hanan Shoe Manufacturing Company, died on Thursday at the home of his uncle, 808 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 42 years.

WILLIAM FEENEY, 43 years old, at one time prominent as a long-distance runner, died on Thursday at his home, 153 Powers Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM T. FICKETT, retired shipbuilder, died yesterday at his home, 104 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. He was 72 years old and had lived in Brooklyn most of his lifetime. His wife and two sons survive him.

Dr. CHARLES S. WOOD, a physician here for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 250 West Ninety-third Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Sacramento, Cal., and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. His wife survives him.

RICHARD T. WILLIAMS, a member of the firm of Theodore W. Morris & Co., manufacturers and importers of glassware, and living at the Felix-Portland Hotel, 132 West Forty-seventh Street, died suddenly yesterday in the Willow Exchange Club. He was fifty-five years old, and was a member of his late firm for many years.

ELLIS L. WITHERS, head of the firm of E. L. Withers & Co., plumbing contractors, died on Wednesday at his home, 889 Faile Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a member of the East Bronx Property Holders' Association.

Dr. JOHN P. CORRIGAN, for twenty-five years a prominent physician in Rhode Island and for the last five a member of the Dominican Order, where he was known as Brother Vincent, died yesterday from heart disease in the Providence Hospital, Providence, R. I. Until fifteen years ago he practiced in Pawtucket, R. I., where he was several times President of the Pawtucket Medical Society. Dr. Corrigan was at one time a member of the staff of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of this city.

Mrs. EMMA B. CHANDLER, wife of Percy M. Chandler of Chandler Brothers & Co., died on Wednesday at her home in Philadelphia, in her forty-sixth year. She was Miss Emma B. Mendenhall before her marriage and was born at the Cottage Rest homestead, one of the "underground stations" during the civil war. Mrs. Chandler was a member of the Charlotte Cushman Club, the Quaker City Ladies' Motor Club, and the Matinee Musical Club.

JOHN T. MURPHY, formerly an employe of the Public Service Railway Company, died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J.

WILLIAM E. BEVANS, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., leaving a widow. For many years he was a member of the old Fairview Improvement Association of that place.

Miss ALICE ELIZABETH HAYES, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Christopher B. Hayes, died on Thursday at her home in West Orange, N. J., in her twenty-third year, leaving three sisters and a brother.

Mrs. LILLIAN GILBERT FISH, founder of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, and wife of Arthur Elliot Fish, Cashier of W. & L. Sloane, Inc., of this city, died on Thursday at Claverack, N. Y.

SERVICE FOR COL. ROBINSON

Newport Colonists Attend Funeral of Firearms Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The people of Newport paid respect to the memory of Colonel Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, firearms manufacturer, during a short funeral service held this morning at his residence, Heartsease, after which the body was taken to Hartford for service Saturday afternoon at the Church of the Good Shepherd, with interment following there.

The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes conducted the service. Before the service began Captain R. E. Bragg of the schooner yacht Savarona, on board of which Colonel Robinson died, led his crew to seats in the drawing room. Caldwell Robinson, son of the dead man, who had just reached Plattsburgh Camp, returned for the funeral. Magnificent floral tributes were banked about the coffin.

Attending the services were Lieut. Col. Robert C. Ebbs of the Newport Artillery Company, which Colonel Robinson commanded a few years ago; President Thomas P. Peckham of the Newport Trust Company, of which Colonel Robinson was a Director; Royal Phelps Carroll of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, of which Colonel Robinson was an officer, and many members of the New York Yacht Club, of which he had long been a member.

Other mourners were Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Prescott Lawrence, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

HOWARD P. TAYLOR DEAD.

Veteran Playwright Was an Officer of American Dramatists' Society

Howard P. Taylor, the playwright and Vice President of the American Dramatists and Composers' Society, died yesterday morning at his home, 588 Riverside Drive. He had been suffering for six years from rheumatism.

Mr. Taylor's works enjoyed great popularity a generation ago. For many years he was a close associate of Mark Twain and collaborated with him in making "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" into a play. He was born in Louisville, Ky., on March 8, 1838. When a boy he went to California, and after serving as a printer's devil in the office of the old San Francisco Argonaut, he finally became an editorial writer.

His first play was "Snowflake," in which Annie Pixley starred, and his second was "Caprice," which Minnie Maddern Fiske played for seven years. Among his plays are "The Little Pauper," "The Little Sinner," "The Pulse of New York," "Infatuation," "Sinless Sinners," "Society Shadows," "Scrambled Matrimony," "A Break for Liberty," "Little Puck," and "Dimples." His last play was "Pretty Miss Nobody," produced about eight years ago. The last book he wrote was "The Idiosyncrasies of Mark Twain."

Mr. Taylor left a widow and one son, Howard Prentiss Taylor of Pittsburgh, Penn., who has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for some time in order to be near his father. By his request, his body will be cremated and taken to California to be interred by the side of his mother and sister. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 3:30 P. M. at the Stephen Merritt Burial Establishment.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BURTON—THOMAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rand Thomas of Boston and Hamilton, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whitwell Thomas, to Van Duzer Burton, son of Frank V. Burton of New York. Van Duzer Burton, who was a freshman at Harvard last year, left yesterday with Squadron A for Mexico.

NEALLEY—ARMSTRONG.—Leonora Armstrong to Dr. Willis G. Nealley.

Married.

CUSHWA—TUCKER.—At the home of the bride in Hanover, N. H., on Thursday, July 6, 1916, by President-Emeritus William Jewett Tucker of Dartmouth College, assisted by the Rev. Samuel H. Dana of Exeter, N. H., Elizabeth Washburn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Jewett Tucker, to Frank William Cushwa.

FREEMAN—FLINT.—On July 6, by the Rev. Dr. Cate, at Providence, R. I., Elizabeth J. Flint of Larchmont, N. Y., to Walter H. Freeman of Providence.

GIBSON—PAGE.—On Wednesday, July 5, 1916, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Elmsford, N. Y., by the Rev. A. V. S. Wallace, Mrs. M. Evangeline Slosson Page to Walker Gibson.

Died.

BARRY.—Suddenly, July 6, 1916, Sarah Barry, beloved wife of Peter Barry and mother of Kathryn, Sarah, and the Rev. Thomas J. Barry. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 527 West 149th St., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St. near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BLYTH.—Charles Allen Blyth, Wednesday, July 5, at Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, Sunday, July 9, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private. Canadian and English papers please copy.

BOEHE.—On Friday, July 7, 1916, Anna C. Boehe, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kohlmann, in her 35th year. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 38 Duncan Road, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, on Sunday, July 9, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BROOKS.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, at Atlantic City, N. J., J. Wilton Brooks of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CANNON.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, held July 6, 1916, the Chairman having reported the death of Mr. James Graham Cannon, a member of the board, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

Mr. Cannon came to the bank as a boy in 1876, a few months after its organization. He soon won the respect and recognition of the officers and Directors and the affection of the customers of the bank by his initiative and desire to please.

He rose rapidly through various clerical positions in the bank, and in 1881 was made the bank's assistant cashier. In 1885 his ability won for him the position of cashier. He was elected a Director of the bank in 1886.

Four years later he accepted the Vice Presidency of the Fourth National Bank of this city and later became its President. We were fortunate in retaining him as a member of our board. His knowledge of our business gained by fourteen years of experience as an officer and clerk made his services as a Director unusually valuable.

Mr. Cannon was an expert in commercial credits and made many public addresses on this and other banking subjects. He was a leading figure in the Chamber of Commerce and the Clearing House, and his book on clearing houses is the standard work on the subject.

He was deeply interested in organized religious work, especially for men, and was one of the organizers of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, designed to draw attention to religion as a remedy for the social unrest of the times.

A man of strong character, quick judgment, and pronounced views, he was a dominating force among his associates. He rose to high position and honor in the banking and commercial world. At the time of his death he was engaged in the work of the Bronx Parkway Commission.

This bank has lost in Mr. Cannon a loyal worker and wise counsellor, and we, his associates, a valued friend. Individually and as a board we tender to his bereaved family our sympathies in their loss.

W. G. GASTON, Cashier.

CARY.—On July 7, 1916, at his late residence, 118 Bodine St., West New Brighton, S. I., Thomas S. Cary, in his 74th year. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CREIGHTON.—At No. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair, N. J., Friday evening, July 7, 1916, Cornelia Gaillard, widow of Henry J. Creighton, in her 30th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Parish House, Montclair, Sunday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay St. 12:30, D., L. & W. R. R. Halifax papers please copy.

DUNNING.—At his home, Overlook, Eagle Rock Av., West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 6, 1916, Edgar A. Dunning, in his 79th year. Funeral service at his home Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EICKEMEYER.—At her home, Seven Oaks, Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 5, 1916, Isabel Hicks Eickemeyer, for twenty-five years the beloved wife and sweetheart of Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. Services at the First Presbyterian Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Burial in Oakland Cemetery.

FISH.—On July 6, at the Home for Crippled Children, Claverack, N. Y., Lillian Gilbert, wife of Arthur Elliot Fish. Funeral Friday, July 7. Interment Albany.

FRANKEL.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, Dora Frankel, aged 54 years. Funeral services from Martin Pick's Chapel, Lenox Av. and 122d St. Interment Cypress Hill.

GARDINER.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, at her residence, 3 East 82d St., New York, Sarah Thompson Gardiner, widow of Colonel David L. Gardiner and daughter of the late David Thompson. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., on Tuesday, July 11, at 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GILBERT.—At her late residence, 344 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., Thursday, July 6, 1916, Sarah E. Gilbert, daughter of the late Elisha Morgan and Sarah Hoyt Gilbert, in her 84th year. Funeral services at her late residence Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited.

GILBERT.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on July 6, 1916, of Miss Sarah E. Gilbert, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President

THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

GILLESPIE.—At the residence of his uncle, William Henry Redden, 808 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, James Augustus, son of the late Owen and Mary Gillespie, in his 42d year. Funeral on Monday, July 10, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass will be offered at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at 10 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

HAZEN.—Suddenly at Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 6, 1916, Hannah Elizabeth, widow of Charles P. Hazen. Services at her late residence, 810 Franklin Place, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, at 3:30 P. M.

HOXSEY.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, Louise Diana, wife of the late William Hoxsey. Interment at Westerly, R. I.

Died.

HOWARD.—On July 6, 1916, Hiram K. Howard, D. D. S., aged 48 years, of 25 Beekman Place, beloved husband of Katherine Howard. Funeral services the Broadway Funeral Church, (Campbell Building,) between 66th and 67th Sts., on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Members of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. and A. M.; Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, K. T., and Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., invited.

JOHNSTONE.—On July 5, 1916, at All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J., Paul Menifee Johnstone, aged 47, beloved husband of Belle S. Johnstone. Funeral services at THE BROADWAY FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building.) Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

KAAS.—William M., at his late residence, 254 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, the 6th inst. Tabernacle Lodge No. 598 will meet at W. B. White's, 249 Clinton Av., Newark N. J., July 8, at 8:30 P. M., leaving Hudson Terminal at 8 P. M.

KNOEPFEL.—On July 6, Charles H., beloved father of Charles W., Frederick, Mrs. Irving Reed, and Mrs. Emil Dietz, and retired member of N. Y. F. D. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dietz, 1,649 Amsterdam Av., Saturday, July 8, at 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday, July 9, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Macpelah, N. J.

LEAKE.—At South Bound Brook, N. J., July 6, 1916, Sylvanus Gedney, husband of Mary E. Leake. Funeral services at his late residence Sunday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on July 7, Edward Richard Meyer, beloved son of Henry and Elizabeth B. Meyer, (nee Laun,) grandson of Mrs. Lizetta Meyer, also of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Laun, after a short illness, aged 7 years. Funeral private from the residence of his parents, 458 West 145th St., on Sunday morning, 10 o'clock.

MONTEITH.—At Paris, France, July 6, Ella Florence, widow of James Monteith.

MORIN.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, July 5, 1916, George N. Morin, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Ingraham House, Glen St., Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, July 9, 1916, at 3:30 P. M.

NORRIS.—Suddenly on Friday, July 7, 1916, at her late residence, 49 Garden Place, Brooklyn, in the 66th year of her age, Julia B. Norris, beloved mother of Lynn C. Norris. Interment at Ontario Centre, Wayne County, N. Y., and Rochester papers please copy.

PARK.—On July 5, 1916, at the Flower Hospital, New York City, George Carpenter Park, son of the late Joseph Park, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, Whitby, Harrison, N. Y., Saturday, July 8, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 1:06 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

RAMSEY.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 7, 1916, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., husband of Laura Palmer Ramsey, in his 67th year. Funeral service at his home, 55 Lenox Av., East Orange, Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment Pittsburgh, Penn.

RANDALL.—At his residence, 726 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, July 6, 1916, Robert J. Randall, aged 38 years, beloved husband of Maud C. Randall, (nee Casteele.) Funeral services Sunday, July 9, 3 P. M., at Grove Dutch Reformed Church, Hudson Boulevard and 3d St., North Bergen. Interment Grove Cemetery.

RIKER.—On July 6, in New York City, Henry Alden, son of the late Henry V. and Emma B. Riker, aged 38 years. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Stamford, Conn., Saturday, July 8, at 3 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on July 6, Charles L. F., son of the late Frank Tracy Robinson. Funeral services Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Conn., Saturday, July 8, at 3 P. M.

ROBINSON.—Rhode Island Cincinnati:

With deep regret announcement is made of the sudden decease on July 6, 1916, of Colonel Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, Secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati. Members are requested to attend his funeral at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Wyllys St. and Block Av., Hartford, Conn., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 8, 1916.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, President.

SELVAGE.—At his residence, 14 Osborne Terrace, Newark, N. J., July 7, 1916, Dr. Charles Edwin Selvage, son of Charles and Eva E. Selvage. Funeral services strictly private. Please omit flowers.

SLADE.—On July 7, 1916, at Cornish, N. H., Fannie J. Slade, daughter of the late Alfred and Mary Reese Slade of Philadelphia. Service at St. Francis's Church, Windsor, Vt., Sunday at 5 o'clock. Chicago and Bloomington (Ill.) papers please copy.

STAHL.—On Thursday evening, July 6, at Long Branch, Julius Stahl, in his 71st year, beloved husband of Miriam Stahl, (nee Moses,) and devoted father of Mrs. Mamie Bierman, Mrs. Rose Wetzler, Mrs. Bertha Appelt, Joseph, Arnold, Henry, Alexander, and Benjamin Stahl. Funeral services from B'nai Abraham Synagogue, High St. and 13th Av., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, 2:30 P. M. Interment at B'nai Abraham Cemetery, South Orange Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STARK.—Sarah, beloved mother of Mary Bloom, Bessie Silverman, Harry, Herman, Meyer M., Isidore, Dave, and Sam Stark, in her 78th year, after a brief illness. Funeral Sunday, July 9, 1916, 10 A. M. from 804 West 180th St.

STERNBACH.—At Richfield Springs, on July 6, 1916, Ida Sternbach, beloved daughter of the late Lewis and Mary Schlussel Sternbach. Funeral at convenience of the family.

STEVENS.—Elizabeth Callender, wife of the late Francis Bowes Stevens, D. E., and daughter of the late Rev. N. Sayre and Elizabeth Callender Harris, at her residence, The Cottage, Castle Point, Hoboken, on Thursday evening, July 6. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Hudson St., near 9th St., Hoboken, on Sunday, July 9, at 3:30. Please omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

VARICK.—Suddenly, on July 6, at his residence, 118 West 57th St., John Leonard, beloved husband of Julie H. de Leon Varick. Funeral services will be held at the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Sunday, July 9, at 2:30 P.M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

VOORHEES.—On Thursday, July 6, Alice Sprague, widow of Frederick Pentz Voorhees. Funeral Saturday, July 8, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 235 West 76th St.

WHITNEY.—Entered into rest, Josephine Tichenor, beloved wife of William H. Whitney, Friday, July 7, 1916, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Frank M. Tichenor, 75 Forster Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral services from the above residence Sunday, July 9, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, July 7, 1916, Richard T. Williams, in the 61st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—Thursday, July 6, at his residence, 250 West 93d St., New York, Dr. Charles S., son of the late Dr. Charles Squire Wood. Interment Saturday at Litchfield, Conn.

AULD.—Robert G., 314 Willis Av., Bronx, July 6, aged 43. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
BERRY.—Katherine L., 403 East 51st St., July 5, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BOLGER.—Mary, 42 West Fordham Road, July 6. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
CONWELL.—Helen A., 200 West 17th St., July 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
ECKHOFF.—Adolph, 231 East 40th St., July 6, aged 75. Funeral private.
FEE.—Elizabeth B., 509 Hudson St., July 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FLEMING.—Lucy, 453 10th Av., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GILCHRIST.—Emma L., 677 West End Av., July 5.
GORMLEY.—John, 247 East 141st St., July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Died.

REGAN.—Mary E., 275 West 11th St., July 6. Funeral notice later.
RICHARDSON.—Lee Y., 528 Riverside Drive, July 5.
THORNTON.—Sarah, 1,688 Bathgate Av., Bronx, July 5, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BURNETT.—Mary A., 1,842 79th St., July 6. Funeral notice later.
CRANKSHAW.—Henry T., 773 Eastern Parkway, July 6. Funeral today.
DUNPHY.—William, 146 Wyckoff St., July 7.
FEENEY.—William H., 153 Powers St., July 6, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FESTERSON.—The Rev. John, 369 Ocean Av., July 6, aged 58. Funeral service today.
FLOOD.—Dorothy, 853 Lincoln Road, July 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
FROST.—H. Edward, 500 Monroe St., July 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
FUREY.—Patrick, 326 Pacific St., July 7, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
HAYES.—Elizabeth S., 464 Herkimer St., July 7. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HEATH.—Joseph F., 366 Hawthorne St., July 6. Funeral notice later.
KELLY.—Thomas, 98 Livingston St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LYON.—Daniel, 11 East 19th St., July 6, aged 87. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McKEOWN.—Anna McE., 413 16th St., July 6. Funeral service July 10.
MARTIN.—Margaret, 36 India St., July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MEINKEN.—Charles, 49 Midwood St., July 6, aged 50. Funeral service today.
MINNIS.—Robert, July 5, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MOLLOY.—Mary, 612 51st St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow.
QUINN.—Anna, 1,496 De Kalb Av., July 5, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RATNOUR.—Ella, 130 Summit St., July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 11:30 A. M.
SPARKS.—Charles A., 858 East 19th St., July 6. Funeral July 10, 9:30 A. M.
WICKS.—Mary J., 420 72d St., July 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BEVANS.—Willard E., Newark, July 6, aged 60. Funeral today.
ELWERS.—Charles A., 279 Union St., Jersey City, July 5, aged 72.
GAMBLE.—Helen M., 25 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, July 6, aged 16. Funeral today.
KAAS.—William, 254 Clinton Av., Newark, July 6. Funeral service today.
KELLEY.—Edward, 790 Montgomery St., Jersey City, July 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
KIRCHEN.—Elisabeth Wermels, 561 Hunterdon St., Newark, July 7, aged 59. Funeral July 10.
LONG.—Francis T., 41 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, July 7, aged 9.
MAHR.—Julia, 43 Lombardy Place, Newark, July 7, aged 27. Funeral notice later.
NOLAN.—John W., 53 Camden St., Newark, July 7. Funeral notice later.
WALKER.—Elizabeth, 544 Montgomery St., Jersey City, July 6.
ZOMMERS.—Mary, 553 18th Av., Newark, July 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BACHTLE.—Anna M., Ridgewood, July 4, aged 83.
BERGMAN.—Robert, Morris Park, July 4, aged 16.
BIED.—Wallace V., 2,409 Van Cortlandt Av., July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BLONGO.—Ernest, 82 Flushing St., Long Island City, July 4, aged 60.
KLOPPER.—Conrad, Woodhaven, July 4, aged 40.
MOORE.—Sarah, Winfield, July 4, aged 83.
OTTMANN.—Elizabeth, 90 Remsen St., Astoria, July 4, aged 62.
PETERS.—Daniel, Elmhurst, July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
ROTH.—Mary, Springfield, July 4, aged 43.
SAMSON.—Isaac, Richmond Hill, July 6, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
TIDBY.—Alfred, Far Rockaway, July 4, aged 32.
WATTS.—Frederick, Honeywell St., Long Island City, July 4, aged 50.

In Memoriam

GARDNER.—Eugene A., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.
McCULLOUGH.—Edward J., mass St. Barbara's Church, Brooklyn, July 17, 8 A. M.
REYNOLDS.—Peter F., in memory of, died July 8, 1915.

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YANKEES AGAIN DEFEAT THE WHITE SOX IN TWELVE-INNING CONTEST FULL OF THRILLS

YANKS PULL HOT GAME FROM FIRE

Put It on Ice in Twelfth, Just When White Sox Seem to Have It Tucked Away.

THRILLER FROM THE START

Sparkling Bits of Fielding Dot Contest Throughout, and Mullen Ends It with a Sharp Blow.

Charley Mullen, who is vacationing on the Yankee bench for the Summer, ambled into the ball game between the Yanks and the White Sox at the Polo Grounds in the twelfth inning yesterday with the afternoon's seething jamboree all ready to be plucked by the Sox by a score of 3 to 2. Two ambitious clansmen of Ruppert & Huston, namely Magee and Nunamaker, were astride the cushions at the time.

Charley Mullen says to himself, says he—or rather he thinks to himself, thinks he—this would be a pretty good time and place to show the civilized world that weeks of idleness and luxury as a bench warmer had not stricken him with gout or rheumatism. So he laced the ball with a solid smack to left field and Magee and Nunamaker felt it incumbent upon them to run. Magee galloped home with the tieing score. The ball kept on going toward the fence, and, while 8,000 fans stood on their toes and permitted uncontrollable meotions to fan them into fever heat, Nunamaker hopped over the plate with the run de luxe which won for the Yankees, 4 to 3.

Turn on the electric fans, please, and bring buckets of cracked ice, and call a few doctors, for many witnesses of this volcanic disturbance are on the verge of nervous collapse. Another game like that and Ruppert & Huston will be dragged into the courts to defend suits brought by able-bodied citizens who have been transformed into physical and nervous wrecks by the thrilling exploits of the Yankee team.

Take Firmer Grip on Lead.

This vociferous two-bagger by Charley Mullen gave the Yankees another boost, and the club this morning, Lucille, holds a three and a half game lead in the pennant race in its lily white hands. Yes, you indulged in an oratorical gem when you just mentioned that Willyum Donovan's men are raising hob with the blamed old league.

After the Yankees had romped away to a two-run lead the White Sox became pesky and reached George Mogridge's pitching viciously enough to tie the score. Then the game went into extra innings, and the clubs raced neck and neck until the thundering twelfth. Mogridge was skating on thin ice all afternoon, and only dazzling support by the Yanks saved his hide. The game was punctured with plays which were so nearly impossible that onlookers rubbed their eyes and demanded affidavits before they would believe that their vision hadn't deceived them.

In the fourth inning, with the bases so packed that the cushions creaked, John Collins hammered a grounder at Frank Baker, and the Trappe mauler, with the aid of Gedeon and Pipp, retired the side with a double play that sparkled like a Kimberly diamond.

That was nothing at all, though, compared with what happened in the sixth, when the Sox got their first run and had Mogridge on his way to a sanitarium.

Follow the line of reasoning closely, scholars. Wolfgang, the Sox slabman, got an infield hit. Happy Felsch, who had a killing day at the bat, also got a single, and Buck Weaver sent a whooping drive to the left-field fence. Wee Hughey High took his life in his hands and hurled himself, kerplunk!! against the fence to try to make the catch. It rolled away, and Wolfgang scored.

Pretty Play Slays Felsch at Plate.

High was dazed and dizzy from the shock of his collision, but he collected his scattered wits and chucked the ball back to Peckinpaugh as Felsch was tearing toward home. Peck made a high, swift throw home, and Nunamaker had to go straight up into the air to capture the ball. He came back to earth just as soon as gravity could haul him there, and as he and Felsch mobilized among the clouds of dust, Silk O'Laughlin, with his Klaxon horn of a voice, decreed that Happy was out.

The temperature rose a few points with each inning, and, for a while, it looked as if old man Fahrenheit was just going to blow up.

Little Ray Schalk, the Chicago catcher, won the championship of the world at catching foul flies in the eighth, when he traveled right down into the sarcophagus, which the Chicago team inhabits, and made a one-hand catch of Peckinpaugh's rocket with his gloved hand. Schalk saved himself from immediate destruction by using his other hand to prevent his favorably known head from colliding with the cement. As some one remarked, any one who can dive down into the catacombs and get a foul fly is a whoop of a catcher.

Young Schalk and Buck Weaver manipulated another dazzler in the eleventh inning. With one gone, Peckinpaugh singled to centre and a wild pitch carried him to second. Pipp got a pass and Baker forced Pipp at second. Peckinpaugh and Baker then started a double steal. Baker played hide and seek between first and second for a time, while Peck tried to edge nearer home. Eddie Collins then tossed to third to get Peckinpaugh. The throw was wild and got past Weaver at third. Peck started home as Weaver chased the ball: Buck slipped in the grass, and while he was flat on mother earth, he made a remarkable throw to Schalk, who climbed for the high toss and plastered the ball all over Peck's brawny back.

An Interesting Pitchers' Duel.

Mogridge and Wolfgang had a pretty pitching argument of it most of the way, but Wolfgang gave way to Jim Scott of Death Valley in the eighth. It was while sorrel-topped Wolfgang was pitching in the fifth that Frank Baker started the ball a-rolling for the Yankees. The Maryland farmer crashed a double through Fournier, and the ball rolled to the right-field wall. Magee was a simple out at first, and Gedeon shot a hot grounder through short, which scored Baker. Gedeon went to second on a wild pitch, and scored when Nunamaker hammered a single to left.

The first White Sox run came in the sixth, when Wolfgang singled, went along on Felsch's rap, and scored on Weaver's double, further destruction to the Yankee cause being prevented by the brilliant play of High, Peck, and Nunamaker when Felsch was annihilated at the plate, as mentioned just north of here.

The Sox deadlocked the afternoon's effort in the eighth, when Wolfgang singled and Eddie Murphy was sent in to run for him. Felsch singled again to left, and Murphy tried to get around to third, but High made a great throw to Baker and Murphy was tagged out, Felsch going to second. Weaver then produced another double, and Felsch scored.

The White Sox broke the tie in the opening half of the twelfth. Schalk rolled a grasser to Pipp, and was safe because there were no Yankees at liberty to cover first during Pipp's absence. Wright sacrificed, and Schalk went to third on Scott's out at first. Felsch's fifth hit of the afternoon sent Schalk home.

The Yankees remodeled the map of the game after this fashion in their portion of the twelfth. Magee singled, beating out a roller toward third. Gedeon sacrificed and Nunamaker drew a pass. Mullen was then sent in to bat for Mogridge, and he plunked a two-bagger to left, which took a nice little bounce over John Collins's thatch, and Magee and Nunamaker scored. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bauman,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Felsch,cf	6	1	5	3	0
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0	W'ver,ss,3b	5	0	2	0	2
Hartzel,rf	0	0	0	0	0	E.Collins,2b	4	0	0	3	4
High,lf	5	0	1	4	2	Jackson,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	3	8	J.Collins,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	14	0	Fournier,1b	4	0	0	18	2
Baker,3b	4	1	1	4	8	Schalk,c	5	1	2	4	1
Magee,cf	5	1	1	0	0	V.K'nitz,3b	2	0	0	2	1
Gedeon,2b	2	1	1	5	7	cLynn	1	0	0	0	0
Nu'maker,c	3	1	2	4	1	Wright,ss	1	0	0	2	2
Mogridge,p	4	0	0	0	2	Wolfgang,p	3	1	2	0	4
bMullen	1	0	1	0	0	dMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
						Scott,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	37	4	9	36	23	Total	42	3	12	*34	19

a-Batted for Baumann in tenth inning.
b-Batted for Mogridge in twelfth inning.
c-Batted for Von Kolnitz in eighth inning.
d-Ran for Wolfgang in eighth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Pipp, Gedeon.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Baker, Weaver, (2,) Mullen. Three-base hit—Felsch. Stolen base—Baker. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker, Wright, Gedeon. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, and Pipp; Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp; Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 3; off Wolfgang, 2; off Scott, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Wolfgang, 5 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Scott, 4 hits, 2 runs in four and one-third innings; off Mogridge, 3 runs. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1. Wild pitches—Wolfgang, 1; Scott, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Twelve innings.)
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	43	27	.614
Cleveland	40	31	.563
Boston	39	31	.557
Chicago	37	32	.536
Washington	37	34	.521
Detroit	37	36	.507
St. Louis	31	41	.431
Philadelphia	17	49	.258

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	36	29	.554
Boston	33	29	.532
Chicago	36	36	.500
New York	31	34	.477
Pittsburgh	32	36	.471
St. Louis	33	40	.452
Cincinnati	29	41	.414

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

PLANK BLANKS SENATORS.

Meanwhile the Browns Register Five Tallies Off Johnson.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—St. Louis easily defeated Washington today 5 to 0. Plank was master of the game at all times, and was given strong support. Three double plays, two of them started by Plank, were features. The Senators played loose ball, five errors coming in one inning. Johnson allowed eight hits and contributed one error. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	2	5	0	Moeller,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Johnson,3b	3	1	0	2	0	Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,rf	5	1	2	0	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	2	3	10	5	Williams,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Barber,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	0	0	aShanks,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	3	5	Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	1
Chapman,c	4	0	0	4	0	McBride,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Plank,p	2	0	0	0	3	Sawyer,2b	3	0	1	3	3
						Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	2	4
						bHenry,c	1	0	0	1	0
Total	33	5	8	27	17	Total	30	0	5	27	14

a-Batted for Barber in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Ainsmith in seventh inning.
Errors—Pratt, Williams, (2,) Barber, Johnson, McBride, Ainsmith, (2.)

St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen bases—Sisler, E. Johnson, Lavan, Sawyer. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Plank, Lavan, and Pratt; Plank, Lavan, and Sisler; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Sawyer, McBride, and Williams. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 4; off Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 8 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Plank, 4; by Johnson, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SOX DOWN INDIANS AGAIN.

World's Champions Defeat Speaker and His Crowd by 2 to 1.

BOSTON, July 7.—Superiority in hitting and fielding gave Boston a 2 to 1 victory over Cleveland here today. Barry hit the first ball pitched by Bagby in the eighth for a single, took second on a sacrifice by Lewis, went to third on Hoblitzell's fly to Roth, and scored the winning run when Walker singled to centre. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	0	1	Graney,lf	2	1	1	4	0
Barry,2b	4	1	1	1	5	W'bagans,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	5	2
Hoblitz'l,1b	3	0	1	11	0	Roth,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	1	6	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	0	3	2	Chapman,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Scott,ss	2	0	1	4	3	Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	3	0	1	6	2	O'Neill,c	2	0	0	3	2
Ruth,p	2	0	0	0	4	Beebe,p	2	0	0	0	3
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	0	Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	1
aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0	bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	6	27	17	Total	26	1	4	24	9

a-Batted for Ruth in the seventh.
b-Batted for Beebe in eighth.
Errors—Wambsgans, Beebe, (2.)

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	..—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Roth. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Gardner, Scott, Lewis. Double plays—Speaker to Wambsgans; Speaker to O'Neill; Barry to Scott to Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 6. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Ruth, 2; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 4 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Bagby, 2 hits and 1 run in one inning; off Ruth, 4 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Mays, no hits and no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Beebe, 1; by Ruth, 2; by Mays, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Indians Acquire New Twirler.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 7.—A. B. Gould, a pitcher with the Davenport Club of the Three-I League, was sold today to the Cleveland Americans.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 3; Albany, 1.
Scranton, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Elmira, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
Syracuse, 5; Utica, 2.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 5; Springfield, 4.
Worcester, 13; Lawrence, 9.
New London, 4; Lynn, 2.
New Haven, 2; Hartford, 1.
Portland, 10; Lowell, 6.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 14; Kansas City, 4.
Louisville, 10; Columbus, 8.
Toledo, 3; Indianapolis, 1.

CAREY'S HUGE BAT TRIPS THE GIANTS

McGraw's Men Fight Hard to Keep Western Record Clean, but Pirates Win by 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 7.—The Pittsburgh Pirates broke the clean slate of the New York Giants today, as far as their Western games are concerned, when they defeated them by a score of 5 to 2, subjecting the McGrawites to the first defeat in the West this year. Anderson and Jacobs, both youngsters, opposed each other in the box and were about even in their effectiveness until the New Yorker weakened in the eighth inning, which, added to a little break in the Pirates' favor, broke a 2 to 2 tie and scored three runs.

Although the Giants were able to score three runs in an inning several times yesterday they couldn't do it today because they faced excellent pitching, but they died hard. They should have scored in the first inning, but failed owing to a little slow running by Dave Robertson, which is something unusual. With Burns out of the way, Kauff singled to centre and was forced at second by Robertson. Then Larry Doyle laced a single to centre, but Carey made a great pick-up, and with a true throw to Baird at third he put Robertson out by an eyelash.

Then the Pirates proceeded to get a run on a very cheap hit. Carey sent up a pop fly, one that seemed easy for any shortstop, and Fletcher was set for it, but he suddenly threw up his hands and jumped away as the ball fell to the ground. He said afterward that the ball crossed the sun line just before getting to him and that he lost sight of it. Carey got to second in the mix-up, went to third on O'Brien's sacrifice blow, and scored when Wagner sent out a long fly to Robertson.

The Giants kept hammering away, however, and in the fourth inning tied the score. With one man down, Fletcher doubled to centre, went to third on Merkle's infield single, and scored on McKechnie's sacrifice fly to Carey. In the last half of this inning Hans Wagner hit the ball over George Burns's head and anchored at third, but the next three men were unable to get the ball out of the infield and he was unable to tally.

The Giants went into the lead in the sixth inning. Doyle was hit by a pitched ball, went to second after Fletcher had lined to Compton, and scored when McKechnie rolled a single past second base. After that the visitors never had a chance. Jacobs had splendid control of his curves and slants, and the Giant hits were few and far between.

With the score tied in the last half of the eighth inning the Pirates proceeded to blast the hopes of McGraw for another victory by piercing the offense of Pitcher Anderson with five hits and three runs. Wilson, first man up, bounced the ball up in the air and beat it out by an inch before Art Fletcher's throw reached Merkle. Jacobs made a neat try for a sacrifice, which Merkle nipped with a great play on Wilson at second—he made four like that in the game—but Carey smashed the ball past first base down the right field foul line, where it got mixed up with Pirate and Giant pitchers warming up in foul territory. Before Robertson could get his hands on it both runners were over the pan and Carey was credited with a home run. The Buccaneers were thirsting for more, and O'Brien, Wagner, and Hinchman all followed with singles, on which O'Brien scored, but a good throw by Robertson caught Hinchman at second base. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	3	3	2	4	1	Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	0
O'Brien,lf	2	1	1	1	1	Kauff,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Wagner,ss	3	0	2	3	2	Robertson,rf	4	0	0	3	1
H'chman,1b	4	0	2	9	0	Doyle,2b	3	1	1	1	0
Schultz,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	5	2
Compton,rf	3	0	0	4	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	2	5	4
Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	3	M'K'nie,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Wilson,c	3	0	1	2	1	Rariden,c	3	0	0	5	2
Jacobs,p	3	1	0	0	2	aRoush	1	0	0	0	0
						Anderson,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	5	8	27	11	Total	32	2	6	24	13

a-Batted for Rariden in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Schultz, Compton, McKechnie, Rariden.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	..—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Carey. Three-base hit—Wagner. Home run—Carey. Stolen base—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, (2,) Compton. Sacrifice flies—McKechnie, Wagner. Double play—Merkle and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 2; off Jacobs, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 8 hits, 5 runs in eight innings; off Jacobs, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs, (Doyle.) Struck out—By Anderson, 4; by Jacobs, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

TIGERS TURN BATS LOOSE.

Pound Ball Frantically and Beat Athletics by 9 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Detroit hammered Meyers's delivery for six innings today and again easily defeated Philadelphia. The score was 9 to 2. Williams, formerly of the University of South Carolina, pitched the last two innings and did not yield a hit or a run. Cobb, Vitt, and Coveleskie each made three hits, one of Cobb's drives being a home run. The score:

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	5	2	3	2	2	Walsh,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Bush,ss	3	1	1	3	2	King,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Heilmann,rf	5	0	0	0	1	Strunk,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Cobb,cf	4	1	3	1	0	Schang,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	5	0
Burns,1b	5	3	2	11	0	Pick,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Young,2b	1	0	1	3	4	M'llager,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Stanage,c	5	0	1	6	0	Meyer,c	1	0	0	4	1
Coveleskie,p	5	2	3	0	4	Murphy,c	3	0	1	1	1
						Meyers,p	2	0	0	0	5
						Williams,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	37	9	14	27	13	Total	36	2	10	27	16

Errors—Burns, Young, Walsh, Mettlinger, Meyer.

Detroit	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Strunk. Three-base hits—Vitt, Walsh, King. Home runs—Cobb, Burns. Stolen bases—Vitt, Bush, Young. Sacrifice hits—Cobb, Veach, Young, 2. Double plays—Coveleskie, Bush, and Burns, 2; Meyers, Strunk, and Pick. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Meyers, 5; off Williams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 10 hits, 1 run, in 9 innings; off Meyers, 14 hits, 7 runs in 7 innings; off Williams, no hits, no runs, in 2 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 5; by Meyers, 4; by Williams, 1. Wild pitches—Meyers, 2. Passed ball—Meyer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.H.E.
Rochester—	0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	—8 18 2
Newark—	1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	—7 16 2

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

Buffalo	0 0 1 1 3 1 0 1 .	—7 9 0
Providence	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2	—3 4 2

Second Game.

Buffalo	1 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 1	—7 10 4
Providence	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—6 9 1

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	—4 9 1
Richmond	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	—3 10 1

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 .	—5 11 0
Baltimore	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	—4 14 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	37	26	.587
Buffalo	34	26	.567
Baltimore	36	29	.554
Richmond	31	31	.500
Montreal	30	34	.469
Newark	30	34	.469
Toronto	26	30	.464
Rochester	22	37	.373

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.
(Each team plays two games.)

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

PFEFFER MASTER OF REDS.

Brooklyn Pitcher Allows Only Four Hits and Robins Win, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Robinson's league leaders invaded Cincinnati this afternoon, rode out to Garry Herrmann's ball ground, and put another game into the "won" column of the percentage table. The score was 4 to 3. The contest was decided in the Dodgers' half of the ninth session.

When Robbie sent his men to bat in the final round the Superbas were just one run behind the Reds. But doings by Bob Fisher, ex-Cub and ex-Brave, and Ivy Wingo, coupled with safeties by the fleet-footed Wheat and Mike Mowrey, soon put the pennant chasers of the East on Easy Street.

Fisher, who was playing the shortfield in place of his manager, Buck Herzog, who had moved himself over to third and had sent Groh to second, started the eventful ninth by fumbling Stengel's grounder. Casey went down to second on Wheat's hit to centre. When Mowrey laid down a perfect bunt Wingo threw wild to third and Stengel and Wheat raced across with the tying and winning runs. Cutshaw's sacrifice, O'Mara's grounder to Fisher, and McCarty's bounce to the same player ended the inning.

Jeff Pfeffer was in excellent form. He held the local players to four hits. In the third inning the Reds jumped into the lead, when they managed to find Pfeffer for two hits, which, coupled with two errors, netted them two runs. Knetzer struck out. Groh took two bases on O'Mara's high throw, and scored when Wheat fumbled Neale's single. Herzog was thrown out by O'Mara. Fisher sent a two-base drive into right, scoring Neale. Wingo ended the inning with a fly to Johnston.

The Dodgers moved up to within a run of of the local team in the fourth inning. Johnston beat one out, and went to third on Daubert's single to centre and Stengel's hit into left. Mowrey drew a pass, forcing in Johnston. Cutshaw struck out and O'Mara fouled out.

A pass to Daubert, Stengel's out, and Mowrey's hit gave the Dodgers one in the sixth, which tied up the proceedings for a time, but the Reds soon broke the ice when, after Herzog had singled, Fisher sent him to third with another single, whence he scored on Wingo's fly to Wheat. Then came the ninth and victory for the Robins. The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	4	1	1	8	0	Groh,2b	4	1	0	3	2
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	6	0	Neale,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	8	0	Herzog,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Wheat,lf	3	1	1	7	0	Fisher,ss	4	0	2	0	5
Mowrey,3b	3	0	2	0	2	Wingo,c	2	0	0	5	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	4	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
O'Mara,ss	4	0	1	2	6	Killifer,lf	2	0	0	2	0
McCarty,c	4	0	0	2	1	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	0	0	Knetzer,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	7	27	9	Total	31	3	4	27	13

a-Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
Errors—Wheat, Cutshaw, O'Mara, Fisher, Wingo.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2—4
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hit—Fisher. Stolen base—Griffith. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double play—Herzog, Groh, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; off Knetzer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 4 hits, 1 run, in 9 innings; off Knetzer, 7 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; by Knetzer, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

HOLDS BRAVES TO ONE HIT.

Packard Toys with Boston Batters and Cubs Win by 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Packard held Boston to one hit here today and Chicago won by 1 to 0. Zeider and Williams bunched doubles in the eighth for the lone tally. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,2b	3	1	1	8	1	M'ville,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Flack,rf	1	0	0	2	0	Fitsp'ck,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Schulte,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Collins,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Magee,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Z'man,3b	4	0	1	0	3	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Mann,lf,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Smith,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Saier,1b	3	0	0	10	1	Snodg's,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Fischer,c	3	0	0	4	2	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	6	0
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	2	5	Allen,p	2	0	0	0	1
Packard,p	3	0	1	1	3	bEgan	1	0	0	0	0
aArcher	1	0	0	0	0	cTragesser	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	4	27	15	Total	29	0	1	24	8

a-Batted for Flack in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Allen in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Collins in ninth inning.
Errors—Zeider, Zimmerman, (2,) Saier.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Zeider, Williams. Stolen base—Mann. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Flack. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 2. Earned run—Off Allen, 1. Struck out—By Allen, 6; by Packard, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

PHILLIES BEAT CARDINALS.

Alexander Gets the Honors of Hard-Fought Pitchers' Battle.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A wild throw by Smith trying to catch Bancroft at second in the third inning of today's game, after the latter had made an infield hit, followed by a single by Paskert, scored Philadelphia's only run and defeated St. Louis 1 to 0 in a pitchers' battle between Alexander and Meadows.

A great running catch by Paskert of Bescher's long fly cut off a chance for the local men to score in the sixth. Alexander was in danger only once, that being in the fifth, when Smith doubled to right and took third when Snyder fouled out to Niehoff. On an attempted squeeze play by Meadows he was an easy out, Alexander to Luderus. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	2	6	0	Betzel,3b	2	0	0	1	3
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	2	2	aH'nsby,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	2	1	Bescher,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Long,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	8	1	Miller,2b,ss	4	0	2	0	3
Cooper,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Gonzales,c	3	0	0	8	0
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	1	1	Smith,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Killifer,c	3	0	0	2	1	Snyder,1b	3	0	0	12	3
Alexander,p	3	0	1	0	2	Corhan,ss	2	0	0	1	3
						bButler,2b	1	0	1	0	1
						Meadows,p	2	0	0	1	3
						cWilson	1	0	0	0	0
						Jasper,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	27	8	Total	31	0	6	27	16

a-Batted for Betzel in eighth.
b-Batted for Corhan in eighth.
c-Batted for Meadows in eighth.
Error—Smith.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice hit—Gonzales. Double play—Betzel and Snyder. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Meadows, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 4 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Jasper, 1 hit and 0 runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; by Meadows, 6; by Jasper, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Indianapolis Gets College Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—Vedder Gard, Captain and third baseman of last season's Indiana University baseball team, signed a contract with the Indianapolis American Association team yesterday. He was ordered to report to the Evansville Indiana Central League Club under an optional agreement.

Indians Get Elongated Pitcher.

BOSTON, July 7.—Frederick A. Bailey, a left-handed pitcher, was signed by Vice President McCroy of the Cleveland American Club tonight, and will accompany the team to New York. Bailey is 6 feet 3 inches in height. He has been playing with the Braintree and Attleboro semi-professional teams this season.

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POLO MATCH WON BY COOPERSTOWN

Takes First Contest for Club Cups from Meadow Brook Rugby Quartet.

In the opening game for the club cups, for teams handicapped at not less than fifteen goals, at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday, Cooperstown defeated the Meadow Brook Rugby team by 10 to 7¾ goals. The mixed title of the Meadow Brook team was due to the fact that two members of the Rugby (England) Polo Club, W. Balding and John Drage, joined forces with two Meadow Brook players, J. C. Cooley and Howard Phipps.

Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, No. 3 for Cooperstown, was very obviously fouled by Cooley in the sixth period, Cooley not only riding across the line of possession, but keeping along with the ball and scoring a goal. Referee Voss had sounded his whistle for the foul, which automatically stopped play, and the goal could not be counted.

All the players hurried off to middle field for a new line-up, except Le Boutillier, who remained on the spot where the foul had been committed. When the absence of Le Boutillier was noticed all realized that play must be resumed where it had been stopped, and the players and referee returned and took up play according to the rules which it seemed had been momentarily forgotten.

In the same period Le Boutillier made a goal in a way which shows the sort of polo both teams played throughout. Shaw had made a brilliant backhander of a hit by Cooley that otherwise would have scored, sending the ball to East, who brought it through the field with four hits; and when stopped by Howard Phipps, who proved a nearly impregnable back, the ball was taken along by Le Boutillier for the count.

There was no scoring in the first and second periods. After that there were tallies in every period, and no checks to the fast play except for three brief internals, when Cooley, Le Boutillier, and Balding were in turn prostrate on the turf to get back their windafter mishaps. All were exceptionally well mounted, and three of Lord Wimborne's recently imported international ponies were used, Satinella by Cooley, Ladybird by Drage, and the speedy Never Tell by Balding.

There will be two games for the same cups this afternoon. The score:

COOPERSTOWN.	H'cap.	MEADOW BROOK RUGBY.	H'cap.
1—Q. A. Shaw, 3d	3	1—J. C. Cooley	3
2—Harry East	5	2—W. Balding	7
3—T. Le Boutillier, 2d	3	3—John Drage	5
Back—B. Gatins	4	Back—H. Phipps	7
Total	15	Total	22

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 7; total, 10.

Meadow Brook-Rugby—Goals earned, 9; less penalties, 1¼; total, 7¾.

Individual goals.—For Meadow Brook-Rugby—Cooley, 6; Balding, 2; Phipps, 1. For Cooperstown—Le Boutillier, 2; East, 1.

Penalties.—Foul and safety against Cooley; foul against Drage.

Referee—E. S. Voss. Timekeeper—Albert Hunter.

POLO TITLE DATES SET.

U. S. Championships to be at Point Judith Club July 17 to Aug. 14.

At a meeting of the Polo Association Committee on Friday, which was attended by H. L. Herbert, Chairman, William A. Hazard, August Belmont, and H. P. Whitney, dates were arranged for the polo championships of the United States, to be played at the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, July 17 to Aug. 14. Earl W. Hopping and J. C. Cooley were appointed as managers. The former is in Ohio attending the Cleveland tournament and gaining entries for Point Judith, and the latter is attending to the Long Island entries.

All entries for the junior, senior, and open championships and the four minor events will close on Tuesday next, the unusually short notice being due to the Mexican situation. The conditions for the competitions follow:

Senior Championship—For the Tuxedo Cup, presented by William Waldorf Astor; individual trophies added; open to all association clubs. Title held by Meadow Brook.

Junior Championship—For the Warren Cup, for teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals. Title held by Bryn Mawr.

Senior Championship—For Thomas Cup, individual prizes added; open to all teams regardless of clubs. Title held by Point Judith.

Army and Navy Cups—Presented by Mrs. John R. Fell, for teams handicapped at not less than seventeen goals. Winners last season, Bryn Mawr.

Randolph Cups—Presented by F. S. P. Randolph, for teams whose handicap does not exceed nine goals. Winners last season, Aiken Redbirds.

Rathborne Memorial Cup—Presented by Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, for teams whose handicap does not exceed fourteen goals. Winners last season, Aiken Tigers.

Atlantic Cups—Presented by William A. Hazard. Winners last season, Philadelphia Country Club.

The entries must be made in writing and accompanied by a fee of $10 for each player in each event, which will be returned if the team plays and, otherwise, is forfeited to the Polo Association.

INVITED TO PLAY IN EAST.

Washington University Football Team May Be at Polo Grounds.

SEATTLE, July 7.—J. Arthur Younger, graduate manager of athletic affairs of the University of Washington, announced today that he had received an invitation from John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York National League Baseball Club, for the University of Washington football team to play on the Polo Grounds in New York the second Saturday in December.

Mr. Foster proposed that Washington play Dartmouth or some other Eastern eleven of equal standing, and offered to pay all expenses of Washington's trip. Younger said he would submit the invitation to the Faculty Committee on Athletics. During the last eight years the University of Washington has not lost a football game.

200,000 Saw Big League Games

Reports from the cities where the big league baseball teams played double-headers on the Fourth of July show that the aggregate attendance was close to 200,000 spectators.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
$5,000 TREMONT STAKES
$1,500 BROOKDALE HANDICAP
2½ MILE STEEPLECHASE
AND 3 OTHER STAR EVENTS
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Also by Elevated R. R. ... GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50.

JOHNS VICTOR ON COURT.

Californian Captures the Great Lakes Tennis Title.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—Van Dyke Johns of San Francisco today won the Great Lakes tennis championship by defeating Lester Gilbert of Buffalo, 10—8, 6—1, 0—6, 6—4. Vanderbilt Ward of Rye, N. Y., will not contest in the challenge round for the cup.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Mrs. Bickle of Toronto in the final round of the women's singles, 6—1, 9—7. Miss Bjurstedt will meet Edith Rotch of Boston tomorrow afternoon in the challenge round for the cup, which is now held by Miss Rotch.

O'NEALE TO MEET HUNTER.

Reaches Final in University Heights Tennis, Beating Behr.

Two matches in the annual North Side tennis championships at the University Heights Tennis Club, University Avenue, yesterday afternoon filled the remaining two final brackets in the singles and doubles. J. S. O'Neale came through to the singles final by his defeat of Allan Behr, 7—5, 7—5, and J. Harry Steinkampf and Elliott Binzen advanced in the doubles by eliminating Behr and Alfred D. Hammett, 6—2, 7—5. The final match in both events will be played this afternoon, O'Neale meeting Francis T. Hunter, who will also compete in the doubles final paired with Al J. Ostendorf.

The doubles match yesterday supplied the good tennis, for there were many long rallies and exciting exchanges. In the first set Binzen and Steinkampf bore up well under a persistent overhead attack alternated by shots at their feet. Both men smashed in spectacular fashion. Hammett's chop strokes and Behr's drives began to go better in the second set, and the two players largely abandoned their lobbing game. Hammett and Behr were not quite good enough to pull out the set.

GERMANTOWN WINS AT NETS

Philadelphia Interclub Tennis Starts—W. F. Johnson is Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 7.—Germantown got off to a good start in the interclub team championship this afternoon by defeating Belfield by four matches to one at Manheim. In the singles the Germantown men had matters practically all their own way, for the Belfield men failed to win a single set. Stanley W. Pearson was in his best form against C. C. Van Horn and vanquished him in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3.

The only Belfield player to put up any kind of a fight was A. H. Savery. He lost the first set of his match with S. M. Peacock, 1—6, but in the second set he made his opponent work his hardest to win, 7—5. C. C. Willits and J. W. Lance of Belfield pulled through with a victory in the doubles over S. H. Collum and E. M. Mann. After losing the first set, 2—6, they went after their opponents in rare style and won the next two, 6—2, 6—4.

The matches between Cynwyd and the Philadelphia Cricket Club were close and hard fought on the courts of the Cricket Club at St. Martin's. Cynwyd won by the margin of one match. Wallace F. Johnson played in first position and was the victor after a smashing contest with Richard Harte, versatile athlete of Harvard, in a match that ran to three sets. Harte used his slamming tactics, while Johnson relied upon his noted chop stroke. Harte smashed his way through the first set, winning it 6 games to 4.

Johnson squared the match by winning the second set by the same number of games as were necessary to decide the first. The third set furnished a great contrast of tennis style. Harte attempted to rush out the set by bursts of speed and smashing. Johnson played with rare generalship and tennis sense. The deadly placements and the baffling chops conquered the pace and the Cynwyd man carried the set and match, 7—5.

Paul Gibbons was the only Cynwyd player to lose in the singles. He forced his opponent, J. M. Wistar, to play three sets before the Cricket Club could be credited with the match. The doubles contest was captured by the home players in straight sets, C. B. Jennings and C. B. Fraley defeating C. N. Beard and Albert Cross, Cynwyd, 6—4, 6—3.

CHICAGO MAY GET HERZOG.

Rumor Persists in Redland Despite Lack of Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—That Charles Herzog's days as manager of the Cincinnati Reds are numbered appears possible in the light of statements made here today.

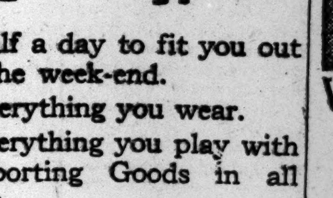
The Chicago Cubs are anxious to get Herzog, as they need a shortstop badly and are said to be ready to go the limit in securing a man of Herzog's ability. Garry Herrmann said today that the Cubs had no player to offer the Reds in exchange for the local manager, except those whom Chicago cannot afford to let go. He said there was no deal on at present that made probable the departure of Herzog in the very near future. Mr. Herrmann added that there would be no change unless something very extraordinary occurred.

Herzog, it is said, would be willing to go to Chicago if he received the same salary paid him here. The Cubs have wanted him for two years, and negotiations reached such a point about a year ago that he had packed his possessions preparatory to going to the Windy City, when the deal was called off.

Herzog is not on good terms with the majority of the Red Directorate, and it would not be at all surprising here if he went to Chicago next week. In the event of a change, Hal Chase, now with the Reds, may be made manager. A minor league manager also is mentioned.

Square Deal II. Given to State.

The Crossways Stables has presented to the New York State Breeding Bureau the imported horse Square Deal II., who is by Simon Square, his dam being No Trumps. He is a brown horse of fine conformation and stands sixteen hands high.



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Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

POLICE ATHLETES IN GAMES TODAY

Will Exhibit Their Prowess in Annual Meet and Carnival in Jersey City.

Jersey City will have its police carnival this afternoon, when the annual exhibition drill and athletic games of the department take place at the Jersey City Baseball Park, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund. The Jersey City police have enlisted the aid of several crack police athletes from New York, in addition to a number of the fastest middle-distance runners in the country, to help assure the success of the sports.

Matt McGrath and Pat Ryan are in prime condition for their hammer-throwing contest, and the Irish giants appear to be so evenly matched that there seems to be little to choose between them. Last Saturday in the New York police games McGrath made one throw that was more than 190 feet, but he lost credit for it because he stepped out of the circle before his effort was measured. Pat McDonald, John Cahill, and Simon Gillis are listed as other contestants in this event.

Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College will measures strides with Homer Baker, Sid Leslie, Walter Powe, Dick Egan, Eddie Garvey, and four other men in the middle-distance race, and a fine contest is anticipated. That Baker has come back to form was seen when he beat Ted Meredith in a 600-yard race at Lewiston, Me., on Tuesday, and he may have a surprise in store for Higgins.

In the relay race, closed to State regiments, teams have been nominated by Paterson, Bayonne, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Newark, and Jersey City. Many prominent runners will contend in the six open amateur races on the program. A dozen races will be closed to police athletes, members of the bar, and physicians of Jersey City.

Fred Murray, former Captain of Leland Stanford University's track team and winner of two intercollegiate hurdling championships in May, will not go to San Diego to compete in the Far Western championships on Aug. 17, 18, and 19, as has been reported from San Francisco. Murray, who is now a member of the New York A. C. and is residing in New Jersey, will remain in the East to condition himself for the national titular sports in Newark on Sept. 9. He would like to go West, he says, but he is fearful that the long trip will interfere with his form and prevent him from being at his best for the national meet. He will soon take up his residence at Travers Island to prepare himself for this event.

Members of the New York A. C. are anxiously awaiting an announcement that Homer Baker has rejoined the ranks of the Mercury Foot organization. This announcement may be forthcoming very shortly, and Baker may be a point winner for the N. Y. A. C. in the metropolitan championship at Weequahic Park on Aug. 26. He would be eligible for the club team, because he has been running unattached since he resigned from the N. Y. A. C., and has not lived outside the district nor changed his registration to any other association.

REGATTA ON HUDSON TODAY

Harlem Oarsmen Loom Large in Twenty-one Crews Entered.

Harlem River oarsmen are expected to be chief contenders in the annual regatta of the Hudson River Association, which will be held this afternoon over the one-mile Woodcliffe course on the New Jersey side of the Hudson. The local contingent will be strongly represented in every one of the seven events scheduled. Twenty-one crews are entered, th greatest number ever received for the regatta.

The Metropolitan R. C., the First Bohemian B. C., and the Nonpareil R. C. of the Harlem colony have some of the strongest scullers and are likely to be among the winners. Joe Mack of the Metropolitan Club will try for the junior single gig race, and has a good chance for victory. His competitors will be R. Thalwitzer of the Wahnetah B. C. and F. Sobotka of the First Bohemians.

In the intermediate double gig event the Nonpareil Club will send H. Steinkamp and his running mate, J. Keenan, after the first honors, and they will be opposed only by Charles Jaeger and F. Boylan of the Bayonne Rowing Association. Only one sculling event appears on the program. In the association single sculls one of the best fields of the regatta will contest, with P. Crowley bearing the Nonpareil colors as the hope of the Harlem oarsmen against a field of three. The full list of entries is as follows:

Junior Four-Oared Barge Race—Bayonne Rowing Association, Active B. C., Woodcliffe B. C., Metropolitan R. C., and First Bohemian B. C.

Senior Four-Oared Barge Race—Bayonne R. A., Woodcliffe B. C., and Metropolitan R. C.

Junior Single Gig Race—Joseph Mack, Metropolitan R. C.; R. Thalwitzer, Wahnetah B. C., and F. Sobotka, First Bohemian B. C.

Intermediate Double Gig Race—Bayonne R. A. (Charles Jaeger and F. Boylan) and Nonpareil R. C., (H. Steinkamp and J. Keenan.)

Junior Double Gig Race—Metropolitan R. C., (Herman Hinrich and George Zoeller;) Active B. C., (I. Glaser and R. Pearsall,) and Nonpareil R. C., (Shea brothers.)

Association Single Sculls Race—Alexander Rachmeil, Clifton B. C.; P. Crowley, Nonpareil R. C.; Kenneth Reed, Bayonne R. A., and Gunther, Active B. C.

Intermediate Single Gig Race—William Bertram, Metropolitan R. C., and J. Keenan, Nonpareil R. C.

NEGRO BOXER WINS FIGHT.

Johnson Has Better of Nack in First Mixed Bout Program.

Governor Whitman's recent action in bringing about the rescinding of the Boxing Commission's regulation forbidding boxing contests between negro and white boxers seems to have received popular approval, or at least such was the impression gleaned from the bouts held last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue. This club staged the first series of mixed boxing exhibitions witnessed in this State in several years, or since the old Boxing Commission instituted a rule prohibiting such contests.

The show last night was at popular prices, and the result was a record-breaking crowd for this time of the year, when most of the clubs have closed their doors because of the torrid conditions. The feature ten-round bout was between Leo Johnson, heralded as a second edition of the late Joe Gans, and Allie Nack, a former amateur champion at 125 pounds, and at the final bell the negro boxer was the winner by a comfortable margin.

Johnson displayed a brand of boxing which completely surprised his opponent, and at times Nack's bewilderment was evident to the crowded house. The former amateur failed to make any impression on his opponent until near the end of the contest, and then it was too late for the white entrant to win by any means other than a knockout. Johnson showed a furous attack from the opening gong in the first round, and frequently rushed his opponent to the ropes with a heavy bombardment of blows to the face and stomach. Nack seemed unable to ward off his adversary's punches, and also failed to counter on Johnson's leads, for the latter fought with a fury that swept the former amateur champion off his feet.

In the second session Nack several times managed to connect with a right cross to the jaw, but these blows invariably landed while the negro was retreating after having countered, and had little effect. Johnson showed remarkable speed and quickly took advantage of every opening left by his opponent.

Coming out of his corner for the third session, Johnson took his opponent by surprise with a rain of right and left hand blows to the face and stomach, which forced Nack to retreat to the ropes. Johnson followed his man throughout the round, disregarding Nack's jabs to the face, and the negro's blows thudded against the white boxer's stomach.

In the fourth round Nack seemed to find himself and exchanged blows with his opponent with confidence. He managed to even things in this round, as well as in the succeeding session. In the sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds, however, Johnson confined his attack to Nack's stomach and landed effective blows repeatedly, preventing retaliation on the part of Nack meanwhile. The latter was forced to hold in the clinches in the eighth session, but in the final two rounds he made a rally and won the honors of those rounds easily. Nack's finish, however, was not strong enough to gain him the honors of the bout.

PIERCE TO BOX MOHR.

Will Meet at Broadway S. C., Brooklyn, Tonight—Other Bouts.

Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, who recently gained popular favor by his easy victory over Milburn Saylor, the Indianapolis boxer, will oppose Walter Mohr, another Brooklyn boxer, in the feature ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn this evening. Both boxers have been through a vigorous course of training for the contest, and are in fine physical condition. In the semi-final bout Mickey Delmont of Newark will box Willie Barden of Patchogue, L. I.

Jack Dempsey, the Western light-heavyweight, who has been winning his bouts by knockouts with remarkable regularity recently, will meet Wild Burt Kenny of the Bronx this evening. They will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout at the Fairmont A. C. in the Bronx. Artie McGovern, the popular west side lightweight, will box Willie Jackson of the Bronx in the semi-final ten-round exhibition.

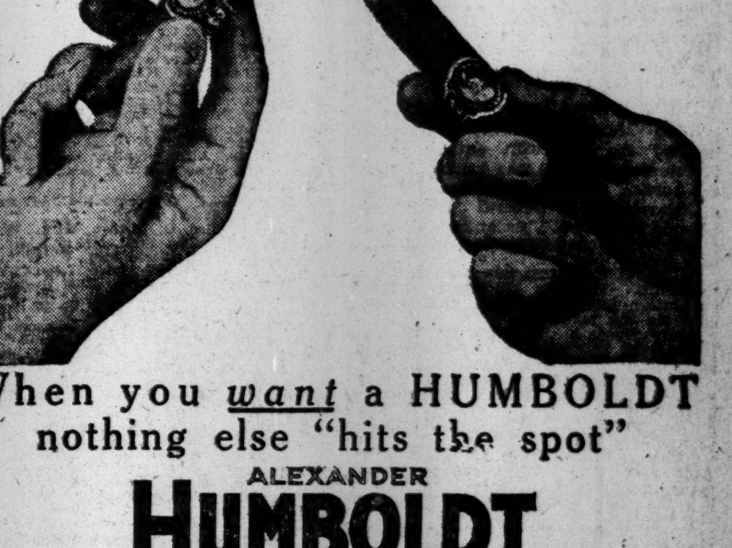
FAVORS SEVERER PENALTY.

Johnson Would Give Batsman Hit on Head with Ball Two Bases.

CHICAGO, July 7.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League would give the batter two bases whenever he is hit in the head by a pitched ball instead of one base as at present, in order to deter pitchers from intimidating the batsmen. In a statement made public here today he disagrees with the suggestion recently made by President Ebbetts of the Brooklyn National League Club that a batsman be given his base any time the pitcher tries, in the opinion of the umpire, to hit the batter in the head. He thinks the Ebbetts plan would only add to the troubles of the umpire and would lead to more wrangling.

"I am loath to believe," Mr. Johnson said, "that any player in the game would deliberately injure another, but there seems to be a growing belief that pitchers are resorting to throwing balls at a player's head in order to intimidate him or drive him away from the plate. According to the reports, that belief was largely responsible for some of the latest outbreaks on the field.

"In that case it may be well to provide some plan of minimizing the possibility of such methods being employed by pitchers in the future. How would it do to inflict double penalty on the pitcher who hits a batsman on the neck or head by giving the batter two bases arbitrarily?"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GILLIES TAKES THE PROSPECT HANDICAP

THREE LONG SHOTS WIN AT AQUEDUCT

John E. Madden's Colt Gillies, at 10 to 1, Takes the Prospect Handicap.

IMPORTED HORSES DO WELL

Chiclet, Making His American Debut, Captures Maiden Three-Year-Old Event.

Large fields and a fair midweek crowd marked the races at Aqueduct yesterday. The events were all well contested and there were a number of close finishes, these generally being provided by long shots, three of which managed to win from the popular choices.

The chief attraction of the card was the Prospect, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting. The distance was one mile. Included in the field of nine were a number of thoroughbreds which have fairly good records, although they have been unable to land in front at Aqueduct. Among these was the winner, John E. Madden's Gillies, who has not won a race this season in seven starts. But the colt was just right yesterday, as he romped home half a length in front of John Powers's Harry Shaw, the favorite. The winner was quoted at 10 to 1 to win, 4 for the place, and 2 to show.

Soon after the break J. McTaggart sent Archibald Barklie's Holiday out in front, and the latter led the procession for three-quarters of the distance, with Harry Shaw in close attendance, Garbage and Wooden Shoes being the nearest to the leaders. At the turn there was much crowding on the rail and it looked as if the Powers entry had been cut off between Holiday and the winner. Holiday was the first to get out of the scrimmage, and he came winging up the stretch, closely followed by Harry Shaw and Gillies.

Gillies Answers the Call.

A sixteenth from home Garner went to the whip and Gillies responded gamely, with the result that he first caught Holiday and then drew up to Harry Shaw and beat the latter by almost half a length. After the race McTaggart made a protest against both the riders of Harry Shaw and the winner, but the officials did not think the complaint justified and the race stood as run. The Powers entry pulled up slightly lame.

The opening event was a consolation affair for three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since June 1. It was a selling race, over a mile route, and furnished the largest field of the afternoon, fourteen horses going to the post. Schuyler L. Parsons's Wenonah was a strong favorite. The winner, Rae B., furnished the surprise of the race and had few supporters at 20 to 1.

After a short delay at the post the bunch was sent away with a flying start. The first choice assumed command at once and it looked as if the Star Shoot filly was going to make a runaway race of it. The other contenders, while close behind, were split up in sections of two and three, each one having its individual leader, those filling the front positions being Jesse Jr., Golden Gate, and Rose Water. The latter would undoubtedly have made a much better showing had she got off well.

Campbell, who rode a wise race, kept Rae B. behind the pace until the last quarter. Then the filly moved up from sixth position and took her place with the leaders. They all raced together until the last sixteenth, then the real contest began. Wenonah did not give up without a game struggle, and she hung on to the lead to within a few feet of home, to be finally caught at the finish and beaten out by a head by the long shot.

Wistful Wins Her Fifth.

James Butler's fine little Star Shoot filly, Wistful, won her fifth race when she took the handicap for 2-year-olds at five furlongs. Riverdale, bearing the McNaughton colors, was the favorite and led all the way up to the last furlong, but the colt could not hold the pace, and when Keogh, on the winner, came up and challenged, Riverdale had nothing left to stave off the terrific rush made by Wistful. Thus the filly went to the front. From then on the issue was never in doubt. Although Riverdale hung on courageously, he was never able again to get within a length of the winner.

Basil did not get into his regular stride until the two leaders were so far in front that he was unable to get near them, but he made up a lot of ground and easily passed Gifford A. Cochran's Fairy Wand, and Sea Wave, from the Oak Ridge Stable, who finished in the order named.

Another favorite was bowled over when King's Oak captured the selling race for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs. Buxton rode a masterly race, and did not use up his mount more than was necessary to enable him to win by half a length from True as Steel, with J. E. Davis's Brooks third.

King's Oak was right on his toes at the barrier, and, if anything, got the best of the break, as he was soon two lengths in front of the remainder of the field. His early lead stood him in good stead, for, while he was carefully handled throughout the race, he was tiring badly at the finish, and could not have gone much further. True as Steel was second soon after the start, and never left that position, although he had to be ridden out by Loftus to keep the place from the fast-coming Brooks, who started slowly but showed lots of speed at the end.

Imported Horses in Money.

Imported thoroughbreds came in one, two, three order in the race for maiden three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. The winner was L. Wood's Chiclet, which was making its début on this side of the Atlantic. This youngster is a Spearmint colt, and has a lot of speed.

Keogh, who had the mount, nursed his horse along for the first three-quarters of a mile, then, when he was ready to make his run, he easily took the measure of the field and assumed the lead a sixteenth from home and galloped to the finish, with two good lengths to spare. The real contest was for second place between the Kentucky Stable's Ronkiss and Mrs. A. G. Blakeley's Pinch, who fought in and out coming up the stretch. For the last hundred yards they came along together, stride for stride, and Ronkiss succeeded in sticking his nose in front at the finish. Pinch had three lengths to spare on Dorcas, from the Cleveland Stable.

The closing race was a handicap steeplechase for hunters, registered by the National Association. There were only three starters, and they were ridden by gentlemen riders. The course was about two miles and a half. Ridden by his owner, F. F. Flanagan, Jr., Butler Thompson was an easy winner by five lengths. Malcolm Stevenson brought Lad of Langden in second. Cecil Brabazon had the mount on G. Bernard Fenwick's Margery Jaque and led for most of the journey; but took a nasty spill three jumps from the finish, and, although he remounted and attempted to make up the lost ground, he was twenty lengths behind the other two as they passed the judges' stand.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since June 1, selling, purse $300, one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Rae B., W. C. Baxter's blk. f., 3 years, 95 pounds, by Cavalcadour-Poterne, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (E. Campbell).....1h
Wenonah, S. L. Parsons's ch. f., 3, 100, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, 2 to 5, (M. Garner)....2½
Jesse, Jr., Quincy Stable's b. g., 4, 108, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 6 to 5, (R. Ball).......3⁴
Golden Gate, Rose Water, Flag Day, Keziah, G. M. Miller, Belle of the Kitchen, Blackford, Narmar, Tamerlane, Excelsior, Mindinette also ran. Alston, Springmass, Sky Pilot, Estimable scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00.

Wistful, James Butler's ch. f., 114 pounds, by Star Shoot-Witful, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (F. Keogh) 1¹
Riverdale, Mrs. S. M. McNaughton's br. c., 109, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, (J. Butwell) 2¹
Basil, Wickliffe Stable's ch. c., 112, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (M. Garner)........3²½
Fairy Wand, Sea Wave, Yellowstone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Kings Oak, G. F. Johnson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, 107 pounds, by King James—Belle of Oakley, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (M. Buxton) 1½
True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 5, 123, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, 7 to 10, (J. Loftus) 2¹
Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 3, 122, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (F. Keogh)............3h
Tink-a-Ling, Gloaming, Broomdale, (imp.), Humiliation, Charmeuse, Helping Hand, Sevillian, Ninty Simpler, and Salon also ran. Old Broom, Sprnigmass, Bonnie Tess, and Preston Lynn scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; handicap; with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:38 2-5.

Gillies, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3 years, 117 pounds, by Ogden-Golden Drop, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (M. Garner)..........1½
Harry Shaw, John Powers's br. h., 5, 126, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (A. Schuttinger) 2h
Holiday, A. Barklie's b. g., 5, 108, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart).......3³
Bac, Top Hat, Wooden Shoes, Garbage, Magnet, and Mediation also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Chiclet, (imp.,) L. Wood's b. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Spearmint-Nature, 9 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (F. Keogh)..............1²
Ronkiss, (imp.,) Kentucky Stable's br. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (A. Schuttinger) 2n
Pinch, (imp.,) Mrs. A. G. Blakeley's b. c., 4, 115, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (E. Haynes) 3³
Dorcas, Saturn, Shooting Star, H. Brush, Resistible, Past Master, Bryn Chant, and Frank Ensign also ran. Simon Jones, (imp.,) scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for hunters duly registered with the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, with $600 added; about two miles and a half. Time—5:37.

Butler Thompson, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, b. g., aged, 152 pounds, by Orlando-Anna Bain, 3 to 1, and out, (Mr. J. F. Flanagan, Jr.) 1⁵
Lad of Langden, M. Stevenson's b. g., aged, 152, 4 to 1, 4 to 5, and out, (Mr. M. Stevenson) 2²⁰
Margery Jaque, G. B. Fenwick's ch. m., aged, 145, 4 to 5, and out, (Mr. C. Brabazon) 3
Only three starters.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old mares; handicap; six and a half furlongs. Lorac, 108 pounds; Walter Belle, 107; Malachite, 109; Lady Hillington, 104; Lady Teresa, 103; Lady Windermere, 97; Celandria, 112; Rhine Maiden, 104; Sprint, 100; Hidden Star, (imp.,) 100; Pan Maid, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Glendale Steeplechase, handicap; about two and a half miles. Duke of Duluth, 143 pounds; Cherry Malotte, 150; Martian, 133; Blankenburg, 161.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Tremont, with $5,000 added; six furlongs. Star Gazer, 107 pounds; Amalgamator, 112; Philippe, (imp.,) 107; Ballad, 112; Ticket, 107; Hourless, (imp.,) 127.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Brookdale Handicap; one and an eighth miles. Borrow, 124 pounds; Pennant, 125; Short Grass, (imp.,) 122; Achievement, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Springmass, 101 pounds; Woodward, 109; Sandman II., 100; Kilkenny Boy, 121; Gallop, 111; Old Broom, 116; Republican, 111; Saratoga, 114; Ray o' Light, 106; Star Gift, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; five furlongs. Vaterina, 112 pounds; King Baggot, 115; Gloomy Gus, 115; Tootsie, 107; Bright Star, 107; Sandal, 115; Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) 115; Miss Tipperary, 107; Nancy Fair, 112; Brother Jonathan, (imp.,) 115.

NOTED STALLION IS HERE.

Light Brigade of Lord Derby's Stable Arrives from England.

Light Brigade, the finest English stallion to come here since Rock Sand was first imported, was on board the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which arrived at her dock yesterday. It was reported at Aqueduct during the races that the horse had been bought in London by J. M. Canden of Kentucky for 10,000 guineas.

Light Brigade is a six-year-old sire by Picton, his dam being Bridge of Sighs, and was bred and owned by Lord Derby. He was one of the most successful of English thoroughbreds during his racing period, winning eleven races as a three-year-old and three as a four-year-old.

Captain Frank Clarett, who is in charge of the Minnehaha and brought Rock Sand to this country, said that he considered Light Brigade one of the greatest horses that has ever come to America.

SOUTHAMPTON SHOW TODAY

Owners of Many Kennels Will Exhibit at Meadow Club.

The third annual show of the Southampton Kennel Club, to be held today on the grounds of the Meadow Club in that town, has attracted exhibitors of note, and there will be both quantity and quality in the field which the various judges must sift.

The English expert, Samuel Crabtree, will act as arbiter of the bulldogs, bull terriers, skye terriers, Dandy Dinmonts, Bedlingtons, Manchester terriers, and Schipperkes. Bulldogs and bull terriers will be particularly well represented, and Mr. Crabtree's task in these classes should prove no sinecure. There will be a great entry of English bulldogs, those entered by J. W. Minturn's Rockliffe Kennels including Rockliffe Cock of the Walk, Rockliffe Lord Brilliant, champion Oak Nana, champion Crissie Denton, and Rockliffe Anxiety. Others to show will be John E. Horrax's champion Toll Bar Jock, Astoria Kennels' Astoria Baron and Astoria Miss Liberty; William E. Oakley, with a collection that includes Oak Wall Nell, Oak Wall Bill, and Oak Wall Nan; the Drewstone Kennels, with Dora Chester; Paul Scardon, with champion Beaming Belle, and the Inwall Kennels, with nominations that comprise with others Inwall Tipperary Mary and champion Florence Bhunda.

Wex Jones is a leading nominator of bull terriers. French bulldogs will be good classes, the entry comprising many youngsters of which much is expected and a muster of established champions.

Mrs. H. McK. Pultz of Washington, who is to judge the Pomeranians, will find her acumen and technical skill tested pretty thoroughly, for the class is large and includes many fine animals. Among the exhibitors of Pomeranians are Miss Marian Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thornton, Mrs. Helen Worth, C. M. Krause, F. J. Tully, Mrs. Hartley Williamson, Jules Ferond, Albert W. Freeth, Mrs. H. Grasser, Mrs. Charles H. Maddieu, Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, and Mrs. C. A. F. von Pfizenmayer.

The radius classes bid fair to prove of keen interest. These divisions comprise a new form of variety classes for all breeds, but subdivided according to zones; that is, they are respectively for dogs owned within an area of 100 miles of the Meadow Club, or for those owned between 100 and not further away than 200 miles from the same zone centre. These classes are to be judged by Tyler Morse and Charles H. Perrin of Chicago, and the two well-known amateurs will have Hildreth K. Bloodgood as referee.

The list of nominators of wire-haired fox terriers, smooth fox terriers, Boston terriers, Sealyhams, Irish terriers, French poodles, Pomeranians, and Pekingese includes the names of owners of many well-known kennels.

Stuyvesant's Gridiron Schedule.

The following schedule of games has been arranged for the Stuyvesant High School football team:

Sept. 30, Manual Training H. S., (conceled and new open;) Oct. 7, Commercial H. S.; Oct. 14, Newark Academy; Oct. 21, H. S. of Commerce; Oct. 28, Bushwick H. S.; Nov. 4, Clinton H. S.; Nov. 11, Morris H. S.

U. S. GOLF COMPARED TO BRITISH GAME

Fine Points of Play Better Understood Abroad—"Underclubbing" a Fault Here.

Great Britain has so many scratch golfers as compared with the United States that there can be no real comparison in the proficiency of the two nations at the royal and ancient game. Nevertheless, this country is improving each year, and the war, which has put a stop to all sports in England, will also give America an opportunity to close up an extra portion of the large gap that separates British golf from American golf.

Not only have some of the finest players been killed or wounded at the front, but the steady development of the embryo Johnny Balls and Harold Hiltons has been stopped, at least temporarily. The golfers have gone to war and the golf courses have been turned over to the military abroad, while in this country the links have never been so thickly populated as they are now with young and old players, each one confident that only a matter of time separates him from a national championship.

Francis Ouimet, former national open and national amateur champion, points out from his personal experiences here and abroad many differences in golf as it is played here and across the ocean, and he gives the aspiring amateur advice as to how such differences may be eradicated. The conqueror of Ray and Vardon believes that one of the main faults of American golfers is an inordinate desire for distance, with the additional error of trying to get this distance with a club not fitted for the work. The average American golfer is too ready to boast of a 200-yard approach with a mashie instead of getting the same distance with a spared brassie.

If "underclubbing" is one of the chief faults in this country, overswinging is another. Ouimet noticed that one of the rarest sights on the foreign links was to see a golfer play a full swing with an iron. The short, firm, three-quarter swing gives more control, and the selection of the proper club gives all the distance that is required. Accuracy with the irons, knowledge of how to play in a wind, varieties in strokes for all sorts of conditions, and an appearance at least of "playing under wraps," with plenty of reserve power, are some of the distinguishing characteristics of the low handicap man in England as opposed to the American low mark player. Many golfers in this country may get the same scores as those turned in by the experts on Musselburgh, St. Andrews, Blackheath, and the other famous courses abroad, but the end is reached by "main strength and awkwardness" in contrast to the ease and skill of the foreign golfers.

The criticism of the former national champion is meant for the average good player of Great Britain and America, but the tournaments of the last few years have shown that this country possesses some few men who, at the top of their games, are the equal of the best that any country can produce. Ouimet himself defeated Vardon and Ray at Brookline in 1913 in the greatest contest of American golf history. Jack McDermott also led the famous Britishers at Shawnee, and Chick Evans, present national open champion, defeated them practically single-handed when they made their tour of the country in 1913.

The most encouraging sign of the times, however, is the uniform success with which young Americans have gained the highest honor in golf in this country for the last six years—the national open championship. Up to 1911 the Scotch and English professionals usurped this high position year after year with unfailing regularity, but the victories of Jack McDermott at Wheaton in 1911 and at Buffalo in 1912, followed by the successes of Ouimet at Brookline in 1913, Walter Hagen at Midlothian in 1914, Jerry Travers at Baltusrol in 1915, and Chick Evans at Minikahda recently, have more than emphasized the fact that American golf is at least on the upward trend.

NEW GOLF CLUB PROPOSED.

Prominent Philadelphians Will Build Links on Main Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 7.—A new golf club is to be founded in that section of Montgomery County lying north of Montgomery Avenue and west of Radnor Road, near a small settlement known as Gulph Mills. Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, A. J. Drexel Paul, whose country place is not far from the site selected, and a number of others who have estates in that section are supporting the project.

Residents of Conshohocken and Norristown and of the suburbs of the latter city are also keenly interested in the proposed links, as it will give them a club of their own, easily accessible by motor or by the Philadelphia & Western third-rail system. Donald Ross, well known as a golf architect, will lay out the course, and is expected to come to Philadelphia next week for a preliminary study of the ground. The tract has considerable historical interest, as it has been in the same family for 219 years. It is known as the Walnut Grove Farm, and is part of an original grant from William Penn to the Hughes family.

GOLF MATCHES ONE-SIDED.

Women of Englewood, Hackensack, and Hollywood Blank Opponents.

Four matches were played yesterday in the New Jersey division of the team matches of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Englewood administered a crushing defeat to Arcola, taking the visiting team into camp 12 to 0 over the Englewood links. Hackensack also whitewashed the Plainfield team 12 to 0, and the Hollywood team sprang a surprise by defeating the Montclair team 11 to 0 down along the coast. Glen Ridge completed the list of winning home clubs yesterday, defeating Cranford 7 to 2. The summaries:

ENGLEWOOD.		ARCOLA.	
Mrs. J. B. Irving	3	Mrs. W. D. Moffatt	0
Miss E. Pickhardt	3	Mrs. W. H. Cane	0
Miss G. Pickhardt	3	Mrs. P. Thompson	0
Miss G. F. Wood	3	Default	0
Total	12	Total	0

Played at Englewood.

HACKENSACK.		PLAINFIELD.	
Mrs. J. C. Barclay	3	Mrs. N. P. Rogers	0
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker	3	Mrs. C. B. Lawrence	0
Mrs. T. H. Thomas	3	Mrs. M. J. Dumont	0
Mrs. M. P. Gardner	3	Mrs. H. S. Avery	0
Total	12	Total	0

Played at Hackensack.

GLEN RIDGE.		CRANFORD.	
Mrs. R. L. Johnstone	2	Mrs. F. D. Ryan	0
Mrs. E. C. Koempel	3	Mrs. E. M. Wild	0
Mrs. John Sands	0	Mrs. T. S. Stephens	2
Mrs. E. S. Mitchell	2	Mrs. F. H. Crary	0
Total	7	Total	2

Played at Glen Ridge.

HOLLYWOOD.		MONTCLAIR.	
Mrs. C. Seasongood	3	Mrs. F. E. Donohoe	0
Mrs. J. J. Grumbach	3	Mrs. J. W. Surbrug	0
Mrs. C. Greenhall	2	Mrs. R. B. Neff	0
Mrs. H. Goldsmith	3	Miss D. Brown	0
Total	11	Total	0

Played at Hollywood.

PROS SELECT OFFICERS.

Robert White Is Chosen as President of Golfers' Association.

Herbert Strong of the Inwood Country Club, Secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, has announced the results of the election of officers made at the first annual meeting of the association, which was held at Minneapolis at the conclusion of the national open championship over the Minikahda course. Robert White of the North Shore Country Club was elected President. White had considerable experience in the British association, and, with Jimmy Hepburn of the National Golf Links of America, who was former President of the British association and is now a member of the Executive Committee for the metropolitan section, he was one of the directing spirits in the work of organization.

Jimmy Maiden of Nassau and George Fotheringham of Winnetka, Ill., former open champion of South Africa, are the Vice Presidents, and Herbert Strong is Secretary and Treasurer. The eExecutive Committee for the metropolitan section is as follows: Robert White, North Shore Country Club; James Maiden, Nassau Country Club; Herbert Strong, Inwood Country Club; James Hepburn, National Golf Links of America; Jack Hobens, Englewood Country Club; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck Golf Club; Jack Mackie, Dunwoodie Country Club; Willie Robertson, Woodmere Country Club, and Thomas Kerrigan, Siwanoy Country Club.

The other committees are as follows: Southeastern section, James R. Thomson, Wilfred Reid, and William C. Bryne; Central section, W. V. Hoare; Middle States section, George Fotheringham, S. Gardner, J. Croke, W. Fovargue, W. Marshall, and D. McIntosh; New England section, M. J. Brady, C. J. McGrath, and George Gordon; Western section, George Sargent; Pacific section, Charles G. Adams.

WHEN GOLFERS DISAGREE

Who Shall Say What Is Essential to Success on Links?

"Mashie play," says J. H. Taylor, five times open champion of Great Britain, "is the secret of success at golf." It may be the secret of Taylor's success, but Harry Vardon ascribes his six open championships to his accuracy with half iron shots, and Jerry Travers and Walter J. Travis won most of their triumphs with the putter. It is this difference of opinion as to just what makes for success in the game of the links which constitutes the most attractive part of golf as it is played off the links.

According to Francis Ouimet, when the American amateur was making a trip through the British Isles he was playing with Taylor at Troon in Scotland, and the famous champion told him that whenever he had a mashie in his hand he endeavored to put the ball right in the cup from wherever the shot was being played. Taylor believes in the pitch shot to the green with backspin to hold it as opposed to the run-up approach so popular in America.

Vardon is the greatest exponent of the half iron shot. When he takes an iron in his hands it is three chances to one that his next stroke will be a short putt for the cup in a stroke under par. With the easiest of swings and no appearance of pressing, he hits a long, low ball amed a little to the left of the pin. The shot is played with a little cut that curves it around to the right after it hits the ground, but never before it lands from its flight as in the case of a sliced shot.

Travis and Travers are content to let the other golfer get as close to the pin as he likes on his approach shot, but as long as a short putt is missed now and then while these two wonders on the green run down the long one with unerring accuracy, just so long will they maintain their high positions in American golf. An inch on the putting green is worth two hundred yards on the fairway.

5,661,654

In six months of 1916, The Times printed 5,661,654 agate lines of advertising, a gain of 1,004,378 lines over the corresponding period of 1915.

In character as well as volume of advertising, help and situation wanted excepted, The Times leads all other New York newspapers.

The advertising rate of The Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation.

The Times reaches, in one grouping, the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:32|Sun sets..7:30|Moon sets..12:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:17	1:04	6:41	7:29
Governors Island	12:21	1:06	7:04	7:58
Hell Gate	2:27	3:12	8:45	9:39

Arrived—Friday, July 7.

SS Celtic, Liverpool, June 28.
SS Minnehaha, London, June 27.
SS Czar, Archangel, June 22.
SS Paris, Cienfuegos, June 28.
SS Newquay, Boston, July 5.
SS Gorredyk, Kirkwall, June 26.
SS Janvold, Bordeaux, June 5.
SS Lepanto, Middlesboro, June 22.
SS Nigretia, Havre, June 20.
SS Roman Prince, Philadelphia, July 6.
SS Viator, Caibarien, July 2.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 4.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo, July 1.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, June 30.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 1.
SS Cambrian King, La Pallice, June 23.
SS Oreland, St. Nazaire, June 22.
SS Colorado, Hull, June 24.
SS Zinsara, Norfolk, July 6.
SS Ottawa, Bordeaux, June 20.
SS Hindoo, Hull, June 18.
SS Colorado, Hull, June 24.
SS Edward Pierce, Cienfuegos, June 29.
SS Sebastian, London, June 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Kirkwall	July 1
Lancastrian	London	June 21
Clare	San Juan	June 30
Albergen	Kirkwall	June 21
Gotmarsum	Kirkwall	June 21
Cloughton	London	June 22
Snesfad	Middlesbro'gh	June 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 5

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 1
Caracas	San Juan	July 4
Morro Castle	Havana	July 6
Tivives	Santiago	July 4
Monterey	Havana	July 5
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 6

DUE MONDAY.

*Tuscania	Glasgow	June 24
*Stampalia	Genoa	June 24
*Touraine	Bordeaux	June 25
Pastores	Port Limon	July 2
Carolina	San Juan	July 5
Elizabeth	Rotterdam	June 23
Roma	Lisbon	June 26
Sao Paulo	Barbados	June 27
Strathleven	Havre	June 26

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	July 2
Vandalia	London	June 27
Arnoy	Cardiff	June 27
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 4
Pleiades	Trinidad	July 4
Nueces	Galveston	July 5
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 8
Lampasas	Mobile	July 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Iroquois	London	June 27
Strathtay	Havre	June 28
Zealandia	Gibraltar	June 27
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	July 5
Borglun	Puerto Mexico	July 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 9
Sliedericht	Rotterdam	June 28

DUE THURSDAY.

Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	July 1
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
†Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	July 4
Ikalis	Port Talbot	June 28
Onega	Oran	June 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 11
Guyahoga	London	June 27

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Alaunia, Falmouth	———	5:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bacchus, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Imperator, Martinique	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guantanamo, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hercules, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dictator, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Palermo, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Carolyn, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Stephen, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jelling, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hesperides	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, ———	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mariana, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 7.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 507 miles E. at noon; due 8th, late, or early 9th. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 1,119 miles S. at noon 6th.
SS Pleiades, bound to New York, was 1,104 miles S. at noon 6th.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,017 miles S. at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 798 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 11 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 65 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7:30 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 100 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 217 miles S. at noon.
SS Cubadist, Matanzas to New York, was 194 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 178 miles S. at noon.
SS Campana, Genoa to New York, was 263 miles E. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Falmouth, July 7.
SS Tula, at Kirkwall, July 5.
SS Quebra, at Liverpool, July 6.
SS Brinkburn, at Havre, July 3.
SS City of Bombay, at Yokohama, July 4.
SS City of Hankow, at Vladivostok, July 4.
SS City of Madras, at Colombo, July 3.
SS Kirkoswald, at Marseilles, July 1.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, July 6.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 7.
SS Capac, at Panama, July 7.
SS Ikoma Maru, at Colon, July 7.
SS Advance, at Colon, July 6.

Sailed.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, from Naples, July 1.
SS Noordwyk, from Rotterdam, July 8.
SS Idomemeus, from Hongkong, July 5.
SS Ville du Havre, from Gandia, June 26.
SS Buenos Aires, from Cadiz, June 30.
SS Radja, from Delagoa Bay, July 2.
SS Frederik VIII., from Copenhagen, July 7.
SS Somelsdyk, from Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Dochra, from Buenos Aires, July 6.
SS Carrillo, from Colon, July 7.

Passed.

SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Flamborough Head.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Palermo.........July 8

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.........July 8

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.July 8

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Orduna.........July 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 8, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 8, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7 A. M. July 8, SS Palermo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.........July 8

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana.........July 14

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.........July 20

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To LIVERPOOL
American Steamer
580 Feet Long "FINLAND" 22,000 Tons Displ't
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†S. S. LA TOURAINE.Sat., July 15, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE....Sat., July 22, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO.......Sat., July 29, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
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NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA..........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.......SAT., JULY 15, NOON
SAXONIA.........SAT., JULY 22, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.......SAT., JULY 29, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA......SAT., AUG. 5, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ALAUNIA.........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
PANNONIA........SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.........SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York...July 8 | Philadelphia...July 15

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.......July 26 | Adriatic.......Aug. 2
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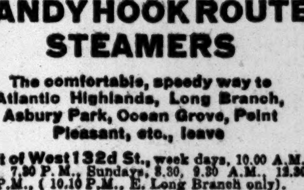
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VESTRIS.........July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON.........Aug. 19, 2:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.



SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS
The comfortable, speedy way to Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, etc., leave
Foot of West 132d St., week days, 10.00 A.M., 2.45, 7.30 P.M., Sundays, 8.30, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 3.50 P.M., (10.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).
Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8.50, 4.50, 10.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.50, 3.15, *4.15, *5.25, 8.00 P.M., Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 1.00, 4.30, 7.15 P.M. (10.40 P.M., E. Long Branch only).
Foot of Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 2.15, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.20 P.M., Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.50, 7.35 P.M., (11.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).
*Will not run September 4.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships.
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA..JULY 15. Calling at Liverpool
CALIFORNIA..JULY 22. To Glasgow Direct
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hellig Olav.......July 20 | Frederik VIII.....July 26
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m.; 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.
For illustrated guide address
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BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
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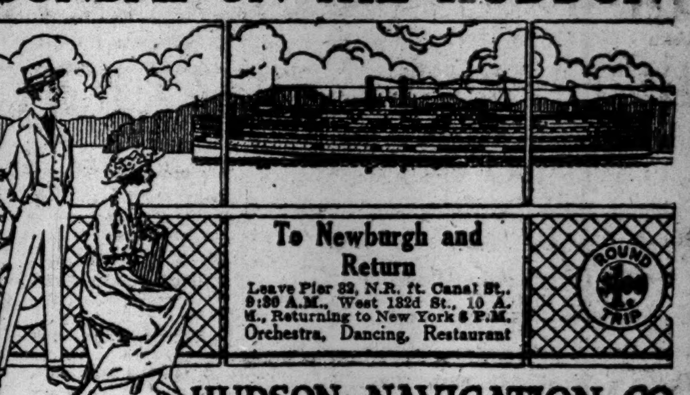
DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

"SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON"



To Newburgh and Return
Leave Pier 32, N.R. ft. Canal St., 9:30 A.M., West 132d St., 10 A.M., Returning to New York 8 P.M.
Orchestra, Dancing, Restaurant
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO
Usual Thru Service to Albany, Troy and the North.

GO SUNDAY
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return $1

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Leaves Franklin St., 9.00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.30 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return. Restaurant, lunch room, music.
Central Hudson Steamboat Co.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.
BOSTON Metropolitan Line, Route via Cape Cod Canal. Superb Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Lve. Pier 18, No. River, ft. Murray St., Week Days and Suns., 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.
PORTLAND Maine Steamship Line. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, No. River, ft. Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Thru.
For "How to Go & Where to Stay," apply as above or add. R'm 1, Pier 19, N.R., N.Y.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:10 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. EVERY SUNDAY $1.50
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter, and Cafe service on steamer.

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P.M.
A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions
The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions
To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK
Leave Pier 28, E. R. 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 23d St. 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due New York 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
The New Enlgand Steamship Co.

VALLEY GROVE
30 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday 75c
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting.
Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
Capacity limited to 2,500 FARE 25c Each Way
Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

GLEN ISLANDS
EVERYTHING NEW
NEW BOATS LEAVE BATTERY PARK TO-DAY 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3, 5:30 & 7:30 P. M. East 24 St., 30 minutes later.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, July 12
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.35; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Excursion to
BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAY, JULY 9TH
A GRAND SAIL $1.00 120 MILES ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND
THE COMMODIOUS EXCURSION
STR. "ORIENT"
Leave Battery Ldg., 10.00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10.30 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 11.00 A. M.
Returning, leave Bridgeport 5.00 P. M.
Music, Dancing, Refreshments

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday Afternoon Trip
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St. 2:00 P. M.
About 2 HOURS at BEAR MOUNTAIN.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c.
Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC, DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON TRIPS
Str. "Homer Ramsdell" for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M., connecting at West Point and Newburgh with Str. "Benj. B. Odell" for return.
Str. "W. F. Romer" leaves Franklin St., 2:30; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls to Kingston.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 372.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 605 Gramercy.

URGES LABOR LEAGUE OF PAN AMERICANS

Samuel Gompers Appeals to the Workers in Latin Republics to Join International Body.

FOR THE GOOD OF HUMANITY

Federation Chief Believes Such a Move Would Cement the Hemisphere in Friendship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The formation of a Pan American Federation of Labor is advocated by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in a formal appeal issued over his signature today to the workers of all countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Gompers asserts that such an "international alliance" between the organized labor forces of the Pan American nations is "not only possible but necessary" and "will constitute a ready and fit agency for injecting into international deliberations at opportune and critical times consideration for human rights, interests, and welfare."

The step comes closely upon the heels of the announcement that Mr. Gompers had appealed by telegraph to General Carranza for the release of the Carrizal prisoners in order to avert hostilities. The announcement made by Mr. Gompers today indicates that last Fall the American Federation of Labor requested President Wilson to recognize the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico. Within the last week a conference was held at the headquarters of the federation in Washington between representatives of the labor movement in Mexico and representatives of the American Federation of Labor in an effort to avert war between the two countries.

The text of Mr. Gompers's appeal follows:

To the Workers of All American countries:

A purpose has long been in the minds of many which has gradually been taking form and seeking an opportunity for concrete expression. Such an opportunity has been born out of the strained relations that have recently existed between the United States and Mexico and the great anxiety aroused thereby in hearts and minds of the workers of both countries. There has come at least one result that is potential for the maintenance of human rights and the establishment of the principles of human welfare in human relations.

Just as the situation between the United States and Mexico was most critical there came to our country two representatives of the Government of Yucatan, Mr. Carlos Loviera, Chief of the Department of Labor, and Mr. Baltazar Pages, editor of The Voice of the Revolution, bringing an appeal to the workingmen of our country to use their influence in the interest of peace and justice between our countries. At the same time, in response to an invitation from the American Federation of Labor, the organized labor movement of Mexico sent as representatives to Washington, for the purpose of holding conferences, Mr. Louis S. Morones, Mr. Alonzo Garcio, and Mr. Edmondo D. Martinez.

Appeal to Wilson.

During the recent past, through personal representatives of the Mexican Government and information gained from others in close contact with conditions in Mexico, it became plain to us that the revolution in Mexico represented the cause of humanity and democracy and that the Constitutionalist Government represented a genuine effort on the part of the Mexicans to establish institutions of freedom and justice. The American Federation of Labor made an appeal to the President of the United States to recognize the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico.

It has since on several occasions, when decisions of national policy affecting the United States and Mexico have been in the balance, been the instrumentality through which the desires of the masses of the people have been expressed, and further time and opportunity afforded for understanding our national attitude and demonstrating good-will and good faith on her part.

Because of this historic relation it was felt that a conference between representatives of the labor movement of Mexico and representatives of the American Federation of Labor would be a means by which both countries could wield an influence that would counteract the influence of financial powers and those who were willing to precipitate international conflicts for their own aggrandizement.

At this conference held in Washington between the representatives of the Mexican labor movement and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor a declaration was signed by all parties to the conference. This declaration, in addition to considerations which concern immediate relations between our two countries, provided for future conferences between representatives of both countries and declared in favor of efforts to establish a Pan-American Federation of Labor.

This was not a new thought for the American Federation of Labor. Upon several occasions the same idea had been advanced, and in the proceedings of the 1915 convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsement was given to a proposal for an organization which would represent human rights and interests in all Pan-American countries. The necessity for such a labor federation has been made increasingly greater through efforts to establish closer commercial and political relations between the countries represented in the Pan-American Union.

Government's Oversight.

In the high commission which recently made a trip to Pan-American countries for the purpose of promoting better commercial and industrial relations, although there was no phase in any of the relations between these different countries that did not in some way affect human interests and human welfare, there was no one on that commission who distinctively represented the human interests and rights and welfare of the masses of the people.

I have urged upon the United States Government that these serious omissions ought to be rectified, and I urge the labor movements of all Pan-American countries to bring the same matter to the attention of their respective Governments. But such representation, valuable as it would be, is not sufficient to protect and promote the rights and welfare of the workers of all countries. A Pan-American Federation of Labor is not only possible, but is necessary. It will constitute a ready and fit agency for injecting into international deliberations at opportune and critical times consideration for human rights, interests and welfare.

In view of the importance of this purpose, it is most gratifying to find that the representatives from the State of Yucatan are to travel through the countries of Southern and Central America for the purpose of perfecting a Pan-American Federation of Labor. The purpose of their mission has our most sympathetic and hearty co-operation. The realization of an international alliance between the labor movements of all Pan-American countries will constitute a genuine parliament of man, one of the highest purposes to which mankind has aspired.

It is earnestly hoped that the representatives of all organized workers in Pan-America will come into and continue correspondence with the undersigned.

With sincere greetings, I am, fraternally yours, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

TELEGRAPHERS PLEAD CASE.

Tell of Long, Busy Hours and Small Pay in Wage Arbitration.

The story of one man at the Canton (N. Y.) station of the New York Central Railroad, who sells tickets, attends to all mails, handles the freight and baggage coming to his station, sends and takes telegraph messages, 'tends the pump which supplies a storage tank, and in addition makes 250 reports a month—all in a twelve-hour day—was told by W. D. McMullin yesterday to the three arbitrators who are hearing the demands of the telegraphers upon the new York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads for more wages, shorter hours, and less responsibility.

The taking of testimony began in the morning at the Manhattan Hotel, and the arbiters are H. K. Daugherty, neutral, and Chairman of the conference; W. J. Fripp, for the railroads, and E. J. Manion for the workers.

Mr. Daugherty ruled at the outset that the burden of proof rested upon the telegraphers. The first witness was H. B. Morey, a towerman, and Chairman of the committee which treated with the railroads. He was asked by T. M. Pierson, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, about vacations on the New York Central lines east of Buffalo. He testified that of the 1,950 men represented by his committee, about 80 per cent., working more than nine hours a day, received one week's vacation a year. The other employes, working, he said, 365 days a year, got no vacations. He produced a list of railroads which granted the vacation the committee demanded. These included the Michigan Central, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and some smaller lines.

When cross-examined by E. W. Evans of the New York Central Lines the witness said it was practically impossible for a man to get off Sundays or to afford a vacation on the salary he received. He also described "tense employment," which he said compelled a man, while not actually at work, to be always on the alert.

F. P. Fraleigh, a towerman, testified that he could not get Sundays off. He gave two reasons why the men did not get Sundays off: First, because there was usually work to do, and, second, because they could not afford to lose the day's pay.

When J. T. Farrell, a signalman on the Buffalo Division, was asked why signalmen were generally young men, he said: "The work is so exacting that they play out before they get old." He said he knew of only two men who had "played out," and who had received pensions from the road.

H. D. Murty, a towerman, told of changes brought about by the installation of switching towers to replace hand switches. He said the change had greatly reduced the number of workers. In answer to a question as to how many lever movements were made by a man in a day he said the average was between 1,200 and 1,400, and a total train movement of 300. He said he would prefer the old system because he would have only four hand switches instead of the 200 levers of the new system.

The manifold duties which, at times, towermen and stationmen have were discussed in the afternoon. It is the claims of the telegraphers that they should not be responsible for flagging crossings, care of switch lamps, and the operation of lamps, as these duties crowd the worker, H. B. Morey, Chairman of the committee, testified that the complaint of the workers were based not so much on a request for more money for the added duties as they were for a reduction of the responsibility put upon them.

During the cross-examination of J. T. Farrell he was asked this question by Assistant General Manager Evans of the Central:

"Is it not a fact that if a towerman went to sleep in a tower, in a great majority of cases nothing would happen except some delay?"

The witness said he didn't want to talk about "what might happen."

Mr. Morey closed the session with a description of the work of caring for switch lamps.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

PATENT LICENSE HEARING.

Further Testimony in the A. B. Dick Companies Case.

Commissioner Will H. Parry of the Federal Trade Commission, who is taking testimony in this city in a complaint lodged by the trade body against the A. B. Dick Companies of New Jersey and Illinois, and the Neostyle Company of this city, charging possible violations of license restrictions on stencil duplicating machines and supplies, continued the hearing yesterday in the Post Office Building.

Yesterday's inquiry led to the relations between the defendant concern and the City of New York. Patrick Jones, who purchases departmental supplies for the city, was the chief witness. Answering questions put to him by Colonel W. P. Chantland, Special Assistant Attorney General, Jones furnished the commission with the prices paid by the city for duplicating machines, inks and stencils since the passage of the Clayton law in 1914, which practically annulled the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the restrictive licenses of the Dick companies.

The witness said he believed he had received circulars from the defendants calling attention to the licenses on the machines and intimating that he was violating some law or other by using inks made by competitors on the patented articles. Jones said he thought the circulars had been destroyed, but if such was not the case, the witness promised he would later turn them over to Commissioner Parry.

H. A. Smith, head of a company engaged in the sale of duplicating machines and supplies, at Newark, while under examination admitted that if the license restrictions were declared illegal under the Clayton act such action would benefit the trade by permitting competition which would result in lowering of prices. The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Buyers Attend Market in Large Numbers—Market Is Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate and Fall delivery are running way ahead of the same week in 1915. Buyers have attended the market in much larger numbers.

"Collections are ahead of the same period last year. The market on domestic cotton goods is strong."

GET HATTERS' $30,000.

Circuit Court Affirms Decision in the Boycott Case.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, with some modifications, has affirmed the decision of Judge E. S. Thomas, rendered in the Federal District Court of Connecticut, allowing to D. E. Loewe & Co., the Danbury hat manufacturers, $30,000, the interest accrued on the deposits of union hatters whose bank deposits were forfeited in the Danbury hatter boycott litigation. The action was brought by the Loewe Company against the Danbury Bank.

Judge Thomas in an opinion given on February last held that the accumulated interest on the deposits of the 180 union defendants in the Danbury case belonged to the hat company, which had obtained a judgment of $252,139 against the hatters and had attached their bank deposits. The Danbury Bank appealed. The $30,000 is the interest that has accumulated on the deposits since they were attached thirteen years ago.

MEXICAN CO. IN BANKRUPTCY

As a result of conditions in Mexico, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mexican Hardwoods Company, a $1,500,000 New York corporation, by Melville E. Gray, former Treasurer, a creditor for $6,412.

The concern, which has offices at 30 East Forty-second Street, was incorporated in December, 1912, with $1,500,000 stock and an issue of $800,000 mortgage bonds, to do timber cutting on 120,000 acres in the State of Oxao, Mexico, which had been owned by English interests. Sydney H. Shadbolt, former President, died in June, 1915, and the other officers resigned. The business has been inactive for some time on account of the unsettled conditions in Mexico and consequent difficulty in obtaining transportation for its timber.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses, afternoon and evening; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AWNING and Blazer Stripe Gabardines, White Piques, Gabardines, Whipcords, for immediate delivery. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Inc., 92-96 Bleecker St. Tel. Spring 2635.

CREPE DE CHINE.—500 yards, flesh, white, Copen. at a price. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Contractors on good evening and street dresses. 18 West 22d, seventh floor.

PLUSHES, 40-40, for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

POPLINS.—Good grade for sale. 6th floor, 31 East 28th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday......4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

An Exclusive Showing.

Considerable success was registered by a local retail clothing house by use of the following method. Ordinarily this concern holds a sale on Friday of each week. Customers, whose names were known to the house, were notified two days before the usual sale that a special opportunity would be granted to patrons of the firm to make purchases before the merchandise was given a general showing. Copies of the advertisements that were to be used for the sale were inclosed in the notices sent to customers. The day before the sale a large number of customers who had been specially notified of the offering was on hand to get first choice.

Handmade Embroidered Goods.

Since attention was called to the rapid growth of the hand embroidered children's wear, brought about mainly through the stoppage of imported French goods, rapid strides have been made in the creation of the new industry here. One concern has established a factory in the new industry here. One concern has established a factory in Manila, P. I., utilizing the cheap labor of Filipino women. Lingerie and children's goods are produced. Prices are said to be even lower than those which had to be paid before the war for the imported merchandise. The fine workmanship enables the retailer, who buys these goods, to make a very handsome profit, and the new industry has consequently thrived to a wonderful degree.

Fall Dress Prospects Good.

Fall prospects in the dress trade are said to be very bright this year, and reports from certain sources say that already the business done is well ahead of last year. By next week it is expected that things will be humming. Early showings of street dresses tend to bear out predictions made some months ago, and often disputed, that satin-faced goods would have the call for Fall. Various shiny-faced silks are being cut up new in a liberal way. Dark shades are being favored by the early buyers, but some manufacturers look for lighter colors later in the season. There is some question at the moment as to what the dominating fabric for evening dresses will be, the buyers having not yet tried out this branch of the business very much. In the garments now selling variations and adaptations of the "long line" effect are well to the fore.

Comfortable Pajamas.

A design in men's pajamas that is meeting with a good deal of demand at the present time is made so that the coat part is a middy and has no buttons to interfere with the comfort of the wearer. The upper garment is slipped on over the head. The combination of the ordinary nightgown and the pajamas has brought considerable satisfied comment from customers, who have been bothered by the ordinary variety becoming unbuttoned.

Summer Fur Demand Drops.

Both wholesalers and retailers in this city say that the call for Summer furs is quieter now than it has been, but that the season has been much better this year than it was last in spite of the fact that the vogue was then new. Not only has a larger variety of furs been offered to consumers this year, and been brought by them, but many of the pieces taken have been made more elaborately and of more expensive skins than was the case a year ago. This naturally made the sales run into money faster, and a well-known retail buyer said yesterday that in one case he knew of here the fur department has done as much business this year to date as it did last year up to October. One of the features of the vogue, he said, is the extent to which fur storage receipts have dropped this season.

Fur Coats Selling Freely.

In spite of the activities of the Summer sun, a fine business in fur coats is told of in local wholesale circles. The demand for sets and specialties is beginning to show signs of life, but the buyers are showing less interest in them than in coats. Hudson seal is again the leader in the more popular-priced garments, with mole selling well for the high-class trade. Persian lamb coats are expected to do well for certain local trade, but its vogue out of town is apparently not as strong as it has been. The most-wanted coats run from 40 to 80 inches in length, and are made very full. Many models have voluminous collars and large cuffs, which often contrast with the fur in the body of the coat. Men who have returned from the road tell of some very good business out of town. In the local buying of the moment both the out-of-town and city stores are represented.

A Big Day for Printcloths.

The heat apparently melted the lid off the gray goods market yesterday, and, as a result, among other business, more than 100,000 pieces of Eastern and Southern 38½-inch 64-60s sold at 5¾ cents for deliveries running in January, 1917. Choice goods of this construction are now practically out of the market, it is said, some mills being sold up tight on them until the end of the year. For July-September delivery sales were made on 38½-inch 60-48s at 4⅞ cents, as well as on 39-inch 72-76s at 7 cents, and 68-72s at 6¼ cents. Several odd styles of these goods also moved well. At the close prices were firmly held at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

Coarse Cottons Active, Too.

While they did not get into the limelight yesterday the way printcloths did, there was a pretty good business done in sheetings and other coarse goods. Liberal sales of 48-square, four-yard, sheetings were reported for August-September shipment at 6⅛ cents, while business was done for similar delivery on 3.95-yard drills at 6⅝ cents. Clothiers' specialties had a pretty fair day of it, too, from all accounts.

Cards to Identify Salesmen.

Cards will be distributed next week to the salesmen of members of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association to show that they are connected with those houses. The plan of the association is to identify the salesmen of manufacturers who will sell their products only to retailers doing a legitimate business. The campaign of the organization to put an end to the "fake" stores is meeting with a ready response from representative retail merchants. Some of the manufacturers who previously sold merchandise to the illegitimate retailers have agreed to do so no longer. By confining their purchases to the manufacturers who will not do business with the "fakers" the bona fide retailers hope to stamp out undesirable competition.

Some Clothing Cancellations.

There has been some canceling of orders on the part of the retail clothiers. For the most part the manufacturers are inclined to ascribe this to the fact that a number of the retailers bought more than what they required, in fear that they would not obtain full deliveries. The situation that is now developing has been discounted in many instances. Some of the manufacturers took all orders with a "no cancellation" clause. They are insisting upon the observance of the condition. Other houses are not worried over cancellations because they lighten the load of excess orders they are carrying.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Made in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, yesterday found in favor of New York importers who protested the action of the local Appraiser in raising values on scrap zinc shipped here by Bouza, Potts & Co., Havana. Old scrap material was entered as having a value of $8 per pound, while new scrap zinc was invoiced at the same price. In making entry the importers added $1 per pound to the value of the new scrap. The Appraiser, however, put up prices and the Collector took duty on the higher level. The General Appraiser held that the entered values properly represented Cuban market prices at the date of shipment.

Another customs dispute settled by Judge Fischer favorably to importers here related to metal leaf of various kinds manufactured by the Metallpapier Bronzefarben Blattmetallwerke, Munich. The merchandise, the exportation of which was covered by permits issued by the British Foreign Office, left Munich Feb. 25 and March 13, arriving at New York April 4 and 5. The Appraiser was under the impression that the market in Germany for these goods had gone up, as he returned the leaf at prices substantially higher than entered values. At the hearing the importers produced evidence in support of their contention that the prices placed on the goods at the time of entry correctly represented prevailing values at the dates of shipment. The authorities were accordingly reversed.

Embroidered articles from Tratta & Co., Craponne, when arriving here were held to be undervalued. The customs men raised values and took the accruing duties. The consignees asked for a review, which was granted. Judge Howell, after hearing the testimony, indorsed the local officials' action in part. Some of the advances ranged around 20 centimes per article, others less.

Shipments of decorated earthenware from W. Edwards, Fenton, England, were before Judge Hay on a question of value. The goods included cups, independent butters, covered butters and drainers, fruit dishes and similar goods. Although the owners of the merchandise entered it at the Custom House at prices above the invoiced rates, the customs officers were not satisfied. Duties were collected at advanced values. The General Appraiser held that the goods would have to stand duty on a level 2½ per cent. higher than entered, market prices having risen. The same reviewing officer held that no advance accrued on importations of decorated earthenware from John Maddock & Sons, Burslem.

Judge Hay also ruled that higher duty would have to be paid on brown linen paddings, described on the invoices as "24-inch, A246 Argyle." The merchandise was from Magee Sayles & Co., Belfast. The goods had seventy-three threads to an inch. They were entered at 6, and held properly dutiable at 7 pence per yard.

American representatives of Crosse & Blackwell, London, convinced Judge Hay that entered prices put on pint containers of jelly, stated to include cognac, sherry, port, and champagne, were correct. It was decided that 14 shillings 3 pence per dozen jars was a proper value on which to base the duty. The Collector was reversed in exacting duty on a higher level.

EXPORTS OF DYES LARGE.

Nearly $600,000 Worth Were Sent from This Port in May.

American manufacturers of coal tar and natural dyestuffs are adding to the foreign trade of this port at the rate of over $200,000 per month. Detailed statistics of May exports from New York available yesterday showed that the value of colors of all kinds sent out from here in May totaled $594,096, against $380,612 in April. While the customs men declined to make public the selling prices appearing on bills of lading or invoices, it was said foreigners were paying pretty stiff tribute to domestic makers for the much desired dyes.

The fact that color exports were on the increase was taken in trade and textile circles to be a sure indication that the worst of the dyestuff famine in this country was a thing of the past in view of the tremendous development of the American industry, particularly within the last twelve months.

Italy, which in April was the largest buyer of American colors, as reflected by the local exportations, in May yielded first place to Russia, which took colors worth $260,720, Italy coming next with purchases set down at $105,645. By way of contrast, Russia's shipments in April amounted to only $2,505. Color exports to Russia in Asia for May were set down at $3,300, the bulk of the European shipments to the empire going via the Archangel route. English requirements at the hands of American color makers in May reached $62,516.

In spite of the disturbed conditions in Mexico, New York color shipments to that country in May were returned at $41,500. France's share in the outward May trade was $29,587, and that of Spain $24,251. Brazil took colors worth $13,334. Argentina $13,172, Chile $5,904, other South American countries between $2,000 and $3,000 worth each, while Ecuador's purchase here made the rather unimportant total of $1. Portugal came into the market for $11,177 worth of dyes in May, while Greece's purchases as shown at the Custom House were valued at $7,027.

Scottish shipments footed $3,443, British India $1,240, and Japan $722. Australia bought American dyes valued at $1,281, while fair purchases were made by Cuba and the West Indian Islands generally.

ARGENTINA NEEDS GOODS.

Imports of 1915 Lowest in Ten Years; Exports Heavy.

Empty shelves are the rule in Argentina at the present time, according to a compilation made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank given out yesterday. Imports into that country are the lowest in a decade, while exports are the largest on record. The bank's statement points out that the value of merchandise imported into Argentina in 1915 was $219,000,000, and in 1914, $262,000,000, against $407,000,000 in 1913, the last normal trade year before the outbreak of the European war.

According to these figures, the imports of the last two years were only little more than the showing made in the single year of 1913. The imports of 1915 were less than in any year since 1905, and those of 1914 were less than in any year since 1906. Commenting on the situation in the South American republic, the bank's circular said:

"With this fall of 45 per cent. in the imports of 1915 and 35 per cent. in those of 1914, when compared with the normal year 1913, it is apparent that the stocks of foreign merchandise in Argentina must be extremely low and that, with the exports of 1915 the highest on record, there should be in hand the facilities with which to renew the supplies of merchandise resulting from the extremely low imports of 1915 and 1914. The heavy fall in the imports of 1915 and 1914 occurs in a large proportion of the articles forming the normal import trade."

The bank's statement said that the increase in the value of exports of Argentina was due not only to unusual exportation of meats, wheat, corn, wool, quebracho, and other domestic productions, but also to unusually high prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, fancy dry goods, millinery, cloaks, suits, &c.; 1,270 B'way.
ALTOONA, Penn.—I. Lang, cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md. — Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, hosiery, corsets, underwear, hdkfs., &c.; Longacre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—L. & F. Hamburger; F. Hamburger, piece goods; 37 W. 28th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wolfson Brothers; G. W. Wolfson, hosiery, sweaters, knit goods; Navarre.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. Griffin, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; F. M. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; D. R. Robbin, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Streicher & Kinsella; E. A. Streicher, hats, caps; Cumberland.
CANTON, Ohio—Toronski Bros.; S. Toronski, clothing; Imperial.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. A. Jensen, laces; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Streich, flannels, blankets; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Gambrill, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. Miller, ribbons; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros. Co.; J. M. Hyland, wholesale millinery; 417 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Sherman-Leachman Co.; G. F. Sherman, men's hats, furn. goods; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Clothing Co.; Miss M. Savage, corsets; Wallick.
DALLAS, Texas—Neiman-Marcus Co.; T. Marcus, A. L. Marcus, women's ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; L. H. Lewis, general mgr.; 75 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poythress, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 19 E. 24th.
DENVER, Col.—M. D. Barnett, wholesale, retail men's furnishing goods, hats, women's ready-to-wear; 2 W. 33d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss Thompson, house dresses; H. A. Seeley, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; W. H. Bruen, ladies' ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; S. J. Brooks, dry goods, gloves, waists, muslin, knit underwear, notions, men's furnishing goods, china, housefurnishing goods; New Victoria.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Bros. Mercantile Co.; J. D. Tepper, dry goods, ready-to-wear, millinery, gen'l mdse.; New Victoria.
GREENSBURG, Penn.—New York Store; I. Kahnowitz, piece goods; Manhattan Square.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; E. C. Willis, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.; Bristol.
HOLLAND.—Post Van De Berg Bros.; J. O. Post Van De Berg, importer of machinery, &c.; St. Andrew.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Grafftey Clothes Shop; E. E. Grafftey, clothing; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Hirsch & Wolff Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 581 B'way; Sherman Square.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; A. M. Levy, books, stationery; 23 E. 26th.
LEWISBURG, Penn.—W. Walls & Son; Miss E. Vanden, dress goods; St. James.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle, Kidd D. G. Co.; T. N. Doyle, Jr., dry goods; 75 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; F. E. Melville, linens, white goods; W. E. Palmer, notions; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Brodin Millinery Co.; A. Brodin, millinery; Breslin.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. L. Hodgkins, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard; Great Northern.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; M. S. Kuhn, cloaks, suits, waists; 256 Church St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—J. Weissman, mfrs. pants, overalls; Wallick.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—The New York Shop; M. J. McDonald, ready-to-wear; 1,115 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — J. Wanamaker; Miss R. M. Coll, millinery; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. Wanamaker; R. C. Cope, linens; B'way and 10th St.; Broztell.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — J. Chester, mfrs. waists, dresses; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, hosiery, hdkfs., umbrellas, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; L. M. Waldman, silks, velvets, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 315 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; Miss E. Davis, petticoats, kimonos; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; C. W. Conant, house furn. goods, china, glass, silverware, toys; 432 4th Av; Hermitage.
PORTLAND, Ore.—N. & S. Weinstein; N. Weinstein, hosiery, furnishing goods, clothing, underwear; Strand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A. E. Fisher, interior decorations, upholstery; Hermitage.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; J. Zork, domestics, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A. A. Jacob & Co.; A. A. Jacob, millinery, silks, velvets; 640 B'way.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—W. C. Leonard & Co.; W. C. Leonard, dry goods, general merchandise; 315 5th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs silverbloom skirts; 72 Madison Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; J. D. Zahrt, dress goods, silks, velvets; 450 4th Av.; Broztell.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; W. W. Wheeler, Jr., hosiery; 320 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Golluber Millinery Co.; B. Weisman, J. T. Weisman, millinery; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. H. Holmes, silks; 1,140 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—King, Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Kempff, ladies' hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schminke, dresses; 393 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; T. Sharp, underwear; 320 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Brothers; W. H. Kelly, domestics, flannels, dress goods, silks, &c.; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.
TOLEDO, Ohio—La Salle & Koch Co.; S. A. La Salle, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
TROY, N. Y.—S. Nathan; jobs silverbloom skirts; 72 Madison Av.
UTICA, N. Y.—U. T. K. Pants Co.; J. D. Keiser, mfrs. clothing; Imperial.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; G. F. Jackson, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 19 E. 24th.
WHITEHALL, N. Y.—W. D. Harrigan & Co.; W. D. Harrigan, genl. dry goods; Gregorian.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Bergman, jobs silverbloom skirts; 72 Madison Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FREDERICK A. HARSEY, lumber, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $61,503 and assets of $23,341.

MEXICAN HARDWOODS CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mexican Hardwoods Co., Inc., 30 East Forty-second Street, by Melville E. Grey of 6,063 Broadway, a creditor for $6,412 for services and money lent.

NEW ERA NOVELTY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New Era Novelty Co., 220 Fifth Avenue, with factory at 216 High Street, Newark, by Condensite Co. of America, $60; Shaw Insulator Co., $500, and Phoenix Manufacturing Co., $32.

JOHN J. SAXER, Jr.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John J. Saxer, Jr., restaurant, 51 West Fourteenth Street, by Roth & Hammel, creditors for $1,168.

SAMUEL MAHARAM, 3,127 Vyse Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,003 and no assets.

GEORGE A. MOREHOUSE, candy, tobacco, and toys, at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,860 and assets of $2,608.

ATLAS LIGHTING FIXTURE COMPANY.—Benjamin Hochman, a partner in the Atlas Lighting Fixture Company, 322 Bowery, has assigned to Charles Tolleris. Louis Schwartz, the other partner, did not sign the deed.

HELENE & CO.—Martha E. Friedlander, as Helene & Co., millinery, 2,894 Broadway, has assigned to Max Sheinart.

HARRY BREMMER, tobacco, 124 Liberty Street, has assigned to Samuel Weinrieb.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 192 business failures in the United States during the week, against 278 for the previous week, and 300, 247, 210, and 252 in the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 51, New England 30, Southern 51, Western 30, Northwestern 13, and Far Western 17. Canada had 26, against 21 for the previous week. About 93 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 7.—William Martin, Jr., a mason contractor, is in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,804.31, assets of $9,175, and exemptions of $4,820.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—Mathias Huberty and Frank Loheinrich, individually and as copartners trading as Huberty and Loheinrich, building contractors. Voluntary petition. Partnership liabilities, $64,499; assets, $22,094. Mathias Huberty, individual liabilities, $12,275; assets, $9,650. Frank Loheinrich, individual liabilities, $30,813; assets, $11,874.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alberts Bros. Milling Co.—L. Nordlinger....$469.91
Same—J. Radwaner....469.91
Atkins Iron Works, Lazarus Sternberg & David Gallen—Homestead Bank of Brooklyn....458.77
All Theatres Film & Accessory Co & Maxwell H. Blackwell—M. F. Tobias....643.31
Auerbach, Emil—M. Spiegl....111.16
Beling, Aelian E.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.....188.58
Barbara, Marie—O'Neill Adams Co.....135.04
Brandwine, Kiva—R. Brandwine....360.00
Borok, Philip—A. J. Deer Co., Inc.....179.91
Baily, Leon E.—M. G. Burke....260.76
Buttner, Albert—F. Forman....136.79
Barbuto, Joseph—Pettit & Reed....146.66
Behrens, Margaret—L. Muller....319.11
Catlin, Mary B. & Curtis R. Hatheway, ex'rs, &c.—Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County....3,546.73
Same—same....12,741.23
Same—same....10,519.27
Cohen, Silomon—W. B. Grebler....103.91
De Freitas, Alfred—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.....250.69
Eckert, James C.—N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit & Storage Co.....370.66
Elting, Samuel—S. H. Walker....215.41
Esser, J. Henry—A. Greenbaum....199.15
Fero, Louis I. or Louis T.—A. J. Deer Co., Inc.....263.91
Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc Frank Wilson, Chas. A. Fuller, Sarah G. Fuller & Max Wilson—G. Colon & Co.....807.97
Glassman, Louis—O. Kookses....390.10
Gatti, Giovanni—F. Fantoni....107.46
Garth, Lewis—A. G. Lichtenstein....731.25
G. & P. Express Co., Inc.—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co. of N. Y.....152.21
Gibbons, Matthew M.—Plumb & Bourquin, Inc.....179.19
Govern, Thomas M.—United Wine and Trading Co.....156.93
Hoffman, George—R. & L. Co.....283.87
Hernstadt, Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co.....166.61
Hyman, Fannie—Y. Saperstein....4,149.20
Hazard, Florence A.—F. F. Eiseman, costs....191.43
Haskell Electric Contracting Co. and Herman Haskel—N. P. Findlay....118.68
Howell, Karl L.—J. W. Brett....160.23
Isaacs, Edward R., and Edcliff Co.—J. R. Clarke et al.....450.91
Konowitz, Sarah and William—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....6,183.61
Kerfs, Petronella—J. H. Naughton et al.....113.91
Kurzman, Lou A.—Lebolt & Co.....172.71
Levy, Barnet—B. F. Vineburg....161.41
Louis Repetti, Inc.—Columbia Trust Co.....4,767.07
Lewis, Philip—H. Kutnow....234.91
Levy, Dan B.—J. F. Lennon et al.....190.68
Murien, G. Norgan—Army and Navy Club of City of N. Y.....446.30
Meltzer, Isaac; Morris Levine and Henry Kobelson—Charter Construction Co.....154.24
Milan Opera Co., Inc.—W. Rohrer....561.34
Same—H. L. Davis....539.91
Same—E. Cosner....1,072.27
McHollan, James A.—J. A. Campbell....550.00
Mothersell, William G.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.....172.85
Morganstern, Clarence W. and Bertha—J. W. Weihrauch....138.91
Ontario Iron Ore Co.—Nietro Powder Co.....425.15
Property Development Co. and Charles A. Dean—A. B. Crosby....6,000.00
Parks, Hollis J.—A. Leshen & Sons Rope Co.....485.21
Ricardo, George—Supplee Biddle Hardware Co.....183.78
R. McDermott Plumbing and Heating Co.—James B. Clow & Sons....268.61
Rentill Construction Co.—New York Edison Co....190.92
Rich, William H., Jr.—Pacific Bank....1,072.28
Reilly, John—Ferdinand Munch Brewery....332.47
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—Milwaukee Valve Co.....258.62
Ranzenhofer, Leopold—L. Sperber....836.46
Schlogel, Frank—Z. P. Georgiu....142.01
Seidman, Hannah — Hudson Special Agency....144.58
Standard Oil Company of New York—Pitts & Kitts Manufacturing and Supply Co....2,339.45
Schackelton, Inc.—A. Froehlich et al....181.24
Smith, H. Lyons—Lewis Publishing Co....446.52
Strauss, Julius—Orcutt, Wright & Co....131.51
Schmidt, George—S. A. Conway....1,541.40
Victor, Jacob—S. Kronman....111.90
Wheeler, Alvira, and Michael O'Connell—People, &c....1,000.00
Wade, Harry—Manhattan Leasing Co....232.91
Waverly Hills Co.—A. B. Crosby....6,000.00
W. P. Seaver, Inc.—J. P. Zurla Tile Co., Inc....140.50
William Necker, Inc.—German Journal Corporation....1,152.85

In Bronx County.

Altieri, Angelo—S. Silverberg....$61.22
Atkins, Benjamin E.—L. Cohen....63.32
Cipolla, Filomena—Bronx Parkway Commission....113.99
De Freitas, Alfred—Indian Flooring Co....44.19
Delphis, Realty & Security Co., Inc.—R. Lustig....317.22
Harris, Ernest—T. Holden, Jr....39.25
Knight, John—F. Lundtedt....106.69
Same—J. Albert....64.13
Morrow, Leonardo—Yonkers R. R. Co....79.47
Morrow, Antonnette—same....102.79
People of the State of N. Y.—H. S. Tuthill, et al....106.22
Russell, George P.—M. Blitcher....128.06
Sangiorgio, Angelo—J. B. Mitchell....57.72
Seidman, Abraham—M. Schr....142.75
Schaefer, Susannah—J. Roth....434.83
Whitcomb, Roscoe H.—F. M. De Voe....720.40
Wilson, Edward J.—J. L. Elkan....34.59

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Beakes Dairy Co.—I. Yohai, June 22, 1916....$1,464.15
Connah, Douglas J. and Nora L.—Riverside Bank, Dec. 17, 1907....1,914.91
Clausen, Flanagan Brewery—H. Meyer, Nov. 2, 1915....343.45
Drucker, Benjamin, and Louis Bader—W. Nathanson, Mar. 23, 1915....101.41
Dumas, Alexander, Jr.—D. Tuccillo, June 28, 1916....919.91
Gardiner, Edith V.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., May 15, 1911....121.35
Lauter, August—Central Mortgage Co., Apr. 13, 1916....306.69
N. Y. School of Art—Riverside Bank, July 17, 1907....1,888.29
O'Brien, Andrew H.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915....1,124.58
Stephanidis, John D., and Stephanidis Bros. Co.—Northern Bank of N. Y., Dec. 16, 1907....267.52
Stoughton, Wm. G. — A. D. Salinger, Mar. 2, 1910....386.44
Same—Estate of Frank P. Dodge, Mar. 9, 1910....255.07
Weiss, Abraham—S. Wasinsky, July 6, 1909....280.40
Zipkin, Boris—B. Zipkin, May 28, 1914....102.76
Weiss, Wm. F.—R. M. Chapman, June 29, 1916 (vacated)....488.75
Stevenson, Louise A.—O. Kress, Oct. 29, 1915....3,246.17

In Bronx County.

Barry, James T. — P. Rines, May 3, 1916....$699.75
Diamond, William J.—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., Dec. 21, 1915....87.72
Hicks Street Corp'n., George J. Brown and Thomas Drysdale—Indiana Flooring Co., Jan. 18, 1916....351.67
John H. Symmers Co. and John H. Symmers—G. F. McCoy, June 12, 1916....295.31
Lauter, August—Central Mtg. Co., April 19, 1916....306.69
Naumann, Henry—William Bartels Co., Oct. 16, 1914....44.97

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Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
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E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers, N.Y.

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CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916,
AT 12 NOON,
AT 539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
ABOUT 110 VERY FINE
Oriental Rugs
of various sizes and patterns, consisting of CHINESE RUGS, KERMANSHAH, BELOOCHISTAN, SERREBEND, SAROOK, KURDISTAN, CAMEL HAIR, etc.

$60,000
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
JEWELRY
Of M. J. AVERBECK
Large manufacturing concern, retiring from business.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
Will Sell on MONDAY, July 10, 1916,
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
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A LARGE STOCK OF
Diamond and Gold Jewelry
Consisting of a quantity of Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Loose Stones, Mountings, Plated Ware, etc. Only dealers invited.

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HOTEL TAKANASSEE
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the Ocean Front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL.
Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service.
Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.
ERNEST FRIBOURG,
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SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
Under New Management
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An unexcelled hotel directly on Ocean Front, with every attraction for the Summer visitor. Daily concerts and dances. Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking Ocean. Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Canoeing, Surf Bathing.
CHANDLER BROS. & CO., Brokers.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook, with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 79th St.

MONMOUTH BEACH INN, New Jersey. Cleanest resort, high class, board and room, $15 per week. All rooms face ocean. Week-end parties a specialty. Free swimming pool. Dancing, Billiards, Pool. Send for Booklet.
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THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Accommodates 350. Attractive rooms, baths. Tennis, music, boating, bathing. P. O. Address—T. B. Moore Hotel Co., Mount Arlington, N. J.

DIAMOND SPRING INN,
Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

OCEAN GROVE THE SHELBURNE
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. Haynes.

HOTEL MARTIN HIGHLANDS, N. J. Phones; gas, running water in all rooms. Rates $3 per day, $10 per week up. Grill. Shore dinners. Garage.

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Coolest and Most Attractive Location
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"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
The ideal hotel of Summer comfort, occupying entire block of ocean front, in beautiful Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Renovated and refurnished throughout. Sweeping view of sea from all rooms. Every modern appointment and comfort. Sea and fresh water in all baths, private and public; RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; elevator service from ground floor; new commodious open air roof lounge; 4000 feet of broad porches; one entire floor, a veritable Florida enchantment of palms and flowers devoted to social diversions; dancing twice daily; orchestra of soloists; mistress of ceremonies. Superior cuisine; white dining room service. FREE GARAGE. Special Summer terms. American plan, $22.00 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. Ownership management, guaranteeing SERVICE. Adjoining hotel is complete tonic bath establishment, including electrical flesh reducing apparatus.

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Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
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Concerts by superb orchestra
The' and souper dansante
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COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
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Capacity 600. S. Hanstein, Prop'r.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths.
ORCHESTRA. OPEN ALL YEAR.

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Asbury Park, N. J.
Now Open for the Season.
Renowned for its high standard of excellence for the past thirty years.
MORGAN & PARSONS

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES.
Asbury Park, N. J. Now Open.
Running water in rooms. Capacity 400.
Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

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ABSECON VIRGINIA AVENUE. Near Steel Pier. FIREPROOF. Open all year. $2.50 up daily. $12.50 up weekly. O. D. PAINTER.

WELLINGTON SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NORTH ASBURY PARK. 100 yards from ocean. B. B. SMITH.

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Rebuilt of Concrete and Stuccoed
THE WEST END
300-ft. veranda overlooking ocean; suites with baths; running hot and cold water in every room; elevator; white service; Colonial ballroom; orchestra. Booklet.
LEE DUANE.

NEW YORK.

Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

THE KENMORE,
North White Lake, N.Y. Accommodates 100. All Improvements. Tennis, Boating. Orchestra and Dancing. Cuisine Unexcelled. Booklet. WILBUR DEVENDORF, Manager.

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28 Minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for summer.
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Beautiful Lake Mohegan Inn, Mohegan, N. Y.
Now open. Double tennis courts, boating, bathing, fishing, dancing. American and European plans. Rooms with bath. Tel. Peekskill 855-W.
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NEW YORK—Long Island

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th St., New York.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.
There is also for the convenience of motorists A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.
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SUNSET LODGE
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SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
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On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes); also Fourth Avenue Subway and B.R.T. lines.
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PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Danse and Concert daily. Accommodates 300. Booklet B.

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Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 5th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

HOTEL CLIFTON, GOOD GROUND, L. I.—Superior table; garden vegetables, sea food; tennis, bathing, golf; $12.50 up. A. R. WALTY.

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New Hygeia Hotel
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y.
W. R. CHAMPLIN, Mgr., Hotel Astor, N. Y.

Berkshire Hills
The Ideal Mountain Resort Section of New England
Booklet and Full Information from
THE BERKSHIRE RESORT BUREAU,
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CUSHING'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
Open June 22. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Props.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
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For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

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FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
On Forest Lake, only three hours from New York by Lackawanna R. R. in 3,000-acre Pine Park. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing every evening. Every modern improvement. Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350. Apply
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Forest Park, Pennsylvania.

THE NEW KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Only high-class, modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. John Purdy Cope, ten years of Water Gap House.

CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Family hotel; social activities; excellent cuisine; electricity; booklet; moderate rates.
G. R. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HOTEL CONEWAGO On Lake Conewago. Modern conve. Address SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mgr., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

INCH ARRAN HOUSE, Dalhousie, N. B.—142 large, airy rooms; tennis, fishing, boating, bathing. Booklet. JOHN R. DEAN.

ESTIMATE OF CROP YIELD IS INCREASED

Growing Conditions During June Improve Prospects of Wheat and Oats Output.

LARGER CORN AREA PLANTED

Last Year's Record of 3,055,000,000 Bushels May Be Exceeded—Largest Tobacco Crop.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Growing conditions during June improved the prospects of the wheat and oats crops. The Department of Agriculture in its July crop report today predicts the combined crop of Winter and Spring wheat will total 759,000,000 bushels, which is 44,000,000 bushels more than estimated last month, and increased the estimate of the final yield of oats to 1,317,000,000 bushels, or 62,000,000 bushels more than predicted in June.

A slight increase in the area planted to corn this year was reported and a crop of 2,866,000,000 bushels, which with favorable conditions might exceed last year's 3,055,000,000 bushels record crop, was predicted. The condition of corn was reported as slightly better than last year on July 1, but was about 2 per cent. belowe the ten-year average condition for July 1.

Potatoes this year are growing on a slightly smaller acreage than last year, but their condition indicates a crop of 369,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Indications are that the tobacco production will be a record one.

The forecasts, in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000's omitted, follow:

Crops.	July Forecast.	1915 Crop.	1910-14 Aver.
Winter wheat	489	655	495
Spring wheat	270	357	233
All wheat	759	1,012	728
Corn	2,866	3,055	2,732
Oats	1,317	1,540	1,158
Barley	205	237	186
Rye	44	49	38
White potatoes	369	359	360
Sweet potatoes	74	74	57
Tobacco, (lbs.)	1,191	1,061	992
Flax	14	14	18
Rice	34	29	24
Hay, (tons	..	85	66
Apples, (bbls.)	73	77	66
Peaches	42	63	44

Other details of the report follow:

WINTER WHEAT.—Condition, 75.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 84.4 on July 1 last year, and 81.9, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 14.8 bushels per acre, compared with 16.2 last year and 16.3, the 1910-14 average.

SPRING WHEAT.—Condition, 89.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.3 on July 1 last year and 84.5, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 15.1 bushels per acre, compared with 18.3 last year and 12.5, the 1910-14 average.

ALL WHEAT.—Condition, 79.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.0 on July 1 last year and 82.8, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 14.9 bushels per acre, compared with 16.9 last year and 14.8, the 1910-14 average.

WHEAT REMAINING ON FARMS on July 1 is estimated at 73,760,000 bushels, compared with 28,972,000 on July 1 last year and 32,325,000, the average stocks on July 1 for the five years, 1910-14.

CORN.—Area planted, 108,620,000 acres, compared with 108,321,000 harvested last year, and 105,040,000, the average for the five years, 1910-14. Condition, 82.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 81.2 last year and 84.1, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 26.4 bushels per acre, compared with 28.2 last year and 25.9, the 1910-14 average.

OATS.—Condition, 86.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.9 on July 1 last year and 83.4, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 26.4 bushels per acre, compared with 37.8 last year and 30.5, the 1910-14 average.

BARLEY.—Condition, 87.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 94.1 on July 1 last year and 85.1, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 26.6 bushels per acre, compared with 32.0 last year and 24.6, the 1910-14 average.

RYE.—Condition, 87.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.0 on July 1 last year, and 89.8, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 16.1 bushels per acre, compared with 17.2 last year and 16.3, the 1910-14 average.

WHITE POTATOES.—Area planted, 3,632,000 acres, compared with 3,761,000 last year and 3,686,000, the 1910-14 average. Condition, 87.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 91.2 last year and 87.6, the July ten-year average. Indicated yield, 101.5 bushels per acre, compared with 95.5 last year and 97.8, the 1910-14 average.

SWEET POTATOES.—Area planted, 736,000 acres, compared with 719,000 last year, and 611,000, the 1910-14 average. Condition, 90.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.7 last year, and 86.1 the July 10-year average. Indicated yield, 100.4 bushels per acre, compared with 103.8 last year, and 93.4, the 1910-14 average.

TOBACCO.—Area planted, 1,398,000 acres, compared with 1,368,000 last year, and 1,209,000, the 1910-14 average. Condition, 87.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.5 last year and 82.4, the July 10-year average. Indicated yield, 852 pounds per acre, compared with 775.1 last year, and 823.4, the 1910-14 average.

FLAX.—Area planted, 1,591,000 acres, compared with 1,367,000 last year, and 2,402,000, the 1910-14 average. Condition, 90.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.5 last year, and 86.8, the July 10-year average. Indicated yield, 10.61 bushels per acre, compared with 10.1 last year, and 7.6, the 1910-14 average.

RICE.—Area planted, 910,900 acres, compared with 803,000 last year, and 733,000, the 1910-14 average. Condition, 92.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.5 last year, and 88.1, the July 10-year average. Indicated yield, 37.5 bushels per acre, compared with 36.1 last year, and 33.3, the 1910-14 average.

HAY.—Condition, 93.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.2 on July 1 last year, and 82.2, the July 8-year average. Indicated yield, 1.61 tons per acre, compared with 1.68 last year, and 1.34, the 1910-14 average.

APPLES.—Condition, 68.1 per cent. of a normal, compared with 63.3 on July 1 last year, and 58.9, the July 10-year average.

PEACHES.—Condition, 52.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 73.0 on July 1 last year, and 57.8, the July 10-year average.

The August crop report on grain and other important crops will be issued at 2:15 P. M., Eastern time, on Tuesday, Aug. 8.

STEEL CONCERNS MERGE.

Bethlehem Subsidiaries United for Operating Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 7.—An official announcement was made from the main office of the Bethlehem Steel Company today by H. E. Lewis, assistant to President E. G. Grace, that the Pennsylvania-Maryland Steel Company, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has acquired the properties and business of the Pennsylvania Steel and Maryland Steel Companies and would operate them under local lease.

The local concern has taken over all contracts and current accounts and will meet all outstanding obligations of the two companies. The executive, treasury, accounting, sales, and purchasing departments will have their headquarters in South Bethlehem.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, which is owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, acquired the Pennsylvania Steel Company by purchase from the Pennsylvania Railroad in February last, giving $31,900,000 of its bonds in exchange. With the Pennsylvania Steel Company went stock control of the Maryland Steel Company, which owns the shipbuilding yards at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore. The merger of the two under the recently organized Pennsylvania-Maryland Company was arranged for convenience and economy in operation.

EXCHANGE FIGHTS ORDER.

Appeals to Federal Court in Bucket-Shop War.

BOSTON, July 7.—The New York Stock Exchange, through Henry G. S. Noble, its President, asked the United States District Court here today for an injunction restraining the Western Union Telegraph and the United Telegram Companies from delivering its stock quotations to Calvin H. Foster, a broker who has no affiliation with the Stock Exchange.

The petition says that Foster applied for a ticker service in September, 1914, but that his application was not approved by the Exchange committee because its investigation led it to believe that Foster intended to use the quotations in a bucket shop in this city.

The telegraph companies refused him the service, and he appealed to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts which ordered the companies to remove the alleged discrimination. The order was upheld recently by the State Supreme Court.

The Stock Exchange now contends that the order is void, inasmuch as the ticker service is interstate commerce, over which, it says, the Public Service Commission has no control. The petition also asks that the Massachusetts statute conferring on the commission authority to enforce its order against the telegraph companies be adjudged in violation of the Federal Constitution. A hearing on the petition will be given on July 26.

Officers of the Stock Exchange said yesterday that the action against Foster was taken in the course of the campaign which the Stock Exchange had conducted in the last year against brokers who have no facilities for buying and selling stocks listed on the Stock Exchange. As a result of this campaign more than 200 alleged brokerage offices have been closed and more than a score of indictments returned for violation of State and Federal laws against bucket shops.

The Stock Exchange has actions similar to that against the Boston broker pending against brokers in Buffalo and Detroit.

NEW ALIEN TAX PROTEST.

Investment Bankers Point to Harm It May Do Us in South America.

Reed & McCook, as attorneys for the Investment Bankers Association of America, have written to Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, protesting against the extension of the income tax to interest payable to nonresident aliens. The principal contention is that the tax would drive foreign capital from investment in this country.

"We are in fact and should be both a debtor and a creditor nation," the letter says. "Though a debtor to Europe, we wish to be a creditor to South America. We cannot presumably furnish capital to South America unless we can ourselves obtain capital from Europe, or at least leave undisturbed our present loans from Europe. We have borrowed cheaply from Europe on our best securities. If these loans are continued we can afford to loan profitably to South America on its securities. That seems to be the field of opportunity opening to us. This proposed tax would be a serious factor in preventing us from developing it."

The point is also made that the tax would increase the offerings of foreign held securities on the markets of this country, and that the amount of such sales has already become embarrassing.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—Twenty-seven corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $315,200. They included:

Primer Works, Inc., Brooklyn, metal goods, $200,000; J. Carty, J. E. Lancaster, H. S. Wells, 875 East 21st St.

The Reliance Steel and Tool Co., Inc., crucible, tools, high-grade steel, $100,000; E. V. Vogeler, L. H. Grant, J. E. Griffin, 363 East 31st St.

National Forum Publishing Corporation, printing, publishing, paper making, stationers, $60,000; W. A. Perry, R. L. Cooke, H. R. Bonny, 18 Broadway.

De Passe-Pearsall Silver Co., Inc., silver deposit glassware, engravers, jewelers, $25,000; A. Burke, J. Martin, A. De Passe, 205 West 107th St.

The Turbine Transmission Co. of America, Inc., letters, patent, developments, $20,000; A. E. Ranney, A. M. Day, C. R. Radcliffe, 550 West 157th St.

Atlantic Rubber Manufacturing Corporation, rubber, gutta percha, $15,000; F. Schwemer, W. Ehlers, W. Schrader, 337 Broadway.

Little Hungary, Inc., restaurants, hotels, cafes, $10,000; P. Heftler, A. Rosenbaum, M. Schwartz, 924 West End Av.

Keo Co., Inc., leather goods, $10,000; W. Elkers, I. Olian, J. Kooperstein, 19 East 101st St.

Fleifile Co. of New York, Inc., filing devices, loose leaf devices, talking machines, musical equipment, $10,000; H. S. H. Anderson, C. C. Clement, 15 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Lasky Motor Car Corporation, Brooklyn, automobiles, parts, garages, $10,000; H. M., M., and H. Lasky, 187 Vernon Av.

Rollin-Stern Specialty Co., Inc., cutlery, surgical instruments, rubber goods, stoves, housefurnishings, $10,000; H. R. Elias, R. M. Stern, I. Rollin, 1,296 College Av.

Frontier Business and Real Estate Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, real estate, brokerage, $5,000; M. J. Bryman, R. O. Connell, C. C. Page, Buffalo.

Hassman, Peltzman & Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $6,000; C. Rubin, M. Peltzman, L. Hassman, 1,569 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Jay-Kay Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, liquors, bakers' supplies, confectionery, $5,000; M. H. and J. Katzenstein, 1,373 Franklin Av.

Independent Machine and Tool Corporation, toolmakers, machinists, $5,000; M. Blanshaft, I. Arker, S. Hummerstein, 133 Grafton St.

Marvin Holding Co., Inc., realty, personal property, $5,000; W. Solomon, M. La Berte, S. B. Lilienstern, 115 Broadway.

American Quilted Garment Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; A. Weinberg, L. Diamond, J. Friedman, 675 East 170th St.

Grand Films, Inc., films, appliances, motion pictures, projectings, $5,000; J. Heffberg, R. L. Noah, W. A. Miller, 67 Riverside Drive.

The Hampel Corporation, contractors, builders, agricultural, mining, operate mills, hotels, &c., capital no par value, begin business with $500; F. P. F. Wills, W. J. Elting, W. Hampel, 25 Broad St.

Mitchell Motors Co., Inc., automobiles, cars, wagons, boats, traction engines, capital no par value, begin business with $500; T. Achenbach, J. H. Keim, F. S. Crostry, 25 Broad St.

Authorizations: Whole Wheat Coffee Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., food products, $125,000. Representative, Thomas A. Durkan, 126 Waverly Place, Manhattan.

Civilization Film Corp., Hoboken, N. J., moving picture films, $125,000. Representative, Walter J. Plimmer, Strand Theatre Building, Manhattan.

Haack & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., fur dyeing and dressing, $100,000. Representative, Karl F. O. Haack, 179 Morre Street, Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Lake Placid Co., Lake Placid Club, $600,000 to $1,000,000; Cayuga Lake Products Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital decrease: The Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., New York, $450,000 to $300,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Morten & Co., New York; Martha Washington Candy Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 7.—Charters filed:

Central and South America Chicle Co., carry on the business of tapping, preparing, and dealing in and with raw chicle gum and other substances, $2,000,000; Joseph P. Cullar, Caracas, Venezuela; B. L. Atwater, Garden City, N. Y.; Julian A. Arroyo, Miguel Gonzales Rincones, New York; C. L. Rimlinger, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, all of Wilmington, Del.

Brome Products Co., manufacture, purchase, and deal in chemicals, dye stuffs, &c., $200,000; Lawrence Wolf, Bunyan W. Colvin, Charles L. Taylor, John B. Wentworth, Ernest Halsey, all of New York.

Jefferson Coal and Coke Co., mine, buy, sell, and deal in and with coal and its products, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Harry T. Farrow, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Capital Increase: American Talking Film Corporation, Chicago, $2,500 to $1,500,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Charters filed: Manufacturers' Investment Co., Newark, development and improvement concern, $125,000; Gustav A. Krattschnitt, Irvington; James C. Coleman, Newark; Howard G. Hall, Morristown.

Rubber Co. of America, West Newark, manufacture druggists' rubber sundries, $25,000; Judson D. Campbell, Rutherford; Julia Greenfield, West Newark; Charles Heimlich, New York.

OPEN SECURITY MARKET.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents, every Monday; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CORN EXCHANGE IN FEDERAL RESERVE

Biggest State Bank in the Country Decides to Give Its Support to New System.

WILL TAKE $629,500 STOCK

Resources Equal to 40 Per Cent. of Those of All the Other 34 State Banks Admitted.

The Corn Exchange Bank, the largest State bank in the United States, announced yesterday its entrance as a member of the Federal Reserve System. It is the second institution operating under State laws to join the New York Reserve Bank, and is the most important accession from the ranks of State banks which the new currency system has gained. The Corn Exchange operates thirty-six branches in New York, and has total resources of $132,720,000.

Thirty-four other State banks and trust companies throughout the United States have entered the Federal Reserve System, but they are for the most part small. The resources of the newest member are more than 40 per cent. of the total of the other thirty-four State banks. As of June 30, the Corn Exchange had total deposits of $120,440,000, capital stock of $3,500,000, and surplus fund of $6,991,000. The aggregate resources of the other State members were $316,406,000.

Walter E. Frew, President, announced the decision to join the new system in the following brief statement:

"This bank has applied for admission to the Federal Reserve System and we have been admitted upon terms which we consider favorable. Our status as a State bank is maintained with all the principal privileges we now enjoy.

"Whatever feeling of disapproval and distrust of the system we may have had has been put aside in the larger view that the Federal Reserve System has come to stay, and it becomes a duty not to oppose it, but to co-operate to its improvement.

"This we believe can best be done by a full membership, and our motive in joining is to contribute our share to its resources and to associate ourselves with other leading banks of the country in developing the system.

"We have been pleased with the courtesy and co-operation with which we have been met by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of this district."

The following comment was made at the reserve bank:

"The officers of the Federal Reserve Bank expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the action of the Corn Exchange Bank in taking membership in the Federal Reserve System, thus bringing to it the resources of this strong and influential institution, and were especially gratified because of the fact that the Corn Exchange Bank has taken this action only after the most careful and exhaustive consideration of the advantages of their connection with the Federal Reserve System.

"They also indicated their belief that this action on the part of the Corn Exchange Bank will undoubtedly have considerable influence on other State banks and trust companies that have similar action under consideration."

The Corn Exchange Bank will subscribe for $629,500 of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on which it is entitled to dividends of 6 per cent. when they are earned. Half of this amount must be paid in at the time of admission. One of the changes which the bank must make to conform with the requirements of membership is the abolition of the practice of overcertifying brokers' checks and the adoption of fixed loans instead. National banks adopted the new practice some time ago.

Shipwrecked Sailors Here.

The Russian steamship Czar arrived here yesterday from Archangel with 16 second cabin and 132 steerage passengers, all of whom were women and children, except 26 Americans, members of the crew of the steamship Carolyn, which was lost on the White Sea on June 6. The Carolyn was bound for Archangel with a cargo of automobile parts and railroad material, and was forced on the beach by the ice. Her crew stood by her until she broke up on June 10. Some of the cargo was salvaged by a Russian ice-breaker, and Captain Delk of the Carolyn stayed with the ship to represent the owners.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $114,629.16;) market value		$115,080.00
Private securities, (book value, $632,611.60;) market value		621,198.00
Real estate owned		252,612.59
Mortgages owned		9,443.64
Loans and discounts secured by bonds and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		57,782.89
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		255,662.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		819,268.48
Overdrafts		2,828.91
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$145,427.88	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	315.00	
		145,742.88
Specie		175,187.04
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		23,740.00
Federal Reserve notes		3,520.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$66,674.04	
Other cash items	2,054.88	
		68,728.92
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$4,240.64	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,000.00	
		9,240.64
Total		$2,564,450.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	310,712.09	
		410,712.09
Surplus on book values, $425,439.21.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,069.15	
Deposits by the State of New York	168,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	15,000.00	
Not preferred as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,549,871.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	61,564.62	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	14,168.77	
Certified checks	6,271.13	
Unpaid dividends	1,184.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	14,169.36	
Total deposits		1,835,238.90
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$203,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	2,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,000.00	
		218,500.00
Total		$2,564,450.99

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The opening of the new fiscal year finds the country prosperous, with business returns greatly in excess of those of twelve months ago. Dun's Review says:

Competitive buying has abated and business moves under reduced momentum, though with surprisingly little shrinkage in its volume. This is the period of all others when a decided halt is to be expected. Yet this year is an exception, and much less than the customary lull is now apparent, while indications foreshadow unusual activity throughout the Summer. Instead of being at low ebb, as is often the case at this time, production is maintained close to the recent maximum and enforced shut-downs at manufacturing works will, as a rule, be of short duration.

Bradstreet's says:

Warm weather has improved retail trade, enlarged sorting-up orders and developed better crop conditions, but seasonal recessions, half-yearly inventories, holiday observances and a disposition to feel out the price situation have superinduced a slight pause in some of the larger lines. Temporary calm fails to detract from the extraordinarily good outlook, which presages excellent business for months to come, this, too, following a record half year.

Employes May Buy Mackay Stock.

The Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies, subsidiaries of the Mackay Companies, have notified their employes that right is given to them to subscribe to the preferred stock of the dominant company. The privilege is limited in every case to ten shares. The subscription price is $64 a share, payable in lot or installments at the option of the purchaser. The stock closed yesterday at 67½ bid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.87½	39.50	.....	39.50
Lead	.....	6.50	.....	6.50
Spelter	9.50	.....	10.25	.....
Antimony	16.00	.....	16.00	.....
Quicksilver	$80.00	.....	$80.00	.....
Aluminium	60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	91	0	0	97	0	0
Copper, futures	89	0	0	95	0	0
Tin, spot	173	0	0	173	0	0
Tin, futures	173	10	0	173	5	0
Spelter	44	0	0	46	10	0
Lead	28	0	0	28	5	0

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$329,541,659.35
Customers' liability under letters of credit		7,562,015.76
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		11,974,734.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		46,051.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,799,150.00
U. S. bonds loaned		2,820,500.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		597,130.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		23,499.23
Bonds, securities, &c.		42,638,044.91
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		40,607.01
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,500,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		30,279,534.52
Due from foreign accounts		348,483.68
Due from branches		5,339,590.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		41,532,317.84
Checks on other banks in this city		1,225,041.31
Country checks, other cash items and fractional currency		611,292.76
Notes of other national banks		32,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		356,500.00
Lawful reserve, viz.:		
Specie in vault	$85,384,815.15	
Legal-tender notes in vault	13,080,000.00	
Deposit in Federal Reserve bank	32,970,979.08	
		131,435,794.23
Gold bullion		392,573.47
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer		189,957.50
Total		$615,286,597.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Capital set aside for foreign branches		3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		12,809,766.98
National bank notes outstanding		1,796,850.00
Due to banks and bankers	$204,639,471.34	
Dividends unpaid	1,225.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	258,412,783.74	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,828,614.65	
Certified checks	14,309,523.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	25,826,156.90	
Time certificates of deposit	8,023,260.00	
Time deposits	1,079,329.59	
		522,520,369.30
U. S. bonds borrowed		4,659,150.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		61,628.30
Letters of credit		7,562,015.76
Acceptances based on imports and exports		11,974,734.52
Other liabilities		902,088.05
Total		$615,286,597.91

State of New York, County of Westchester, ss.:

I, FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Notary Public, Westchester Co.

Correct—Attest: FRANK TRUMBULL, J. P. GRACE, MOSES TAYLOR, Directors.

[No. 1,499.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$33,871,358.54
Overdrafts—Secured, $4,828.53; unsecured, $6,287.25		11,115.78
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		450,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		1,529,774.12
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		150,985.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$600,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	300,000.00	
		300,000.00
Value of banking house		750,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,335,240.97
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than above)		1,071,881.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,309,402.44
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		227,535.64
Outside checks and other cash items	$31,984.04	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	9,620.40	
		41,604.44
Notes of other national banks		36,000.00
Coin and certificates		2,651,417.00
Legal-tender notes		551,790.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		108,500.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		33,275.67
Other assets: Accrued interest receivable		46,716.97
Total		$49,817,283.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,162,390.94	
Reserved for taxes	30,651.40	
		1,193,042.34
Circulating notes outstanding		450,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		4,499,118.96
Dividends unpaid		75,782.50
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		31,849,708.42
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		101,300.00
Certified checks		1,344,740.33
Cashier's checks outstanding		209,281.02
Total demand deposits	$33,505,029.77	
State bank circulation outstanding		10,838.00
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding		33,275.67
Liabilities other than those above stated: Federal income tax withheld		196.09
Total		$49,817,283.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.

STEPHEN L. JENKINSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, ARTHUR ISELIN, A. D. JUILLIARD, Directors.

[No. 9,390.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,456,835.14
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,447.49
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,342.89	
4c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,292,237.37	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		1,766,580.26
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1,500.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$102,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	51,000.00	
		51,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,654.04
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,015,446.75
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10)		106,961.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		615,806.14
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		58,707.91
Outside checks and other cash items	$15,127.18	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,057.52	
		17,184.70
Notes of other national banks		15,000.00
Coin and certificates		1,131,000.00
Legal-tender notes		350,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		20,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		55,000.00
Total		$16,126,143.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$345,229.85	
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation of securities	12,808.46	
		368,038.31
Circulating notes outstanding		400,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,143,670.04
Dividends unpaid		40,000.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		11,451,901.44
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		49,267.15
Certified checks		170,926.47
Cashier's checks outstanding		269,374.59
Postal savings deposits		418,360.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"		9,110.81
Total demand deposits, $12,398,940.46.		
Certificates of deposit		20,495.10
Cash, letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding		55,000.00
Total		$16,126,143.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1916.

[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN, Notary Public Bronx County. Certificate filed in New York Co. New York County Clerk's No. 10. New York Register's No. 8038. Term expires March 30, 1918.

Correct—Attest: FRANCIS G. LLOYD, CHARLES N. TAINTOR, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$58,583,385.22
Overdrafts		57,784.77
United States bonds on hand		5,460.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,014,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		61,664,908.46
Customers' liability account letters of credit		5,000.00
Customers' liability account acceptances		6,101.73
Banking House		1,750,000.00
Specie	$14,010,221.63	
Legal tenders and banknotes	323,991.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	1,865,714.33	
Exchanges	31,590,654.65	
Due from banks	1,990,021.80	
Demand loans	43,242,611.80	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	11,308,348.45	
		104,332,124.21
		$211,419,264.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus		15,000,000.00
Profits		8,233,928.87
Circulation		4,971,700.00
Deposits, banks	$72,313,100.67	
Deposits, individuals	100,285,654.80	
		172,598,755.47
Bonds borrowed		275,000.00
Reserved for taxes		328,778.82
Letters of credit guaranteed		5,000.00
Acceptances		6,101.73
		$211,419,264.39

I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me July 7th, 1916. WOOLSEY A. SHEPARD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest: A. C. JAMES, FISHER A. BAKER, C. D. BACKUS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $134,152.63;) market value		$127,940.00
Private securities, (book value, $821,021.41; market value		834,179.35
Real estate owned		28,186.76
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,190,285.26
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,742,584.18
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$215,869.65	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	463,212.90	
Specie		679,188.45
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		689,943.25
		869,098.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$6,132,673.38	
Other cash items	56,473.56	
		6,189,146.94
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$30,000.00	
		30,000.00
Total		$13,879,642.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	540,502.38	
		790,502.38
Surplus on book values, $771,457.07.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$362,725.93	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,502,663.10	
Demand certificates of deposit	51,568.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	74,442.71	
Certified checks	6,002,536.30	
Unpaid dividends	2.38	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	254,608.90	
		12,289,567.96
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$32,571.85	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,000.00	
		49,571.85
Total		$13,879,642.19

LOST.

Communicate immediately with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $350,787.50;) market value		$348,823.50
Private securities, (book value, $134,890;) market value		133,460.00
Real estate owned		283,267.46
Mortgages owned		178,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		62,955.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		138,850.47
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		898,319.67
Overdrafts		309.77
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$43,438.62	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	35,615.70	
		79,054.32
Specie		22,252.05
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		116,905.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$103,534.67	
Other cash items	1,376.78	
		104,911.45
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	18,720.95	
		32,220.95
Total		$2,405,079.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	18,029.11	
		68,029.11
Surplus on book values, $58,334.01.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$60,095.49	
Deposits by the State of New York	145,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. City	25,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,583,442.26	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	168,184.52	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	5,664.69	
Certified checks	46,662.69	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	40,269.20	
Total deposits		2,074,318.85
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$107,100.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,631.85	
		112,731.85
Total		$2,405,079.81

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $42,000,) market value		$42,891.00
Private securities (book value, $67,544.11,) market value		65,025.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		377,276.17
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		936,815.28
Overdrafts		2,978.46
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$158,364.05	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,080.98	
		161,445.03
Specie		133,945.09
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		12,600.00
Federal Reserve notes		2,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other cash items		7,182.44
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$16,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	5,540.83	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	983.33	
		22,524.16
Total		$1,764,682.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	49,507.09	
		149,507.09
Surplus on book values, $155,857.31.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$35,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	2,492.85	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,343,171.87	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,300.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,500.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	397.04	
Unpaid dividends	6,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	13,074.17	
Extend total deposits		1,407,435.93
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$1,820.98	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	213.19	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,705.44	
		7,739.61
Total		$1,764,682.63

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,455,223.28
Bonds and investments	2,560,237.75
Real estate	493,500.00
Cash due from banks	1,260,070.04
Total	$5,769,081.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profit	571,951.29
Deposits	4,997,129.78
Total	$5,769,081.07

OFFICERS.

Charles Rohe, President; Theo. M. Bertine, 2d Vice-President; Nathaniel Mills, Jr., Cashier; John H. Meyerholz, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

CERTIFICATE OF THE CONTINUED USE OF THE PARTNERSHIP NAME OF S. M. SWENSON & SONS.

WE, the undersigned, Eric P. Swenson, Swen A. Swenson, Albin C. Swenson and S. Magnus Swenson, do hereby certify and declare that we intend to conduct at 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the business heretofore conducted for more than twenty years by Eric P. Swenson and Swen A. Swenson, under the firm name of S. M. SWENSON & SONS.

We declare that we intend to continue to use and deal under said firm name of S. M. Swenson & Sons and that the full names of the persons intending to deal under such firm name with their respective places of residence are as follows:

Eric P. Swenson, 13 E. 71st St., New York City,

Swen A. Swenson, 821 Madison Ave., New York City,

Albin C. Swenson, Short Hills, New Jersey,

S. Magnus Swenson, South Orange, New Jersey.

Dated, New York City, July 1st, 1916.

In Presence of: ERIC P. SWENSON, SWEN A. SWENSON, ALBIN C. SWENSON, S. MAGNUS SWENSON.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally came ERIC P. SWENSON, SWEN A. SWENSON, ALBIN C. SWENSON, and S. MAGNUS SWENSON, the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Seal) F. M. ALTZ, Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 142.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $4,660,102.98;) market value		$4,714,273.42
Private securities, (book value, $6,047,871.30;) market value		5,983,615.12
Real estate owned		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		887,150.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		87,200.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,341,957.01
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,341,782.46
Overdrafts		307.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$765,809.40	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	769,103.00	
		1,534,912.40
Specie	$1,738,583.92	
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	241,635.00	
Federal Res. notes	12,280.00	
		1,992,498.92
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,029,830.43	
Other cash items	10,762.43	
		1,040,592.86
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		9,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		170,209.72
Total		$25,136,499.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	301,333.29	
		1,301,333.29
Surplus on book values, $1,316,724.02.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$2,193,531.36	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	962.59	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	324,990.50	
Deposits by the State of New York	338,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	389,898.02	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	12,330,112.63	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	3,126,810.03	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,252,489.92	
Other certificates of deposit	418,103.92	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	231,368.21	
Certified checks	412,142.93	
Unpaid dividends	26,436.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,659,871.77	
		22,707,443.83
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		11,350.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$14,940.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	91,127.31	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,300.00	
		116,367.31
Total		$25,136,499.48

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,158,638.30,) market value		$1,158,638.30
Private securities, (book value, $10,538,805.21,) market value		10,751,601.17
Real estate owned		5,562,469.16
Mortgages owned		2,391,749.32
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,333,073.74
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		33,990,386.29
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		23,553,782.56
Overdrafts		15,482.09
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$6,823,261.28	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	2,437,139.20	
		9,260,400.48
Specie		5,995,948.30
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		326,945.00
Federal Reserve notes		39,925.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		3,074,646.77
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,007,106.52
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$541,586.37	
Trust department advances	18,797.41	
		560,383.78
Total		$104,922,543.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$7,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,097,269.41	
		8,097,269.41
Surplus on book values, $7,884,473.45.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,475,783.24	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	63,943.54	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	13,698,490.24	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	910.95	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	278,717.02	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	54,760,276.85	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	13,612,507.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,002,354.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,785,209.96	
Certified checks	457,191.70	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	5,284,701.35	
Total deposits		93,370,992.08
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,007,106.52
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes expenses, etc.	$57,558.05	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	200,741.80	
Estimated unearned discounts	188,875.57	
		447,175.42
Total		$104,922,543.43

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 68

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,629,766.33,) market value		$1,629,766.33
Private securities, (book value, $15,585,714.82,) market value		15,585,714.82
Real estate owned		22,750.00
Mortgages owned		8,484,646.77
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		3,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		38,392,759.15
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,227,777.40
Overdrafts		16.14
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$13,049,613.26	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	1,459,390.68	
		14,509,003.94
Specie		4,595,190.35
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National Banks		558,750.00
Federal Reserve notes		4,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$12,302.57	
Other cash items	133.59	
		12,436.16
Other assets, viz.:		
Exchanges for Clearing House	$7,450,617.14	
Advances to trusts	4,342.60	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	641,756.34	
		8,096,716.08
Total		$100,072,525.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	278,160.54	
		4,278,160.54
Surplus on book values	$4,278,160.54	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$615,158.97	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	1,343.49	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	12,400,271.18	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	6,488.78	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	381,684.48	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	33,554,383.54	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	13,817,018.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,650,825.96	
Other certificates of deposit	157,842.72	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	5,971,254.20	
Certified checks	137,324.35	
Unpaid dividends	111,012.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	13,488,662.89	
Total deposits		85,193,764.67
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgage trust bonds	$7,977,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, &c.	349,993.07	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	212,601.09	
Estimated unearned discounts	60,505.77	
		8,600,599.93
Total		$100,072,525.14

Fidelity Trust Company

Chambers St., Hudson St. & West Broadway, New York City

Condensed Statement on July 1, 1916

ASSETS:—

Investments	$3,372,058.56
Loans and Bills Purchased	6,607,885.20
Interest Accrued Receivable	38,659.24
Furniture and Fixtures	2,500.00
Safes and Vaults	22,500.00
Domestic Acceptances	55,100.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	895,367.09
Cash on Hand and in Banks	3,067,691.00
	$14,061,761.09

LIABILITIES:—

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	260,330.35
Reserved for Taxes	28,699.05
Interest Accrued Payable	11,091.78
Dividend	20,000.00
Domestic Acceptances	55,100.00
Deposits	11,686,539.91
	$14,061,761.09

OFFICERS

SAMUEL S. CONOVER........President
JOHN W. NIX........Vice-President
GEORGE HENRY SARGENT...Vice-Pres.
ANDREW H. MARS........Secretary
STEPHEN L. VIELE.....Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR W. MELLEN........Asst. Sec'y & Trust Officer
E. TILDEN MATTOX........Assistant to President

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HAYNIE, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 23,400.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of BENJAMIN SWARTZ, duly verified, that a petition was filed in this court on the 29th day of June, 1916, praying that the above-named alleged bankrupt, William R. Haynie, be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this jurisdiction so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is, on motion of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, attorneys for the petitioning creditor,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 26th day of July, 1916, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 29th day of June, 1916, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made, according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 8th day of July, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last-known residence, Great Neck Station, Long Island, New York, on or before the date of first publication.

Dated New York, July 6, 1916.

(Signed) LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 10, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from 1 to 40 three-quarter ton Motor Trucks. Further information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR AUTOMOBILES.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 12, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from 1 to 200 Automobiles, roadster type. Further information upon application.

DYESTUFFS CHEMICALS

A descriptive offering of the two year notes of one of America's leading dyestuff and chemical companies is ready for distribution. Add this to your list for consideration in connection with your

July Investments

(Ask for Circular A)

White & Co., Inc.
BONDS
11 PINE STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of Connecticut
$100,000
Town of Orange
Connecticut
Union School District 4% Bonds
Due December 1, 1929
Ass'd Val. Taxable Prop'y $8,750,000
Total Debt (this issue only) 100,000
Population (1916 estimated), 10,000
Price 100½ and Interest
Full particulars of this and other issues of Municipal Bonds yielding up to 6% on request for July Circular.
Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

TIDE WATER OIL STOCK
Paid dividends continuously for 33 years.
No Bonded Indebtedness.
Owns exceptionally complete plant on N. Y. Harbor, and also extensive pipe line system.
Engaged in all four branches of the Oil Business.
Additional Information on Request.
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

July Bond Circular
A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
41 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Bid Wanted
public Ry. & Lt. Pfd. Stock

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Active and Reactionary—The Crop Situation.

Much of the adverse market sentiment which found reflection in the Stock Exchange list yesterday centred around the war order issues, which several times recently have been under more pressure than the rest of the list. The prevailing tendency was downward; and though some issues, including several of the active railways, succeeded in gaining some ground, the net losses for the day extended to most of the stocks which contributed any large share of the day's total.

The effect of the coming of peace upon the companies engaged in filling war orders was much discussed, although peace itself was hardly thought of as a very early probability. The allied offensive on the western front has hardly been moving at a rate to create the impression that peace can be enforced by a succession of rapid strokes in that quarter. The progress so far made is more in keeping with the view that long effort will be needed to give the Allies the military success for which they are striving. Of late attention has been directed to the probability that the Allies would depend in the future more than they have in the past upon their own sources of munitions supply. That and the proposal to tax the output of munitions have probably been the real forces inducing the recent selling of the munition shares rather than any belief that the end of the war is very near at hand.

Now is as good a time as any, and perhaps better than most other times would be, for the war order companies to adjust themselves to the possible loss of this business. It would be a mistake to look upon this necessary readjustment as a bear argument so far as American industry as a whole is concerned.

In the afternoon the publication of the monthly crop report, and later on the news of the filing of the decree in the Government's suit against the American Can Company permitting that company to maintain its present organization, were the chief news bearing upon the stock market. The American Can decision was not much of a surprise in view of the earlier informal ruling of the court. The crop report showed conditions both good and bad. Improvement was shown compared with a month ago, which is in keeping with the probabilities of a season which began as this season did, but the principal crops promise a yield much under that of a year ago. The maximum crop of the past, however, is not the best standard by which to judge the current year's prospects. It is too much to expect all years to set new high records, and it is possible for the wheat crop in particular to fall far below the extraordinarily high figure of last year without making the crop itself a very poor one. Last year the corn crop was second only to that of 1912, and this year's indication is above the yield of 1913 and 1914. We are still a surplus grain producing country, which means that we have enough for our own needs and to spare. Just how much we shall have for export is a less serious matter at this time, when our foreign trade has risen to such extraordinary totals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	*	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..........2¾@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..........3¼@4

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
4½	3½	4½	4

Time.

60 days.....3½@3¾ | 5 months..........4
90 days..........3¾ | 6 months..........4
4 months.....3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days..........
4 to 6 months..........3¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..........4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75 11-16	$4.75⅝	$4.75 11-16	+ .00 1-16
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	
Francs— Demand	5.90¾	5.90⅞	5.90⅜	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90¼	5.90⅜	5.90¼	+ .00⅛
Marks— Demand	73.75	73.37½	73.75	+ .50
Cables	73.81¼	73.43¾	73.81¼	+ .50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75 11-16	4.76 7-16
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅜	5.90¼
95.28	Berlin	73.75	73.81¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.30	5.29½
19.295	Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.65	30.70
5.1826	Italy	6.38¼	6.37½
20.26	Austria	12.80	12.85
26.75	Scandinavia	28.75	28.80
19.29	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
	China— Hongkong	49.00	49.12½
	Shanghai	69.00	69.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.44	Rio	24.25	24.38½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $500,430,909; balance, $32,129,130; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $623,954.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.0625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d, off 5-16d; in New York, 62⅝c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48⅝@51¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	478,400
Same day last year	876,831
Same day two years ago	256,713
Year to date	86,884,896
Same period last year	64,520,308
Same period in 1914	39,429,135

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
52	53	100	Acme Tea	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¼
65	66	400	Ajax Rubber	63½	63½	65	65	—½
18	18½	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	18¼	18¼	18	18	—¼
8	8½	400	Alaska Juneau	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
22	22½	8,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23½	21¾	22½	—1
74½	75	3,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74⅝	74⅝	73⅞	74⅝	—⅜
67	68¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68	68	68	—½
93⅝	94	15,200	Am. Beet Sugar	94¾	95	92⅝	93¾	—½
163	175	100	Am. B.S. & F.pf.t.r	168	168	168	168	—5
53	53⅝	3,800	Am. Can	55	55	53	53⅝	—1⅛
53	53½	900	Am. Car & Fdry	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	53	—⅜
115½	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	—½
126	130	100	Am. Express	126½	126½	126½	126½	+⅜
10⅜	10⅞	400	Am. H. & Leather	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
53½	54	8,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	54	54¼	53	53	—¼
28⅝	28⅞	300	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+½
19⅞	20	400	Am. Linseed	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
44½	45¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	—½
65	65½	7,000	Am. Locomotive	66	66	63½	65	—1
94⅝	97	5,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95⅝	95⅝	94½	94⅝	—⅝
110⅛	111¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	111	111	+½
93	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+⅝
47	48	200	Am. Steel F'dries	47	47½	47	47½	...
111	111½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	—2⅜
116	118⅛	50	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	...
129	129½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129	129	129	129	...
129	129¼	10	Do., odd lot	129¼	129½	129	129½	+¼
105¾	107	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	106	106	...
44½	45	500	Am. Woolen	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	—½
94⅞	95⅛	600	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	94¾	95	—½
23½	24	200	Am. Writing P. pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—½
31⅞	32¼	11,300	Am. Zinc L. S	33⅞	33⅞	30⅞	32	—¼
62¼	63	1,700	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	63½	63½	62	63	+⅞
82⅞	82¼	14,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	83¼	83¼	81⅝	82¼	—1¼
66½	68¼	100	Associated Oil	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	—1
105⅞	105⅞	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅞	106	105¼	105⅞	—⅛
98⅞	99	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	99	...
114	115½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	114½	114½	114½	+¼
69	69½	19,200	Baldwin Loco	70⅝	70⅝	68¼	69¼	—½
89¼	90	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89⅞	—2½
89½	90	70	Do., odd lot	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	—¼
76½	76⅝	500	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76½	...
76⅞	76¾	44	Do., odd lot	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—¼
1⅜	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
445	450	2,200	Bethlehem Steel	440	455	440	450	+10
		40	Bank of Commerce	167½	167½	167½	167½	...
85	86	30	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
63¼	63½	16,700	Butte & Superior	64⅛	64¼	62½	63⅜	—1
21½	21⅞	2,800	California Petrol	20¼	22⅜	20⅛	21½	+1¾
47½	48½	1,600	California Pet. pf	46¼	49½	46¾	48⅜	+2⅝
180	180½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	181½	181½	180	180	—½
56½	56⅝	8,300	Central Leather Co	57	57½	56½	56⅜	—½
110⅝	111½	100	Central Leather pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	—⅝
111	111¼	700	Chandler Motor	112¼	112¼	110	111	—1½
62¼	62½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63	62¼	62¼	—1
12⅝	13¼	100	Chi. Great Western	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
36	37	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37	37	37	—½
98	98⅝	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98½	98½	97⅞	98½	—¼
130½	130⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	—⅛
129⅞	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	...
22⅝	23	4,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22⅞	23⅛	22½	22⅝	...
20⅞	21	400	Chile Copper	21	21	21	21	...
48⅞	49	2,800	Chino Copper	50¼	50⅛	48⅝	49	—1⅛
55⅞	57	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	56½	56½	56½	56½	—1½
73	74	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	...
44¼	44½	7,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	42½	44¼	42	44¼	+1¾
58½	60	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	59	59	58½	58½	—1¼
42¼	48	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	43	43	42¼	42¼	—1⅝
14⅝	14¾	1,100	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	...
90½	91	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—¼
70¼	70½	26,750	Crucible Steel	71⅝	72	68⅝	70½	—1½
114	114½	100	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	—½
105	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	108	108	108	108	...
61⅜	61½	7,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	62¾	62¾	60⅞	61½	—⅛
94¾	95	4,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95½	95½	95	95	—½
14½	15	100	Den. & Rio Grande	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+⅝
33⅜	34	2,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34¼	34½	33½	34¼	+⅜
135½	137	20	Detroit Edison Co	136	136	136	136	...
44⅝	44¾	700	Distillers Secur	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	—¼
25⅞	27	100	Dome Mines	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
63	65	200	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	...
36¾	37	2,200	Erie	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36¾	...
54¼	54⅝	1,500	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+¼
44	46	100	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	44	...
12½	16	200	Federal M. & S	15¼	15¼	15	15	—2
167½	168½	100	General Electric	167½	167½	167½	167½	—1¼
515	541	200	General Motors	500	510	500	510	+10
109½	112	100	General Motors pf	111	111	111	111	—1¼
75¼	76	2,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75½	—½
84	86	200	Granby Consol	86	86	85	85	—2
119⅝	120	1,400	Gt. Northern pf. x d	119⅝	119¾	119¼	119¾	+⅝
36½	36¾	700	G. N. certs.ore prop	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	+¼
45	45½	600	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45	45	—½
79	81	100	Gulf States Steel	81	81	81	81	...
85	88	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	86	86	86	86	+1
51¼	51⅝	17,000	Inspiration Coper	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	—⅜
17⅛	17⅞	300	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	—¼
74½	75	100	Interb. Con. pf	75	75	75	75	+1½
113½	114½	500	Int. Harvester, N.J	113⅛	113⅛	112½	113	—⅝
24⅞	25	4,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25½	25½	24½	25	—⅝
89¾	90	27,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	91	91	88⅝	89⅝	—1⅜
47¼	47⅜	4,100	Int. Nickel	47⅞	48⅛	47⅜	47½	...
12½	12⅝	2,500	Int. Paper	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
59⅝	59⅞	3,000	Int. Paper pf	59¼	60	59¼	59⅝	+1⅛
80	82	200	Jewel Tea	81	81	80	80	—1
25½	26¼	300	Kansas City South	26	26	25½	25½	—1
96¾	99	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	98	98	98	98	...
70	72	300	Kelly Spring Tire	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+¼
47⅞	48	4,800	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	48	—½
69¾	70	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	68	70	68	70	+2
19¼	20	300	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19½	19¼	—⅝
41½	42½	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	42	42½	42	42½	+¼
79½	80	600	Lehigh Valley	80⅝	80½	79½	79⅞	—⅜
47⅞	47¾	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	47½	47½	47½	47½	—½
36	37½	100	Long Island	36½	36¼	36½	36¼	+½
212	222½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	222½	222½	222½	222½	+4½
133	134	100	Louis. & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½	...
82½	83	200	Mackay Cos	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	...
110	115½	10	Manhattan Shirt pf	115	115	115	115	...
80	80⅝	4,300	Maxwell Motors	81	81¼	78¼	80⅝	—⅜
85¾	86⅜	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	—⅛
56	57	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	56½	56½	—⅜
60½	64	100	May Dept. Stores	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	—3¼
103⅛	103⅜	27,000	Mexican Petroleum	102½	104	102	103¼	+1⅛
93	94	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	94	94	94	94	+1
34⅞	35	1,900	Miami Copper	35½	35½	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
4½	4¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7⅛	7¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	...
7⅞	7¼	2,300	Do., trust rcts	7	7	7	7	...
88	89	800	Montana Power	87	88½	87	88½	+2½
23½	24½	1,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24¼	24	24	...
65½	66½	100	Nat. Lead Co	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	—¾
113	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+⅝
16⅜	16½	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—⅝
131	134	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	132⅝	132⅝	130⅛	131	—3
104⅜	104⅝	2,600	N. Y. Central x d	105⅛	105¼	104⅛	104⅝	+⅛
64	65	700	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	64¾	65	64½	64½	—1½
61½	61⅞	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	—⅜
26½	27¼	500	N. Y., O. & W. x d	27¾	27⅞	27	27	+¼
131½	132	400	Norfolk & Western	132	132	131⅝	131⅝	—⅛
114¼	114½	1,200	Northern Pacific	114½	114½	114⅛	114½	—⅛
6½	6¾	200	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	—⅛
35½	38	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	—2
57⅞	58	4,730	Penn. R. R	58⅛	58⅛	57¾	57⅞	—⅜
101¼	102	100	People's Gas, Chi	102	102	102	102	+⅛
81	87	100	P., C., C. & St. L	83	83	83	83	+3
27	28½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	28¼	28	28	...
103	103½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	108	103	103	+1
96½	97⅞	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	97½	97	97½	+1½
46	47	800	Pressed Steel Car	46⅞	46⅞	45¼	45½	—1½
162	163	200	Pullman Co	162⅞	163	162⅞	163	...
2⅞	3¼	100	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
43¾	44½	500	Railway Steel Sp	44½	44½	44	44	—1
22⅝	22½	3,700	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	22½	22¼	22½	...
99¾	100	28,600	Reading	100	100⅜	99	99⅞	—⅛
45	45½	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	45½	45½	45⅛	45½	...
108	108½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	...
17	17½	200	St. L. & S. F. w i	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
8⅝	..	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+¾
6⅞	7¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅜
27½	29	500	Shattuck-Arizona	28¼	28⅜	26¾	26¾	—1¼
45	47	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	47	47	45½	45¼	—2¼
98⅛	98¼	2,800	Southern Pacific	98⅞	98⅞	98⅛	98¼	—¼
185	190	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	186	186	185	185	+5
24⅛	24¼	5,514	Southern Railway	24¼	24½	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
69½	69¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	69¾	70	69¾	70	+¼
69½	69¾	17	Do., odd lot	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
..	..	3,000	Standard Mill. rgts	½	½	½	½	—⅛
135¼	135¾	7,600	Studebaker Co	135½	136	133⅝	135½	—⅛
107	110	90	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	...
35	35½	1,300	Tennessee Copper	35¾	35¾	34¾	35	—¾
193	194	1,850	Texas Co	195	195	192	193	—2
..	..	300	Tex.Co.sub.rcts. f p	191¼	191½	191	191½	+2½
12½	13¼	10	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12¼	12½	...
66¼	67	200	Third Avenue	66⅞	66⅞	66	66	—½
97¾	101	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	—¼
95	100	100	Underwood Typew	100	100	100	100	—3
5½	5¾	200	Union B. & P. Co	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
34¼	34¾	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	—⅛
139⅞	139¼	8,400	Union Pacific	139⅞	139⅞	138¾	139¼	—½
82½	82¾	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	+⅛
82½	82¾	25	Do., odd lot	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
108	..	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	—⅞
94	96½	100	United Cigar Stores	95⅞	95½	95⅛	95⅝	—1⅛
159½	160½	2,600	United Fruit Co	161½	161½	159	160⅛	—1¾
9½	10½	100	United Rys. Invest	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅜
20½	22	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21	20½	20½	—¾
52¼	58½	600	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	52⅛	52⅜	52⅛	52⅝	—2
130	131	7,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	132½	132½	128	130¼	—2
29	35	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	31	31	31	31	+6
53⅛	53½	1,500	U. S. Rubber	53⅞	53⅞	53	53¼	—1¼
109⅞	110⅜	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110	110⅜	110	110⅜	+⅝
71¾	72	2,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	73	73	71⅝	72	—¼
86⅛	86¼	30,200	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅜	86	86⅛	—½
117⅞	117⅝	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	+⅝
77⅞	77⅞	2,600	Utah Copper	78⅞	78⅝	77¼	77¾	—1
48	50	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48	48	48	48	—1
14¼	14½	200	Wabash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
51½	51⅝	3,900	Wabash pf. A	52¼	52⅜	51¼	51½	—⅜
28½	28¾	5,500	Wabash pf. B	28½	28¾	28¼	28⅜	+½
29¼	29⅞	800	Western Maryland	29½	29½	29⅛	29⅝	—⅛
93	95	400	Western Union Tel	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	—⅛
56¼	56¾	11,500	Westingh. E. & M	57¼	57¼	55¾	56⅝	—⅝
4⅞	5	100	Wheeling & L. E	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
74⅝	74¾	11,250	Willys-Overland	76	76½	74½	74⅛	—⅛
106⅜	108	800	Willys-Overland pf	108¾	109	107	107	—1⅜
44⅝	45½	300	Wisconsin Central	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½	—⅜
135	136	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	136⅜	136¾	136¾	136⅜	+⅜
135	136	90	Do., odd lot	136	136	136	136	...

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	81.26	80.71	80.98	— .30
25 industrials	92.12	90.37	91.30	— .23
50 stocks	86.69	85.54	86.14	— .26

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 7	86.69	85.54	86.14	— .26
July 6	87.04	86.18	86.40	+ .05
July 5	86.70	85.99	86.35	+ .60
July 4—Holiday.				
July 3	85.84	85.18	85.75	+ .20
July 1	85.88	85.39	85.55	— .48
June 30	86.48	85.79	86.03	+ .25
June 29	86.43	85.35	85.78	+ .80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1915	75.34	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.84
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	86.14
†1915	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.26
Full years:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS

July 7	87.28	+ .04	June 29	87.06	+ .09
July 6	87.24	+ .10	June 28	86.97	— .08
July 5	87.14	+ .04	June 27	87.05	+ .02
July 4—Holiday.			June 26	87.03	— .17
July 3	87.10	+ .08	June 24	87.20	— .07
July 1	87.02	— .03	June 23	87.20	— .07
June 30	87.05	— .01	June 22	87.27	— .10

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	87.49	June 17	86.19	Apr. 28	87.28
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	81.94
Full years:					
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Sizable Sale.

There were no officials of the Midvale Steel Company within reach yesterday to confirm or deny a report that the huge Russian rail order, which has been in the market for several weeks, had finally been placed with Mr. Corey's mill. This order calls for 350,000 tons of 67½-pound rails, which will be used in double tracking parts of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It was said yesterday that the entire amount had been ordered from the Midvale Company, to be turned out at Cambria, and that the buyers would pay $52 a ton, or $18,200,000. According to the New York News Bureau, deliveries are to begin in September and be completed in June, 1917. It is also reported that the United States Steel Corporation has contracted for the delivery of 240,000 tons of rail of the same light weight to Russia on similar terms.

Readjustment of Prices.

"Readjustment of quoted values to meet alterations in fundamentals," was a phrase uttered a bit ironically by one of the traders active against the war stocks. The trader argued, as did most of his associates on the floor, that every step toward amicable relations with Mexico, every yard of additional progress by the Allies, and every indication of a big accumulation of ammunition by the Allies indicated a gradual subsidence of the business of making munitions. The plans to restore some of the plants of Westinghouse Air Brake to the arts of peace, traders predicted, would be followed by efforts on the part of other war companies to secure domestic business in their old lines. Selling confidently on these arguments, traders made rapid headway in the morning. In the afternoon, when they went to get their stocks back, the market advanced, but covering of short contracts was easily effected without loss.

Call Money at a New High.

Some of the business in call money was done at 4½ per cent., which was a higher rate than had been paid since December, 1914. The prevailing rate was also higher than before this year, 4 per cent. being paid by most of the borrowers. Time money was also firmer. The indications were that the banks would report a substantial decrease in cash today. They have lost nearly $11,000,000 on operations with the Sub-Treasury, principally on account of the payment of taxes to the Government, and have also lost in transactions with the interior. The increase in the interior demands is expected to continue as the harvest and movement of the crops attains momentum. Further foreign loans are under consideration. Some of the big corporations are expected to follow the Pennsylvania into the money market. So, it was the opinion in some of the largest banks, the week's upward movement in money would hold.

Activity in Bethlehem Steel.

As though to show doubters that all of the war-born prosperity is not departing from the United States with the completion of early munitions orders, Bethlehem Steel got under way yesterday and became so active for this issue as to cause considerable comment in the brokerage offices. Sales totaled 2,200 shares, the price reaching 455 at the high and closing at 450, a net advance of 10 points for the day.

Central's Sale of Nickel Plate.

It was banking opinion that New York Central did well to dispose of its Nickel Plate holdings for $8,500,000. The purchase of the road in 1883 provided an indirect benefit to both the Lake Shore and the New York Central, taking from the former a rate-cutting competitor and enabling the New York Central to bring the West Shore to terms more easily than would have been possible with the West Shore linked up with Nickel Plate. But with the end of cut-throat competition these financial advantages from ownership of Nickel Plate ended. As an investment proposition the stock did not amount to much. It was necessary to reorganize the road after the purchase by the Lake Shore, and no dividends at all were received for ten years. Since 1893, the year of the first dividend, the dividend record has been irregular. In only four years, 1910 to 1913 inclusive, were dividends paid on all three classes of stock. From March, 1914, to the end of last year nothing was paid on any of them. To stockholdders the $8,500,000 cash and notes must look better on the Central balance sheet than have the holdings of Nickel Plate common and first and second preferred.

Nickel Plate in the Market.

The stock market's reception of the separation of Central and Nickel Plate was more flattering to the old dominant than to the former subsidiary company. Central advanced. In Nickel Plate, the only transactions were in the second preferred, which sold off 1½ points. Not in a decade, if ever, have Nickel Plate shares been active in speculation, but they have had the prestige of the New York Central behind them and there always has been a market. Some minority holders were wondering yesterday whether the market position of the shares would be weakened with this prestige gone or whether the new owners, by consolidation with other companies or otherwise, would inspire active speculation in their shares.

A Prosperous Central Subsidiary.

The formal application to increase Pittsburgh & Lake Erie's capital stock from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 directed attention to a New York Central subsidiary which has been as regular in its dividend payments as Nickel Plate has been fitful. From 1892 to date this company has paid at least 10 per cent. a year. In 1907 the rate was 12 per cent., and in 1908 11 per cent. In 1910 40 per cent. extra was declared, in 1911 25 per cent. extra, in 1912 12 per cent. extra, and in 1913 5 per cent. extra. Central, which owns half the stock, has profited, moreover, from an increase in the stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 in 1907 and from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in 1912. A further profit is in sight from the increase in stock to $50,000,000. The stock is not listed in New York. In Pittsburgh, where alone it is dealt in, only one sale was recorded last year. That took place in October at 200.

Uses of Pennsylvania's Money.

It was announced that part of the proceeds from the Pennsylvania note sale of $20,000,000 would be used to meet the heavy expenditures required by the increased business for the current year. Bankers were interested in ascertaining if other big systems, which, like the Pennsylvania, have been doing a record business, would not come into the market for additional working capital. It was said that some of them were likely to do so, and that railroads might borrow on better terms on short-term notes than on bonds pending settlement of the wage disputes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American International Corporation has called for a payment of $10 a share on the capital stock, due on July 10.

Shares of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Company will be accepted for transfer at the Guaranty Trust Company. The Curb Association rules that Boston and New York certificates shall be a good delivery.

August Heckscher was elected Chairman of the Directors of the Union Bag and Paper Company at a meeting yesterday. Charles R. McMillen and E. B. Murray, Vice Presidents of the company, were elected members of the Executive Committee. The Presidential vacancy, caused by the death of John S. Riegel, was left unfilled.

The $3,500,000 Grand Rapids Railway first mortgage, three-year, 5 per cent. bonds offered by Harris, Forbes & Co., Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., have been largely oversubscribed.

Harvey E. Whitney, formerly assistant cashier of the Bank of New York, N. B. A., has become associated with Bond & Goodwin.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$3,325,000
Same day last year	2,371,500
Same day two years ago	1,441,000
Year to date	554,903,450
Same period last year	411,178,200
Same period 1914	387,959,500

Anglo-French 5s
183,000....95¾
500....95¾
500....96
8,000....95¾
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
43,000....95¾
98,000....95⅞
20,000....95¾
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
500....96
48,000....95¾
500....96
2,000....95¾
100,000....95¾
1,000....95¾
25,000 c....95¾
94,000....95¾
6,000....95¾
500....96½
3,000....95¾
500....95¾
18,000....95¾
500....95¾
45,000....95¾
100,000....95¾
58,000....95¾
500....95¾
18,000....95¾
500....95¾
2,000....95¾
Argentine Gov 5s
2,000....93
Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1921
54,000....99¾
13,000....99¾
17,000....99¾
1926
2,000....100
15,000....99⅞
1,000....100
1,000....100⅛
1931
22,000....101
1,000....100⅞
5,000....101
5,000....100⅞
1,000....101
4,000....100⅞
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
2,000....84¾
2d Ser, Ger st
5,000....81⅝
5,000....81⅞
3,000....81⅞
Rep of Cuba 4½s
1,000....86
5,000....86½
N Y State 4s, 1961
3,000....105
N Y City 3½s, Nov, 1954
1,000....91
4s, 1959
7,000....100⅞
4½s, 1960
1,000....102⅛
4½s, Nov, 1957
1,000....107⅛
10,000....107½
4½s, 1963
26,000....107⅝
1,000....107⅝
4½s, 1965
2,000....108
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s, Ser B
3,000....101
Allegheny Val 4s
1,000....96⅝
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000....87⅛
Am Sm Secur 6s
21,000....107½
Am T & T col 4s
22,000....91⅝
5,000....91⅝
6,000....91⅝
conv 4½s
1,000....108⅝
Am Wr Paper 5s
6,000....79⅝
4,000....80
Armour & Co 4½s
3,000....93¼
10,000....93⅞
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
6,000....92⅝
1,000....93
At, T & S Fe 5s
8,000....101⅛
1,000....100⅝
conv 4s, 1960
2,000....105¼
A C L gen un 4½s
1,000....90½
L & N col 4s
4,000....85⅞
B & O conv 4½s
1,000....95¼
2,000....95¼
4,000....95⅜
ref 5s
2,000....100⅞
9,000....100⅞
P, Lake E & W Va 4s
1,000....86½
Beth S 1st & ref 5s
3,000....100¾
Braden Cop s f 6s
5,000....99
Bklyn, Q Co & S con gtd 5s
1,000....94
B R T ref cv 4s
5,000....80⅛
5s, 1918
2,000....100¼
Buff & Susq Iron sink fund 5s
1,000....96½
Bush Term Bldg gtd 5s
1,000....86½
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000....98
Can So con 5s, Series A
5,000....102⅝
Cent Leather 5s
2,000....101¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000....89¾
2,000....89¼
C & O gen 4½s
2,000....90
2,000....90¼
1,000....90¼
conv 4½s
10,000....85½
conv 5s
2,000....95
15,000....94⅞
8,000....95
15,000....94⅞
34,000....94⅝
R & A Div 1st con 4s
1,000....86⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
16,000....50
C, B & Q joint 4s
25,000....98½
Denver Div 4s
1,000....99⅝
Ill Div 3½s
5,000....84½
C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000....36
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000....91
4s, 1925
5,000....94
4s, 1934
5,000....91
2,000....91¼
15,000....91½
gen 4½s
2,000....100⅝
conv 4½s
8,000....101⅝
38,000....102
Chi, Mil & St P cv 5s, Ser B
1,000....107⅝
4,000....107½
refund 4½s
5,000....92⅝
C, M & P Sd 4s
5,000....90⅛
C & N W gen 4s
1,000....93⅞
Chicago Rwys 5s
6,000....97½
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....85
Chi, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s
10,000....75
1,000....75⅛
9,000....75
1,000....74⅞
deb 5s
4,000....65¾
20,000....65⅞
52,000....66
8,000....66¼
1,000....66⅛
4,000....66⅛
17,000....66
1,000....66⅛
10,000....66
14,000....65⅞
24,000....65⅞
cfs of dep, stp
3,000....62⅛
10,000....62⅞
19,000....62½
Chi Un Station 4½s, Ser A
10,000....99⅞
C & W I con 4s
1,000....75⅛
Chile Copper 7s
500....127
500....127
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000....80⅛
Cairo Div 4s
2,000....85⅝
2,000....85½
6,000....85⅝
Colo Industrial 5s
4,000....76
Col Mid 1st 4s, ctfs of dep
1,000....9½
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000....91⅝
C-Tab-Rec s f 6s
1,000s6f....85
Con Gas conv 6s
5,000....122
Cumberld Tel 5s
5,000....100⅝
D & H 1st & ref 4s
1,000....98⅞
D & R G con 4s
1,000....78⅛
1,000....78⅛
9,000....78⅛
1st & ref 5s
2,000....69¼
Det U Ry con 4½s
10,000....80⅛
7,000....80⅛
Dist Sec Corp 5s
10,000....75½
12,000s30f....75½
Du P de N P 4½s
10,000....102½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
4,000....105⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000....84
cv 4s, Ser A
10,000....70
6,000....70½
Series B
6,000....73
Erie, Pa col tr 4s
1,000....89
F W & D C 1st 6s
5,000....105¼
5,000....105⅝
10,000....105½
Granby Con cv 6s, Ser A, stpd
1,000....105½
Gr Nor ref 4½s
45,000....99
Hock Val 1st 4½s
2,000....92½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
5,000....71⅝
8,000....71½
adj income 5s
2,000....28⅝
Ill Cent ref 4s
10,000....89¼
31,000....89
Illinois Steel 4½s
5,000....90⅞
Indiana Steel 5s
10,000....102½
1,000....102
Inter-Met 4½s
9,000....74½
1,000....74⅝
3,000....74¼
I R T 1st & ref 5s
19,000....98¼
2,000....98⅝
5,000....98⅛
18,000....98⅝
I M M col tr 4½s, ctfs of dep
30,000....104⅝
10,000....104⅝
25,000....104½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000....87¼
Kings Co El 4s, stpd, gtd
2,000....84
3,000....83⅞
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
5,000....99⅝
3,000....99⅝
1950
11,000....91⅝
Lac Gas L of St L ref & ext 5s
2,000....101⅝
L S & M So 3½s
2,000....84½
4s, 1928
1,000....95¼
1,000....94⅞
4s, 1931
32,000....94⅞
12,000....94⅞
L V of Pa con 4s
1,000....90⅛
5,000....91⅛
Ligg & Myers 5s
2,000....100⅞
Long Isl ref 4s
1,000....88
L & N gold 5s
4,000....109⅝
unified 4s
5,000....94⅞
11,000....94⅛
3,000....94⅞
5,000....94⅛
N, F & S 1st 5s
1,000....106⅞
Manhattan Con 4s
3,000....90½
tax exempt
3,000....91
Mex Pet 1st ref cv 6s, Ser C
5,000....110
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
80,000....92⅞
15,000....92⅞
7,000s30f....92⅞
20,000....92⅞
8,000....92⅞
5,000....93
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000....75½
2d 4s
1,000....48
5,000....47½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
4,000....101⅞
5s, 1920
1,000....88
Mo Pacific 4s
25,000....49½
10,000....49⅞
2,000....50
Tr Co ctfs
84,000....49
10,000....49⅛
1,000....49⅛
3,000....50
stamped
10,000....47
10,000....47½
8,000....47⅛
20,000....47½
conv 5s
5,000....49½
1,000....50
Tr Co ctfs
35,000....49
5,000....49⅛
5,000....49⅛
2,000....49⅛
Mon Power 5s, Series A
1,000....97½
5,000....97⅝
5,000....97½
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s
1,000....30
Nat Tube 5s
1,000....100⅝
N Y Cent deb 6s
10,000....113½
12,000....113½
84,000....113
gen 3½s, reg
1,000....81⅞
con 4s, Ser A
71,000....83¾
deb 4s, 1934
3,000....90⅞
deb 4s, 1942
5,000....88½
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
9,000....93½
1,000....93⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
6,000....84½
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
3,000....113
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000....80⅞
N Y Rys ref 4s
1,000....76½
adj 5s
2,000....58
11,000....57⅞
7,000....58
N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s
2,000....77
N Y Tel 4½s
5,000....98¼
N Y, W & B 4½s
2,000....74⅞
Norf & Wn con 4s
7,000....93⅛
conv 4½s
2,000....132¼
Pocah, C & C 4s
3,000....88
Nor Pacific 4s
2,000....92⅛
15,000....92
500....92⅛
2,000....92⅛
10,000....92⅛
Nor Pacific 3s
41,000....66⅛
5,000....66⅛
18,000....66⅛
1,000....66⅛
500....66⅛
St P-Dul div 4s
1,000....91⅝
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s
3,000....92
Pac of Mo 2d 5s
1,000....100½
Pac T & T 5s
1,000....100¼
Penn R R con 4½s
10,000....104⅝
5,000....104⅝
gen 4½s, tem cfs
1,000....101½
Penn gtd 4½s
5,000....101⅞
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
3,000....91½
2,000s20f....91⅞
Ry Steel Spg Int-Ocean 1st 5s
2,000....96⅝
Reading gen 4s
10,000....95⅝
4,000....95½
Reading-Jer Cent col 4s
15,000....97
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000....97½
3,000....97⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
3,000....101¼
unify & ref 4s
2,000....80⅞
River & Gulf 4s
2,000....72½
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs
4,000....72⅞
ref 4s, ctfs of dep, stamped
2,000....75¼
St L & S F pr lien 4s, Series A, w i
1,000....70½
Series B, w i
3,000....86½
15,000....86
adjust 6s, w i
5,000....84
St L S Wn 1st 4s
4,000....77
con 4s
1,000....63
8,000....62⅞
1st term 5s
23,000....66
San An & A P 4s
10,000....67⅝
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000....91⅞
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s, stmpd
2,000....80
adj 5s
18,000....67⅝
1,000s30f....67⅛
1,000....67⅛
1,000....67⅝
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
500....101¼
1,000....100½
1,000....100⅝
So Pac cv 4s
5,000....88
9,000....87⅞
31,000....88
So Pac cv 5s
2,000....103⅝
10,000....104
4,000....103⅞
500....103⅞
2,000....104
2,000....103⅞
So Pac 1st ref 4s
8,000....90
6,000....90⅛
So Pac, San Fr Term 4s
3,000....83½
So Ry 1st 5s
6,000....101⅞
8,000....101⅞
So Ry gen 4s
15,000....71⅝
1,000....71½
3,000....71¼
Stand Gas & El conv 6s
5,000....100⅝
10,000....100
Tex & Ok 1st 5s
2,000....52½
1,000....55
1,000....60
Tenn Cop cv 6s, sub rects full paid
2,000....104⅛
3,000....104⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000....97
Third Av ref 4s
20,000....82
Third Av adj 5s
21,000....80
3,000....79⅞
Tri City 5s
6,000....99½
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000....96⅝
5,000....96⅝
3,000....96⅛
1,000....96⅝
3,000....96⅛
1,000....96¼
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
10,000....89⅞
3,000....90
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
5,000....31¼
U S R & Imp 5s
1,000....68
U S Rubber 6s
1,000....102¼
U S Sm Ref & M cv 6% notes
3,000....112
sink fund 5s
16,000....105
2,000....104⅞
4,000....105
9,000....104⅞
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
3,000....98¼
Va Midland gen 5s
1,000....106
Va Ry 1st 5s
9,000....98⅞
1,000....98⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 c....104½
1,000....104
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
2,000....3½
5,000....3¾
3,000....3¾
full paid
10,000....34¼
Wab, P Ter 2d 4s, Tr Co ctfs
4,000....¼
West Elec 5s
2,000s30f....101½
2,000....101½
West Shore 4s, registered
3,000....88
Westingh E & M conv 5s
18,000....115

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

French Loan Is Now Ten Points Above the Issue.

LONDON, July 7.—The stock market today confidently reflected the good war news and prices hardened, but stocks were very scarce. Among the features of the trading were the French loan, which is now ten points over the issue price; Russian mines, selling nearly on a pre-war level, and Brazilian bonds and traction shares and Argentine rails, which are improving daily.

A quiet and steady business was transacted in most of the other sections. American securities were firm on the better Mexican situation. Money and discount rates were steady.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$968,801	$968,801
Ord. int. rev. receipts	2,252,979	2,252,979
Income tax	1,683,557	1,683,557
Miscellaneous	961,759	961,759
Total receipts	$5,867,097	$5,867,097
Excess of ord. disburs. over ordinary receipts	6,047,408	6,067,408
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	5,900,256	5,900,256
Expenditures	11,934,506	11,934,506

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 7.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 80 centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Special weakness of the war munition stocks early attracted general attention on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and had an unsettling influence elsewhere in the market. The war group was gradually slipping downward during the greater part of the day, although there was a partial rally toward the close.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	18¼	18½	18⅜	18⅜
170	Allis-Chalmers	23⅝	23⅝	22¼	22¼
20	Allis-Chal. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
1,860	Ah. Beet Sugar	94¾	95	92⅝	93⅜
370	Am. Can	54½	54⅝	53	53⅝
270	Am. Car & Fy	53	53⅝	53	53
80	Am. H. & L	11¼	11½	11	11
250	Am. H. & L. pf	54	54¼	53⅛	53⅛
120	Am. Ice Sec	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜
1,590	Am. Loco	66	66⅛	63½	65¼
570	Am. Smelting	95½	95½	91⅞	94⅞
340	Am. Zinc	33⅞	33⅞	31⅞	31⅞
3,530	Anaconda	83	83	81⅝	82½
30	A. T. & S. F	106	106	106	106
2,750	Baldwin Loco	71	71	68⅞	69¼
20	Balt. & Ohio	89½	89½	89⅛	89⅛
60	Batopilas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
470	Butte & Sup	64	64⅞	62⅛	63⅜
370	Cal. Petrol	20¼	22⅜	20⅛	22⅜
80	Cal. Petrol pf	46½	49¼	46½	49⅜
128	Can. Pacific	181½	181¾	179⅞	179⅞
240	Central Leather	57½	57⅝	56½	56⅞
190	Ches. & Ohio	62⅝	63	62½	62½
40	C., M. & St. P	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝	98⅞
70	C., R. I. & P	23⅛	23¼	23	23
120	Chino Copper	50	50¼	50	50
910	Col. F. & I	42½	44¼	42¼	44
10	Corn Products	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5,120	Crucible Steel	71⅝	71⅞	68⅞	70⅞
30	D. & Rio G. pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞	34⅞
170	Dist. Secur	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
520	Erie	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
140	Erie 1st pf	54¼	54¼	54	54⅜
170	Goodrich Co	75⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛
570	Inspir. Copper	52	52	51½	51½
30	Interboro Cons	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
50	Int. Mer Ma	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
5,340	Int. M. M. pf	91	91	88⅞	90
170	Int. Nickel	47⅝	48	47⅜	47⅜
170	Kennecott Cop	48⅝	48⅝	47⅜	47⅜
10	Lack. Steel	70	70	70	70
70	Lehigh Valley	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞
370	Maxwell Motor	80⅛	80⅛	78⅞	80⅛
4,370	Mexican Pet	102½	103⅝	102½	103¼
70	Miami Copper	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
20	Nevada Con	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
70	N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
140	Northern Pac	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
75	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7
20	Pennsylvania	58	58	58	58
50	Pres. Steel Car	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
90	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
5,730	Reading	100⅝	100⅝	99	100
70	Southern Pac	98⅝	98⅞	98⅛	98⅜
50	Southern Ry	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
620	Studebaker	135⅝	135⅝	133⅝	135⅝
140	Tenn. Copper	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
960	Union Pacific	139⅞	139⅞	138⅞	139⅝
270	United Fruit	161⅛	161⅛	159¼	160
470	U.C.Ind.Alcohol	130⅞	131⅛	128¾	129⅝
120	U. S. Rubber	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝
5,570	U. S. Steel	86⅛	86⅛	86	86⅛
40	Utah Copper	78⅜	78⅝	78¼	78⅛
920	West. E. & M	57⅛	57⅛	55⅜	56⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
700	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Goldfield Con	.84	.84	.84	.84
600	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.94	.94
400	Jumbo Ext	.78	.78	.78	.78
500	Kewanas	.11½	.11½	.11½	.11½
2,000	Lone Star	.05	.05	.05	.05
400	Mexican	.21	.21	.21	.21
400	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
100	Tonopah Ext	5.42½	5.42½	5.42½	5.42½
100	Union Con	.76	.76	.75	.75
300	West End	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.03¼

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
192 Broadway Cor. John St.
BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
345 Grand St.
Fifth Avenue and 14th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33rd Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
We Invite Your Account

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
101st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1916, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after July 17, 1916.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN H. SELMES, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y and Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the Bylaws. Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1916.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. & 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JULY 17, 1916.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.
111th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1916.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors......$25,051,821.96
Surplus, market values......$2,108,909.11
WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, President.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, Treasurer.
HARRY W. NORDELL, Secretary.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, June 5, 1916.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1916, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1916.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust Stock
Hanover Nat'l Bank Stock
Telephone 5969 Broad

FOR BUYERS.
To inform buyers arriving in New York of details of your manufacture announce them on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

A Dull Trading Session in the Curb Market, with Prices Sharply Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 220,921 shares of stocks and $35,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 60,870; oil, 56,766, and mining 164,155. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Exp..	15½-⅝	15⅝	12⅝	13⅝
100	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	12	12	12	12
1,200	At. Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	67	67	64¾	66
800	At. Gulf & W. Indies S.S.pf	65	65	64	64⅝
100	‡But. Chem..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
650	‡Car L. & P.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
200	Charc'l I Co. of Am.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,200	Chevrolet Mo.	240	*242	220	225
725	Curtiss Aero. com., v.t. cfs.	44	44	40	40
250	Driggs-Sea'y..	125	125	123	123
2,500	‡Emerson Mot.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
550	Em'rs'n Phon.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
100	‡F.-L. Phono.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	‡Gast'n, Wms. Wigmore ...	46½	46½	46½	46½
1,000	Grant M. Car	12	12	11¼	11½
125	Has. & Bar. Car Co..	*37	*37	36	36
1,050	‡Jop.Ore Spel.	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3
600	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Katho. Br. pf.	26	26	24½	24½
6,500	Man. Transit	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	Marconi of A.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6
6,000	‡Midvale St..	63⅝	63⅝	62	62
400	‡Mot. Pr. Co.	69	71	69	71
2,200	Peerless Truck & Mot. Cp.	27	28	26	26
100	Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	102⅝	102⅝	101	101
350	‡Pullman Vent. Corp..	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
200	‡Pullman V. Corp., pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	S'field B. Co.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78
1,000	‡St. Jo. Lead	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
8,200	‡Stutz Motor..	57½	59⅝	57⅝	59¼
300	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	36	36	35½	35½
300	‡Tob. Prod....	43¼	43⅝	43	43¼
500	U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
800	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cp.. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,200	Unicorn Film	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
14,000	United Mot...	74	74½	70⅝	72½
500	United Zinc..	7	7	7	7
150	‡Wab.-Pitts. Ter., w. i....	19⅝	19⅝	*19½	19½
2,000	xWh. Mo. Co.	56⅝	56⅝	54⅝	55¼
1,200	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,460	Ang.-Am. Oil.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
20	E. Pipe Line.	210	209	210	..
39	Ill. Pipe Line.	168	166	166	+1
42	Ohio Oil	232	228	232	+6
10	St. O. of N.Y.	208	206	206	+2
5	Tidewater ...	185	185	185	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,325	††Alberta Pet. Ltd. (pros.)	56	57	56	57
425	Am. O. & G.	7/16	½	7/16	7/16
1,100	‡Bar. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
7,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3,000	‡Cos O. & G.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
900	‡C. O. & G. pf	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2,600	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	‡Inter. Pet....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4,500	‡Kenova Oil, (a prospect)..	70	74	67	67
300	Metro. Pet....	17	17¼	17	17¼
2,000	‡Midw't Oil.	48	48	46	47
2,500	‡Musk. Refin.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	‡‡N.Y.-O. Oil.	84	86	84	85
3,500	‡O. Oil, com.	12	13	12	13
200	‡Ok. Oil, pf..	..	..	..	..
1,500	Ok. Pr. & R.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
500	Penn. Gaso...	..	..	..	..
4,500	‡Pr. Oil & G.	16	18	15	17
350	‡Sap. O. & R.	12	12½	12	12½
700	‡Sinclair Oil..	46⅝	46⅝	46	46
6,000	Unit. W. Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,250	‡Victor. Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	††Alaska-W...	70	70	69	70
4,000	‡‡Atlanta ...	10½	10½	10	10
15,000	‡Adanac Sil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,900	‡Ala- Br. Col. Mt. (a pros.)	65	65	63	64
3,800	Big L. Cop.Co.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
30,000	Bos. & Mont..	1⅛	1	⅞	..
1,700	But. Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs...	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
400	‡Calaver. Cop.	5	5⅛	5	5
200	Caledonia ...	68	68	66	67
4,000	Canada Cop...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	‡Cashboy	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,200	‡‡Comstock T.	9	10	9	10
300	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Con. Nev.Utah	..	..	..	⅞
2,500	‡‡Dou.-H. Sil.	52	53	52	53
1,500	‡‡Dupont Cop..	⅞	*1⅛	⅞	1
11,780	‡‡Emma Cop...	50	53	42	46
3,500	‡Goldfield Con	86	86	84	84
1,000	‡‡Goldfield M..	9	9	9	9
2,500	Hecla Mining..	5⅝	*5⅝	5⅛	5¼
800	‡Hemp. C. Co.	1	1	1	1
1,500	I. & I. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	‡Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡J.V.E.(pros.)	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡‡Jim Butler..	95	96	95	96
1,000	J.Ver.(pros.)..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡‡Jumbo Ext...	79	79	78	78
1,200	‡‡Kewanas ...	11	11¼	11	11¼
900	La E.M. (pros.)	45	50	45	50
1,000	‡Louis. Cons..	16	17	16	17
600	Magma Cop...	14½	14½	14	14¼
3,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	15	15	14	15
200	‡McKin.-Dar..	51	55	51	55
1,000	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
1,500	‡‡Mon. G. M..	72	73	72	73
1,000	Monitor Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
12,000	‡‡Mother Lode	28	28	27	27
1,000	‡M.M.& L..pf..	1½	2	1½	2
10,000	‡‡Newray M..	42	42	40	40
200	N.Y.& H.R.M..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Nipissing Min.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	‡O. L. (a pros)	60	60	60	60
800	‡O. S. (a pros)	29	29	29	29
1,000	‡Pet. Lake....	25	25	23	25
3,700	‡Roch. Mines	58	60	58	59
4,500	‡San Toy....	15	15½	15	15
3,700	‡‡Sil. Pick....	10	10½	10	10½
700	Stan. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1½	1⅞	1½
12,500	‡‡Suc. Min....	78	80	76	76
1,000	‡‡Temiskam..	58	58	58	58
50	‡Ton. Bel.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Ton. Exten...	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
325	Unit. East....	*3⅛	*3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	‡‡U. S. C. Mi.	7	7	7	7
1,400	‡U. N. V. Ex.	29	29	28¼	28¼
900	Un. G. M. Co.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	‡W. E. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
100	‡Whl. O. Min	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	‡Yusca. Cons.	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$35,000	‡C. O. 6s, w.i.	110	110	109½	109⅝

‡Unlisted. †Sells cts. per sh. *Odd lot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	18	18½	18	18½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Hartman Corp.	70	71	70	71
Holly Sugar	48	51	48	52
Holly Sugar pf.	94½	96	94½	96
S. H. Kress	65	67	65	67
S. H. Kress pf.	101	102	101	102
Lynn Phono	7	7½	7	7½
Riker & Hegeman	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Springfield Body pf.	118	122	118	122
United Drug	66	69	66	69
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.	89	91	89	91
United Profit Sharing	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
U. S. Steamship	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
World Film	⅞	1	⅞	1

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	14	17	15	17
Midwest Ref.	65	67	65½	67
Midwest Oil pf.	75	78	75	78
Pierce Oil	12⅝	13¼	12	12½
U. S. Consol. Oil	5	6	5	6
Ventura Con	8¼	9	8¼	9
Wayland Oil & Gas	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
Booth	15	17	16	17
Con. Copper Mines	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
First Nat. Copper	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Inter. Mines	15	20	15	17
Majestic Mines	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	75	72	77
American Brass	294	297	294	297
Atlas Powder	174	180	174	175
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox	115	118	115	118
Bliss (E. W.)	620	630	620	630
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Carb. Fdy. & Forg.	195	205	198	205
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	835	840	835	840
Du Pont Pow., new	280	284	285	295
Du Pont Pow., deb.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	350	352	350	352
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	168	173	170	173
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	575	585	575	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1600	1700	1600	1700

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market were largely of an evening-up character for over the Government report, but, while it was generally expected that the figures would show a considerable improvement over those of a month ago, the buying was rather more aggressive than the selling, and prices ruled steady to firm, closing with net gains of ⅛c to ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.15; No. 2 hard, $1.17⅝; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.25¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.27, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.04¼	$1.03¼	$1.03½	$1.03⅛	$1.11
September	1.06⅝	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	1.08⅝
December	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.09	1.08⅝	1.06½

CORN.

The July position was firmer and closed ½c net higher, whereas later positions acted rather easy and closed only unchanged to ⅛c net higher. Liverpool corn was strong on advancing spots and a good demand. Cash corn locally was firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted 90⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77⅛	76⅝	77⅜	76¼	77
September	74⅝	73⅞	74⅛	74⅛	74⅝
December	63⅝	62⅝	62½	62⅝	65⅞

OATS.

The oats market was steady and closed ¼c to ⅝c net higher. Cash oats were quoted as follows: Standard, 46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c; No. 4 white, 43½@44c; fancy clipped white, 45½@47c; ordinary clipped white, 44@46c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39	38⅝	39	38⅝	48½
September	39½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	38⅞
December	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

In sympathy with lower hogs, the provision market had an easy opening and for a time was under pressure of offerings from room traders and packers, but later became more active and firmer on a better cash demand. Receipts at western points were estimated at 86,000 hogs, including 21,000 at Chicago, where 14,000 were expected on Saturday. Kansas City receipts 4,200, and Omaha 12,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard— July	13.27	13.20	13.22	13.25	8.60
Sept.	13.42	13.30	13.35	13.40	8.80
Ribs— July	..	..	13.62	13.67	9.90
Sept.	13.70	13.55	13.67	13.70	10.12
Pork— July	25.40	25.20	25.40	25.30	15.62
Sept.	24.87	24.30	24.87	24.70	15.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The Southern storm news had a stimulating effect on the forenoon cottonseed oil market, but mostly through the activities of shorts, as outside interest continued light. Eventually the market turned easier under scattered selling and at the close was 2 to 5 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.70	10.70
July	10.78	10.74	10.65@10.72	10.70
August	10.65	10.61	10.61@10.63	10.66
September	10.55	10.49	10.49@10.50	10.54
October	9.61	9.55	9.54@ 9.58	9.57
November	8.65	8.65	8.65@ 8.67	8.67
December	8.61	8.55	8.55@ 8.57	8.55
January	..	..	8.56@ 8.58	8.57
February	..	..	8.60@ 8.66	8.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely narrow, and, after opening steady with gains of 2 to 6 points from the final of Thursday, prices eased off and closed at about the lowest, with net losses of 2 to 7 points. Total sales for the day were only 14,000 bags. Spot prices were steadier, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅝c and Santos 4s at 10⅝c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.12	8.12	8.03@8.04	8.05
August	..	..	8.11@8.13	8.15
September	8.23	8.20	8.20@8.22	8.24
October	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.29
November	..	..	8.29@8.30	8.34
December	8.42	8.33	8.33@8.34	8.38
January	..	..	8.39@8.40	8.44
February	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.49
March	8.60	8.51	8.49@8.50	8.55
April	..	..	8.54@8.55	8.60
May	8.66	8.60	8.58@8.59	8.64
June	..	..	8.63@8.64	8.70

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and irregular, 2 points higher to 1 point lower, the market for sugar futures continued inactive for the greater part of the day with a little support coming from Cuban sources and considerable switching operations. The price range was narrow, the market closing net unchanged to a decline of 2 points with sales for the day 9,050 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.33	5.32	5.34@5.36	5.36
August	..	..	5.41@5.43	5.41
September	5.48	5.46	5.47@5.48	5.47
October	5.45	5.44	5.42@5.43	5.42
November	..	..	5.32@5.34	5.33
December	5.14	5.13	5.12@5.14	5.14
January	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.84
February	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.56
March	..	..	4.50@4.61	4.59
April	..	..	4.62@4.64	4.62
May	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.65
June	..	..	4.68@4.70	4.68

The local market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at $7.65 for fine granulated.

The local market for raw sugar was firm and while there were no definite sales of Cubas reported, it was said that some business had been put through at a higher level, although up to a late hour, no confirmation could be had. Europe was again a fair buyer and purchased between 12,000 and 15,000 tons in Cuba at $5.05 free on board, Cuba. In the absence of business, spot prices for Cubas were quoted nominally unchanged at 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to $6.27 for centrifugal, and $5.50 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 22,432 packages. Out-of-town demand continued active Thursday afternoon, but yesterday there was less activity; enough trading, however, to hold the market steady, and most of the business with jobbers reported was on about the same basis as lately quoted. Qualities are running more irregular, and the very highest grades are becoming a little scarce. Cheaper butters, such as ladles and packing stock, continue easy. Creamery, extras, 92 score, per pound, 28½c; higher scoring 29@29½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 27@28c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 25½@26½c; thirds, 24½@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25¼@26½c; State dairy, tubs, fine to fancy, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 24@25½c; renovated, extras, 26½c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,441 cases. Arrivals were rather more liberal, trade was less active, and with warm weather and the week drawing to a close there is rather a freer offering, although strictly high-grade goods are still in comparatively light supply and values are sustained on the basis of previous quotations. Middle grades moving slowly. Good value cheap eggs are still in fair demand, including prime dirties and checks, which sell quite promptly. Nearby white eggs are in fairly liberal supply, but most stock is below perfection and moves rather slowly; some receivers have an accumulation which they are obliged to store; very fancy goods are in comparatively light supply and firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25@25½c; firsts, 23⅞@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds and poorer, 21½@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 22c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20½@21c; undergrades, 19@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@31c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 28@28½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@27c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 29@30c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	107⅝	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	108
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	April, 1966	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4¼s	Mar., 1964	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4¼s	Mar., 1962	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4¼s	Sept., 1960	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4¼s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
4s	May, 1957	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	89⅝	..	89⅝	90½
3½s	May, 1954	90	90⅝	89⅞	90⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.05	4.10	4.05
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

COTTON WITHSTANDS STRONG BULL NEWS

Torrential Rains at Many Points in the Belt Fail to Boost Prices in Market.

BEARS EXPECT BREAK SOON

British Board of Trade Report Reveals Strong Position of English Textile Industry.

Although cotton closed steady yesterday, unchanged to 2 points higher, the bears derived a good deal of encouragement from the fact that the market failed to advance on reports of heavy rains throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and parts of Georgia. The apathy of the market in the face of news which might be considered quite bullish was construed as evidence of a weakened technical position. In some quarters it is felt that certain bearish factors must soon exert appreciable influence on prices. It is pointed out that the price is approximately 4 cents above the level prevailing at this time last year, and that the crop promises to be about 3,000,000 bales larger than last year. Without the prospect of early peace, it is thought that the buying power will soon be greatly reduced.

The rains reported yesterday were torrential. While heavy precipitation occurred in parts of Mississippi, with the downpour exceeding 4½ inches, Alabama probably suffered more. Montgomery reported 5.09 inches, Birmingham 6.70 inches, while Clanton, Ala., held the record with 11.23 inches of rain in twenty-four hours. Clanton is in Chilton County, which produced 22,000 bales of cotton last year. Alabama people who are now here say they believe the deluge at Clanton breaks all records in that State.

The British Board of Trade returns giving exports of yarns and cloth for June make a remarkable showing and bear testimony to the efficiency of British industry at a time when the country is engaged in the greatest war in its history. During June exports of yarns amounted to 18,000,000 pounds, against 18,580,000 pounds for June last year and 17,233,000 in 1914, a period when trade was normal and there was no suggestion of war. The exports of cloth amounted to 501,000,000 yards against 424,000,000 yards in June last year and 498,000,000 yards in June two years ago.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into-sight for the week was 56,115 bales, against 57,421 bales last year. The total for the season is 12,197,000 bales, against 15,244,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton were approximately 180,000 bales, against 212,000 last year. The loss of stock at counted interior towns for the week was 34,000 bales, against 13,000 last year.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July.	12.98	13.04	12.93	12.94@12.95	12.92@12.93
Oct..	13.09	13.16	13.03	13.05@13.06	13.04@13.06
Dec..	13.29	13.33	13.20	13.22@13.23	13.22@13.23
Jan..	13.32	13.39	13.26	13.27@13.28	13.27@13.28
Mar..	13.51	13.55	13.44	13.44@13.46	13.45 flat.
May.	*13.64	13.68	13.60	13.60@13.61	13.60@13.61

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance; middling, 13c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported were unchanged. Galveston, 5 points advance. New Orleans, 13.00; Galveston, 13.70; Savannah, 13.00; Memphis, 13.12; Augusta, 12.75; Houston, 13.70. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July.	12.86	12.87	12.72	12.74@12.76	12.80@12.81
Oct..	12.90	12.96	12.83	12.83 flat	12.84@12.85
Dec..	13.05	13.11	12.99	13.00@13.01	12.99@13.01
Jan..	13.14	13.20	13.09	13.09@13.11	13.09@13.10
Mar..	13.36	13.38	13.25	13.30@13.31	13.30@13.31
May.	13.56	13.56	13.55	13.48@13.50	13.47@13.49

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point advance, at 8.04. Sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales. American closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug...	7.82½	7.90	7.82	7.90½	7.84
Oct.-Nov...	7.73	7.81	7.73	7.80½	7.73½
Jan.-Feb...	7.60½	7.75	7.66	7.74	7.67
Mar.-April..	7.69½	7.67½	7.66½	7.74	7.67
May-June...	7.64½	7.68	7.64½	7.72½	7.65½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 13.01; October, 13.13; January, 13.36; March, 13.53; May, 13.68; August, 13.04. The market there was due to open today 3 to 4½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,116	705	116,541	140,011
New Orleans	4,455	437	196,206	168,709
Mobile	25	1	16,884	16,285
Savannah	1,570	453	94,524	69,753
Charleston	821	76	28,624	46,765
Wilmington	1,777	173	39,244	39,420
Norfolk	2,356	4,386	42,811	49,328

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	185	204	66,965	80,157
Memphis	280	229	55,487	91,171
St. Louis	....	538	11,247	21,183
Houston	1,721	1,998	36,442	67,464

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,100 to 2,300	4,338	1,514
New Orleans	300 to 600	879	999

Exports yesterday were 3,668 bales; total thus far this season, 5,604,546 bales; total last season, 8,188,967 bales.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99¼	99½	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
2s, c, 1930.	98½	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..
3s, r, 1918.	100	101	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100	..
4s, r, 1925.	109½	..			
4s, c, 1925.	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
A T 1st pf.	97	98
Adams Ex.	135	141
Ad Rumely	15	15⅝
Do pf....	33	36⅝
Am Ag Ch pf.	99	99¼
A B S pf..	99⅝	100
A B Note.	38⅝	41
Do pf....	50½	..
Am B S & Fdy	98	106
Am C pf..	108	109⅝
Am Coal..	25	..
Am Coal P.	145½	147
Do pf....	115½	117
Am Cot O.	54	56
Do pf....	99	99¼
Am Lo pf.	100	102
Am Malt...	6½	7½
Do pf....	38½	39
A S pf. B.	83	84
Am Snuff.	130¾	145
Do pf....	104	110
A T & C.	59¾	64
Am Tob....	203½	210
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf....	..	60
Assets R..	4	5½
Bald L pf.	105	107½
Beth S pf..	..	130
B Un G...	125	131
Brown Sh..	55	57
Do pf....	99	101
Bruns Ter.	6¾	7½
B, R & P.	91	100
Do pf....	111	..
But'k Co..	28¼	29
Can So...	58½	60
Case (J I) pf.	82	90
C R R of N J	290	340
C & S A Tel	137	140
Chi & Alt..	9	10
Do pf....	17	22
C & N W pf.	173	175
Chi, St P, M & Om.	117	125
Do pf....	135	150
C, C, C & St L pf..	82	83
C & P Sp.	46	..
Clu-P pf...	106	109
Col & So..	32½	33
Do 2d pf.	52	55
Cons Gas..	134½	136
Cons G, B.	111	..
Cont C pf.	108	112
Cont Ins...	50	60
Crex Carp.	45	60
Crip C C..	27	33
Do pf....	..	45
C-Am Sug.	225	235
D & Co pf.	90	92
Del & H...	150	153
D, L & W.	226	232
D P & L.	55	75
Do pf....	95½	96¼
Det & M...	77½	..
Do pf....	87⅝	..
Det U Ry.	116	119¼
Dia Match.	106	110
D, S S & A	4⅞	5½
Do pf....	10⅞	13¼
F M & S pf.	38½	39⅞
Gen Chem.	305	315
Do pf....	113⅝	117
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113¾	113½
G S S 1st pf.	93	97
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co...	163	199
Do pf....	111¼	120
Homestake.	130	135
Ill Cent....	105	105⅜
Int Agric..	12½	15
Do pf....	48	50
I H, N J, pf.	117	120
Int H C..	80⅝	82
Do pf....	106½	110
Int N pf...	107	112
Iowa Cent..	2	5
Do pf....	4	..
J Tea pf..	105	107
K C, Ft S & M pf..	70	72
Kan C So pf....	60	60⅝
K & D M.	3	6
Do pf....	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P...	126½	127½
K S T pf.	95⅝	98
Lacl Gas..	105⅛	108
Ligg & M.	[illegible]	236
Do pf....	120½	123
L-W Bis..	17⅞	20
Do 1st pf	84½	85
Do 2d pf.	59⅝	65
Lorillard Co, pf.	117¼	121⅛
M'kay Cos pf.	67½	68½
Man B'ch..	1⅛	3½
Man Elev..	128	129
Man Shirt.	62	65
M Dep Sts pf.	106	108
Mich Cent..	110	135
M & St L.	5¼	5⅝
Do pf....	16	18
M, St P & S S M...	128	129
Do pf....	134	138⅝
Do l l...	71	74
M, K & T pf.	12	12¾
M P 1st pf.	..	95
Mon P pf..	115	..
Mor & Es..	82	89
N C & St L	135	145
Nat Bis...	120	121
Do pf....	124	126
N C & S..	75¼	76
Nat En pf.	92	97
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	6	6½
N Y, C & St L....	39	41
Do 1st pf	79	85
N Y Dock.	9¼	13¼
Do pf....	21	35
N Y, L & West	114⅝	123
Norf So....	25	27
N & W pf.	86⅝	88
North Am.	68½	69
N W Tel..	52	..
Pabst B pf.	84	90
Pac Coast..	64	70
Do 1st pf	76	80
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac Mail..	21	22
Do pf c..	97	99⅝
P T & Tel pf.	92½	96
Feo & E...	12	14⅝
Pett-Mull..	..	57
Do 1st pf	90	96
Phila Co..	39⅝	40
P, C, C & St L....	81	87
Do pf....	87	97
Pitts C c..	..	28⅝
Do pf....	..	100⅝
P, Ft W & C	154½	..
Pr St'l C pf.	99	100½
P S N J.	130	131½
Q'ksil'r pf.	5	6
Ry St'l Spr pf.	94	97⅝
Rdg 1st pf	42½	44
Do 2d pf.	44	46
Rens & S..	171	..
St L & S Fran	5⅝	..
St L S W..	..	20
Do pf....	42½	44½
Seab A L..	15⅝	16¼
Do pf.....	39⅝	39⅝
Sears-R ..	187½	190
Do pf....	126	..
S-S S & I pf.	94½	96
So P R S pf.	116½	118
St'd Mill...	98	100
Do pf.....	90	91
T P L Tr.	110	..
T, St L & West	5	7½
Do ctfs..	2	6
T, St L & West pf..	10	14
Do pf c..	10	16
T C R T..	96½	97½
Do pf.....	125	135
Und T pf..	110⅝	..
U C S pf..	116	119
Un Cig M..	57	57⅝
U Rys In pf.	19	20¼
U S Exp..	29	30
U S Ind A pf.	99⅝	108
U S R & Ref	1⅛	1⅝
Do pf.....	1	1½
U S S pf..	50½	50⅝
Utah Sec..	17½	18
Va-Car Ch.	40⅝	41⅝
Do pf....	108	110
Va R & P.	46	50
W F Exp.	125	130
W Md pf...	43	48
West A B.	143	146½
W E & M 1st pf....	70	73
Weym-Bru.	222½	230
Do pf....	112½	118
W & L E 1st pf....	16½	17½
Do 2d pf.	7	7½
W'w'th (F W) pf....	123½	124

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
460	Alaska Gold..	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
15	Allouez	64	64	64	64
4,185	Am. Zinc....	33½	33⅝	31	32
125	Anaconda ..	81⅞	82½	81⅝	82½
300	Ariz. Com...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
970	Butte & Sup.	64	64	62½	63¼
100	Calumet & A.	69	69	68¾	68¾
5	Cal. & Hecla.	530	530	530	530
35	Centennial ..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
35	Chino	50¾	50¾	49	49
312	Copper Range	60¼	60¼	59¼	60
120	Daly West...	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
60	East Butte...	12¼	12½	12½	12½
18	Granby	87	87	85½	85½
20	Greene Can...	45	45¼	45	45¼
25	Hancock	13	13	12	12
10	Hedley Gold..	24	24	24	24
170	Indiana	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Inspiration ..	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
125	Isle Royale...	27¼	27¼	27	27
120	Lake	12⅝	12⅝	12	12
25	Mason Val...	2½	2½	2½	2½
545	Mass. Con....	11	11⅛	10⅝	11
50	Mayflower ..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Miami	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
5	Michigan	3	3	3	3
145	Mohawk	90¼	90¼	87	87
8	Nevada Con..	16½	16½	16¼	16½
25	New Arcadian	5	5⅛	5	5
200	New Idria....	13	13½	13	13½
75	Nipissing ...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30	No. Butte....	22	22⅝	22¼	22¼
200	North Lake..	1½	1½	1½	1½
25	Old Colony ..	2	2	2	2
80	Old Dom.....	66¼	66¼	65	65
10	Osceola	81	81	81	81
180	Pond Creek..	18	18	18	18
275	Quincy	87½	87½	86¼	86¼
200	Santa Fe....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
115	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8
15	Shattuck	28½	28½	28½	28½
310	Sup. & Bos...	4	4	4	4
200	Trinity	5	5	5	5
1,155	U. S. Smelt..	73¼	73¼	71⅞	72
34	Do pf......	51	51	50⅞	50⅞
675	Utah Apex ..	4½	4½	4½	4½
125	Utah Con. ...	13¼	13¼	13	13
200	Utah Metal...	8	8	8	8
20	Victoria	3	3	3	3
10	Winona	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Wolverine ...	53½	53½	53	53

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bos. Elevated.	73¼	73¼	72	72
1	Bos. & Lowell.	128½	128½	128½	128½
6	Bos. & Maine.	46½	46½	46½	46½
4	Bos. & M. pf..	68	68	68	68
1	Con. & P. pf.	95	95	95	95
10	Fitchburg pf..	75	75	75	75
10	Mass. Elec. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
25	New Haven...	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
7	Old Colony ...	152	152	151	151
5	Rutland pf...	27	27	27	27
1	West End ..	58	58	58	58
10	West End pf.	72	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Agr. ...	68	68	68	68
302	Am. Agr. pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½
200	Am. Pn. Svc.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Am. P. S. pf..	14	14	14	14
82	Am. Sug. pf..	117¼	118	117¼	118
136	Am. T. & T..	128⅞	129	128⅞	129
1,590	A., G. & W. I.	67	67	65	66
397	A., G.&W.I.pf..	64⅞	65	64	64¼
1,960	Cuban Cem't..	24⅝	24⅝	23½	24⅛
10	Edison	242	242	242	242
7	Ga.Ry.&E.pf..	90	90	90	90
44	Gen. Elec. ...	168⅝	168⅝	168⅝	168⅝
20	Int. But'hole..	4	4	4	4
20	Mass. Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
11	Mergenthaler.	166	166	166	166
3	N. Tex. El. pf.	85	85	85	85
40	Pullman	163	163	163	163
5	Swift	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
105	Torrington ...	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
437	United Fruit..	162	162	159½	160
830	United Shoe...	52¼	53¼	52⅞	53¼
180	Un. Shoe pf...	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
356	U. S. Steel....	86⅝	86⅝	86	86⅝
40	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
860	Ventura Oil...	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½
10	West. Union..	95	95	95	95

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
3,500	Am.T.&T.4½s.	108½	108½	108¼	108⅝
3,500	A.,G.&W.I.5s.	83	83	82½	82½
1,000	C.,B.&Q.Jt.4s..	98	98	98	98
2,000	Cop. Range 5s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Dom. Coal 5s.	94	94	94	94
5,500	Swift 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
500	West. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13	Booth Fisheries	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
867	Booth Fish. pf.	79⅝	81	79⅝	81
11	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1	77½	77½	77½	77½
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	15½	15½	15½	15½
5	Chi. Title & T.	236	236	236	236
121	Com. Edison...	144½	145	144½	145
40	Diam'd Match.	109	110	109	110
75	Illinois Brick..	79¼	79¼	79	79
100	K. C. Ry. & Lt. ctfs.	31	31	31	31
12	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	61	61	61	61
95	Lindsay Light.	23	23	23	23
510	Paper Board...	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
29	Paper Board pf	54	54	54	54
62	People's Gas....	102	102	102	102
110	Public Service.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
80	Quaker Oats...	330	331	330	331
145	Sears-Roebuck.	190	190	188¼	189
10	Sears-Roe. pf..	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
1,051	Stew't Warner.	99¼	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝
115	Swift & Co.....	136	136	136	136
175	Union Carbide.	184	184¼	183¼	183¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Armour 4½s...	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000	Chi. Gas 5s....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
13,000	Chi. Tel. 5s....	102	102	102	102
5,000	Morris 4½s....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
6,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5,000	West. Elec. 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Sulzberger 6s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Arun. S. & G.	37	37	37	37
10	Balt. Tube...	123½	123½	123½	123½
5	Balt. Tube pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
250	Com. Credit...	46½	46½	46½	46½
1	Cons. Coal....	100	100	100	100
280	Cons. Power...	115	115	115	115
140	Con. Pwr. pf...	115	115	115	115
785	Cosden Refin.	25½	25⅝	25½	25½
435	Cos. O. & Gas.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
635	C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
355	Davison Ch....	51	51	51	51
15	Houston Oil....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
22	Md. Casualty..	87	87	87	87
120	Mer. & M. Bk.	27⅞	28	27⅞	27½
12	Mt. V. Mills..	12	12	12	12
40	Mt. V. M. pf..	53	53	53	53
1	Title G. & T...	185	185	185	185
80	U. Ry. & E...	27	27	27	27
100	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ansc. & P. 5s.	99	99	99	99
200	Balt. Dock 6s.	101	101	101	101
200	C. of Balt. 4s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	Con. Coal 4½s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3,000	Con. Pwr. 4½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1,000	Coal & Coke 5s	88	88	88	88
9,000	Cosden Ref. 6s.	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½
34,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5,000	Ed. El. 5s, '29.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Elk. Corp. 6s..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Ga.-Car. N. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
15,000	N.O. & G.N.5s	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
2,000	P. W. & P. 5s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
500	U.R.&E.fdg.5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
10,000	U.R.& E.fdg.4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
7,000	U.R. & E. fdg. inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Baldwin Loco.	70	70	69	69
2	Baldwin pf...	105	105	105	105
8	Cambria Iron..	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
720	Colorado Fuel.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
295	Elec. Stor. Bat.	63½	63½	63½	63½
42	Ins. Co. N. A.	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26½
110	Kennecot Cop.	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞
1,055	Lake Sup. Cor.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½
135	Lehigh Navig.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
6	Lehigh Valley.	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝
80	Leh. V. T. pf.	42½	42½	42	42
100	Norristown ...	143½	143½	143½	143½
490	Pennsyl. R. R.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	58
17	Penn. S. Mfg.	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Phila. Co. pfd.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
142	Phila. Elec....	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
575	P. R. T. t. c...	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
185	Reading	100⅝	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝
105	Tonopah Bel..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
45	Union Traction	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
20	U. S. Rubber..	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
29	Un. Gas Imp.	88	88	87⅝	87⅝
2,310	U. S. Steel....	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86¼
35	W'wick I & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	W. Jer. & S. S.	49½	49½	49½	49½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Alleg. Val. 4s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,400	Am. G. & E. 5s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3,100	L. Su. Inc. 4s.	36	36	36	36
5,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	93	93	93	93
14,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100	100
3,000	Penn.gen. 4½s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3,000	Phil.Co. con. 5s	88½	89	88⅞	89
7,000	Phil. Elec. 4s..	83⅝	84	83⅝	84
5,000	Phil. Elec. 5s..	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1,000	P., B. & W. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½
4,000	Reading gen.4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	Read. J. C. 4s.	97	97	97	97

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
93	Am. W. Gl. Ma.	59½	59½	59½	59½
38	A. W. G. M. pf.	125	125	125	125
795	Columbia Gas..	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝
50	Harbison-Walk.	95	95	95	95
75	Harb.-Walk. pf.	103	103	103	103
80	Ind. Brew. pf..	19½	19½	19½	19½
25	Mfrs. L. & H..	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
510	Nat. F'p'f'g....	7½	7½	7½	7½
12	Nat. F'p'f'g pf..	16½	16½	16½	16½
25	Pitts. Brew....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Pitts. Coal.....	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
2,765	Pure Oil......	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
23	Un. Nat. Gas..	149	149	149	149
10	U. S. Steel....	86½	86½	86½	86½
320	Westing. Elec..	56⅛	56⅝	56	56⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	1⅛	Humboldt..	1⅝	2
Am Oil....	.25	.28	Iron Cap..	4	4½
Bay S G..	.12	.15	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Begole ...	.80	.95	Iron Blos..	1⅜	1⅝
Bingham..	10¼	11½	J Verde..	1⅛	1⅛
Bohemia..	1⅞	1⅞	Majestic ..	.70	.75
Bost Aris.	2⅝	2⅝	Mex Met...	.83	.87
Bost Cor..	.70	.75	Mojave T.	5⅝	6
Bost Ely..	1	1⅛	N L & Z..	1⅛	1⅛
Bost Mon..	.80	.83	Nev Doug.	1	1⅛
Butte & L.	.68	.71	N Cornelia	12⅝	13
Cal Cor...	3¼	4	New Balt..	1⅝	2¼
Calaveras..	5	5⅛	N U Bing.	1	2
Champion..	.10	.11	Nixon ...	.36	.40
Chief Con.	1⅝	1⅝	Ohio ...	.13	.15
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1⅝	Oneco ...	.70	1
Con Cop..	2⅝	2⅝	Onondaga..	1⅛	1⅝
Cr Res....	.50	.65	Pilot B...	.08	.11
Cortes	.40	.50	Rilla	.26	.28
Davis-D ..	1¼	1⅛	Rochester..	3¼	3½
E & B B.	1⅛	1⅛	S W M...	1	2
Fortuna ..	1¼	1⅛	Truro ...	3¼	4¼
Gold Lake.	.28	.30	U V Ext..	28	28¼
Homa Oil..	.90	.97	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
Houghton..	1¼	1⅝			

BUYERS IN NEW YORK.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
4,275	Appalachian ...	10⅝	7⅝	8⅝	8½
50	Appalachian, pf	32	30	31	34
623	Cities Serv....	355	345	348	352
1,202	Cities Serv. pf..	90¾	89¼	89½	90
625	Commonwealth..	65	64	64	65¼
525	C'wealth pf....	85½	84⅝	84½	85¾
25	Elec. Bond pf..	88	88	86⅝	87½
36	Int. Elec. Corp.	36	36	30	36
64	Int. Elec. pf...	94	93	90	94
860	Toledo Trac....	54	52⅝	53¾	53½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
$55,000	C'wealth 6s...	103½	102½	102½	103½
1,000	Helena Lt. & Rys. 1st 5s.	80	80	82	84
2,000	East Penn. Rys., 1st 5s	83	83	80	83

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities pf	48	50
Adirondack Electric Light pf	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power	24	26
American Gas Co	120	123
American G. & E. pf	50	52
*American Gas & Electric	137	142
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	45
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
American W. W. & E.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	56
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	77	81
Colorado Power	23	26
Consumers' Power pf	96	98
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf	75	..
Connecticut Power pf	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	99⅝	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
†Dayton Power & Light pf	95½	96
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	50
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	..	77½
†Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
†Gas & Electric Securities pf	97	102
International Traction	48	52
International Traction pf	90	94
Lincoln G. & E.	50	..
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	88	89
Northern States Power pf	95	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf	85	87
Ozark P. & W.	46	50
Pacific G. & E.	58¼	59¼
Pacific G. & E. pf	87	88
Public S. Inv. Co. pf	80	85
Puget Sound Traction	16⅝	18¼
Puget Sound Traction pf	50	55
Pennsylvania Light Co	30	32
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	78	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf	96	..
Republic Ry. & Light	37½	38½
Republic Ry. & Light pf	73	75
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	92	94
Southern California Edison pf	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf	40	41
Tampa Electric	132	135
Tenn. Railway & Light	10½	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf	50	51
Union Gas & Electric 1st pf	72	75
Union Gas & Electric 2d pf	70	73
United Light & Railways	51	53
United Light & Railways pf	76	77
United Gas & Electric	14	17
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf	68	69

*Par value. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99
Denver Gas & E. 6s	101	101⅝
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	91	94
Empire G. & F. 6s	99⅝	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-25	99	101
Great Western P. 6s, 1946	89½	91
Great Western P. 6s, 1925	98	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97½	99
Middle West. U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98	99
Mississippi R. P. 1st 5s	77	77⅝
Northern States P. 5s, 1941	95	96⅝
Northern States P. 6s, 1926	98⅝	99
No. Texas El. col. t. 5s	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s	96½	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	96	97
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	109	[illegible]
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91	94

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week of June	$1,499,025	$242,176
Month of June	5,018,940	843,356
July 1-June 30	60,260,020	8,654,004

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week June	838,485	114,362
Month of June	2,574,684	195,559
July 1-June 30	32,416,184	*482,615

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE—

4th week of June	353,158	102,116
Month of June	1,799,408	345,432
July 1-June 30	21,228,698	3,196,889

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week of June	427,377	54,091
Month of June	1,414,467	93,549
July 1-June 30	19,093,790	1,149,152

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

4th week of June	108,989	10,745
Month of June	439,830	56,190
July 1-June 30	5,606,619	970,561

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,044,628	$1,734,189	$1,770,373
Net aft. taxes	798,735	592,834	509,284
Sur. aft. chgs.	306,726	59,098	13,006
11 mos. gross	22,828,350	19,937,462	21,768,839
Net aft. taxes	8,304,915	5,904,356	5,691,447
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,076,272	809,829	622,920

MOBILE & OHIO for May—

Gross	1,084,534	967,550	1,067,215
Net after taxes	281,939	237,437	182,289
11 mos. gross	10,847,627	10,099,706	11,929,237
Net after taxes	2,580,375	2,374,429	2,262,204

WESTERN PACIFIC for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	620,338	508,577	116,760
Net after taxes	164,052	95,187	68,865
11 mos. gross	6,793,664	5,093,105	1,700,558
Net after taxes	2,082,101	736,807	1,345,294

Public Utilities.

PACIFIC LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	271,765	227,156	44,609
Net after taxes	185,008	152,324	32,684
Total income	196,163	163,352	32,811
Sur. aft. chgs.	90,207	54,737	35,470
5 mos. gross	1,289,009	1,136,918	152,093
Net after taxes	844,764	744,306	100,458
Total income	801,903	799,976	91,927
Sur. aft. chgs.	361,368	259,273	102,090

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn.	18,530,301	16,912,688	1,617,613
Op. exp., tax, &c.	9,205,593	8,913,922	291,671
Deprec. res.	1,380,000	1,000,000	380,000
Net earnings	7,944,708	6,998,766	945,942
Other income	413,879	307,816	106,063
Total income	8,358,587	7,306,582	1,052,005
Bond and other int.	3,985,411	4,191,401	*205,991
Bond and note dis. & exp.	160,410	469,515	*309,105
Surplus	4,212,766	2,645,666	1,567,101
First pf. div.	400,717	14,983	385,733
Orig. pf. div.	600,000	600,000	..
Com. stk. div.	†1,930,074	..	1,930,074
Balance	1,281,976	2,030,682	*748,706
Reserves	398,188	554,262	*156,074
Miscel. adj.	167,017	..	167,017
Surplus	716,671	1,476,320	*759,650

*Decrease. †Paid in common stock at par, $1,926,558; cash, $3,515.60.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for May—

Gross	82,515	68,501	14,014
Net after tax.	33,699	27,450	6,249
Surp. aft. chg.	21,339	14,697	6,642
12 mos. gross	992,416	878,691	113,725
Net after tax.	441,060	362,375	78,685
Surp. aft. chg.	285,075	211,625	73,450

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..	5	May, 1926	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	100¼	..
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅝	96¼	5.75
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	100⅞	4.20
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	100⅞	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅛	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.40
City of Quebec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que..	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	2.95
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.25
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅝	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	..
Prov. of N.B.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
G. of N'f'l'nd.	5	July, 1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅝	5.00
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.25
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.55
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1919	100	101	4.60
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.40
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅝	102⅛	5.30
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.80
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅝	5.15
Can. Pacific..	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅞	5.55
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	3.30
C., B. & Qy..	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98¼	4.40
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E..	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¼	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.98
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.58
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅝	3.90
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.45
Min. Gen. E..	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	97½	98⅝	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
Nor. S. Pow..	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	6.12
Penn. Co.....	4½	June 15,'21	100⅛	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 19,'19	97¼	97⅝	5.95
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.00
U.Ry.,G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98⅛	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅝	99⅝	5.75
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.70
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.87
W. P. Trac...	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	4.30
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅛	98⅞	5.67
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry..	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Con.	.02	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.10	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.28
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.06
Challar	.05	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.15	Savage	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.30
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.72
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con	.01
Julia	.01	Jacket Con	.64

TONOPAH.		Diamondf'd B. B.	.02
Belmont	4.10	Goldfield Con	.83
Jim Butler	.93	Goldfield Merger	[illegible]
McNamara	.06	Jumbo Ext	.78
Midway	.21	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.25	Lone Star	.05
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.26
Rescue	[illegible]	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Ext	5.37½	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nev	5.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.00	Big Jim	.81
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.10	Rochester Mines	.57
Booth	.15	White Caps	.22
Comb. Fraction	.06		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8⅝	9¼	Granite	67	69
Elkton	16	17½	Isabella	17	17½
El Paso	78	81	Jackpot	3	8
Findlay	3	4½	McKinney	35	40
Gold. Cycle	200	201	Portland	169	173½
Gold Sov.	3⅝	3⅞	Vindicator	224	226

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	126	130	126	130
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F.	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	235	230	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	124	121	123

New Hampshire Electric Railways.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of New Hampshire Electric Railways, held at Boston, July 1, 1916, a dividend of Two per cent. (2%) was declared payable July 31st, 1916, to holders of record on July 22d, upon the outstanding preferred shares of New Hampshire Electric Railways for the six months ending June 30th, 1916.

The transfer books at The New York Trust Company's office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, will close July 22d, 1916, and reopen August 1st, 1916.

DAVID A. BELDEN, President.

New York, July 8th, 1916.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record June 24, 1916, and a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record June 24, 1916, both payable July 8, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 21st, 1916, a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared, payable August 1st, 1916, to all stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on July 14th, 1916.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

NORTHRUP FOWLER, Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1916.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, June 14, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

CAN COMPANY WINS CASE.

Federal Court Refuses to Dissolve Firm—Will Retain Jurisdiction.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Judge John C. Rose in the United States District Court here today signed a final decree in the Government's anti-trust suit against the American Can Company. He refused the motion of the Government to dissolve the company, and also dismissed the defendants' motion for dismissal of the case.

Judge Rose stated that he will retain jurisdiction in the case and permit the Can Company to continue as it is unless by its actions it injures the public and makes necessary a decree of dissolution. In his decree Judge Rose said:

"The denial of the Government's motion is without prejudice to the United States hereafter to show in this court, by evidence of facts occurring at any time subsequent to the filing of the original petition in this case, that the size and power of the defendant company are being used to the injury of the public, or that such size and power, without being intentionally so used, have given the defendant a domination or control over the can-selling industry, or over some portion of the industry so great as to make dissolution or other restraining decree expedient, and without prejudice to the right of the court to decree a dissolution of the defendant company or to grant the United States such relief as may be right and just.

"Jurisdiction will be retained by the court."

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	16	15⅝	16
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	92	88	90
Chesebrough Mfg	320	330	315	325
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	315	325
Crescent Pipe Line	39	43	39	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	155	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	164	166	163	165
Indiana Pipe Line	89	92	89	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	10	10⅛	10¼	10½
National Transit	14	16	14	16
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	94	97	94	97
Ohio Oil	229	232	227	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	12⅝	13¼	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	397	400	395	400
Prairie Pipe Line	224	226	222	225
Solar Refining	265	275	265	275
Southern Pipe Line	190	193	189	192
South Penn. Oil	347	350	345	350
South W. Penn	104	107	104	107
Stand. Oil of Cal	252	255	250	252
Stand. Oil of Ind	565	568	563	567
Stand. Oil of Kan	433	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb	342	345	342	345
Stand. Oil of N. J	522	524	521	524
Stand. Oil of N. Y	205	207	205	207
Stand. Oil of Ohio	330	340	315	325
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	262	265	258	262
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	4.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.75
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'24	6	4.62	4.38
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.40
So. Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
So. Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.35

SAY NEW CO. SAVES TURPENTINE TRADE

American International Issues a Statement in Regard to Georgia Subsidiary.

ADVISE WITH GOVERNMENT

Union of Interests in Naval Stores Industry to be Supervised by Federal Commission.

The American International Corporation made public yesterday its reasons for organizing the Rosin and Turpentine Export Company of Georgia, a new corporation which started with $300,000 of capital, a figure which may be increased to $2,500,000. J. A. G. Carson of Savannah, long prominent in the naval stores trade, will head the new company, while George J. Baldwin, Vice President of the American International, will hold a similar position in the Rosin and Turpentine enterprise. It is expected that this will prove to be the forerunner of other subsidiary companies of a similar nature.

The new corporation includes the old Rosin and Turpentine Company, a Delaware corporation, and will have a producing capacity equal to 65 per cent. of the export demand. The American International takes a controlling interest in the company. It is designed to end the cut-throat competition, which has almost ruined an important American industry, and, to avoid trouble under the Sherman law, each step taken will be only with the approval of the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission. The following statement was made by the American International Corporation:

The company is organized solely for the conduct of an export business in rosin, turpentine, and other naval stores. A strong union of interests is necessary at this time to protect the trade, which has suffered greatly through combinations among foreign buyers and consumers, who have been able to control the prices because of the lack of organization in the producing end in this country and because of lack of capital in the export trade.

In the Southern States, where the production is centred, practically all the turpentine and rosin are handled through factors, who as a rule finance the individuals who gather the product, and then sell their goods at current market prices. The naval stores business amounts to about $35,000,000 per annum, and the factors have not been in a position to hold their product for good prices.

With the entrance of the new Rosin and Turpentine Export Company into the field, backed as it is by the American International Corporation, there will be sufficient strength of organization and sufficient financial responsibility to assure the profits of this important American industry, which has been suffering on account of lack of capital and of organization.

The plan of organization and a statement of the purposes of the new corporation have been filed with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. In its operations the corporation will pursue the policy of giving fullest information to the Federal authorities. The report added "while counsel who prepared the legal papers are confident its operations will not be in violation of existing trust statutes, nevertheless, whatever indefiniteness or doubt, may exist as to the ultimate scope of its operations will, it is hoped, be cleared by the passage of the bill now in Congress fathered by the Federal Trade Commission, legalizing and broadening the scope of combinations organized for export trade."

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement frame dwelling, value	$3,500
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement frame dwelling, value	5,000
5,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	8,500
7,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	11,250

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn. 'Phones: 7100 Main.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Ann Arbor Pfd.
50 Bush Terminal Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
50 Crex Carpet
10 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Great Northern Paper
10 Harriman National Bank
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 New York Consol. R. R. Com.
50 Remington Typwr. 1st Pfd.
50 Standard Steel Car
50 Standard Paint
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
50 United Dyewood Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Brass
50 Alaska Steamship
50 Bankers Trust
50 Buckeye Pipe Line
25 Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
387 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
50 Dela., Lacka. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss
100 Eastern Penn. Ry. Com.
50 Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
15 Freeport Texas
100 Great Northern Paper
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Southern Pipe Line
4 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Boughton & Co

Investment Securities

Equitable Bldg., New York

Write for Circular detailing a listed Stock to net about 9%.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY

20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on July 19, 1916, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $18,990.56. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee,

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

July 5, 1916.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

in the Equitable Building

120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

Bank Statements

Out-of-town National Bank Statements in The New York Times July 16th. The New York Times publishes a greater volume of bank statements than any other newspaper.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of THE EAGLE WATERPROOF CO., INC., Bankrupt. No. 23,188.

To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Harold P. Coffin, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 19th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Raincoats, cloth material, fixtures, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on July 17th and 18th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1916.
Louis Halle, Attorney for Trustee, No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL KNAUER, trading as the BON TON CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, July 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 48 Avenue B, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, machines and stands, cash register; also all the assignee's right, title and interest in and to the lease of above premises.

—ARCHIBALD PALMER, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,398.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE DAILY and JOHN AUGUST CARLSON, individually and as copartners doing business as DAILY & CARLSON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said George Daily and John August Carlson, individually and as copartners doing business as Daily & Carlson, are hereby given notice that on June 29th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 20th, 1916, at 1030 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23314.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID KOTLARSKY, ABRAHAM KOTLARSKY, and NATHAN LOVE, individually and as copartners, trading as METROPOLITAN SKIRT & DRESS CO., Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on July 20, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,411.—In Bankruptcy. THE FRIEDMAN TAILORING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Friedman Tailoring Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 6th, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 18th, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 7, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,410.—In Bankruptcy.—MARGARET A. COLGAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Margaret A. Colgan are hereby given notice that on July 3d, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 20th, 1916, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,150. NOTICE is given that ABRAHAM E. SCHWARTZ and MANUEL TOPPER, individually and as copartners trading as Eureka Manufacturing Company, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 9, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,917.

Notice is given that MARKS CHAIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why a discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,064.

NOTICE is given that LILLIAS S. PIPER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 9, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,773.

Notice is given that WILLIAM BUDD, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Western District of Pennsylvania.—THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, Trustee, plaintiff, vs. MERCHANTS COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and ROBERT P. WATT, THRUSTON WRIGHT, and WILLIAM K. JOHNSON, as Receivers of said Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, etc., et al.—No. 26.—May Term, 1915.—In Equity.

To parties, creditors, claimants, and all others interested:

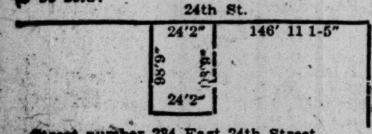
Notice is hereby given that said Court has ordered and directed that all bonds of the Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, dated April 1, 1909, issued under and secured by the General Mortgage of the Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 1, 1909, now outstanding, and all unpaid coupons now or heretofore attached to said bonds, shall be presented to the undersigned, Special Master in above entitled and numbered case, on or before Monday, July 24, 1916, and that all of said bonds or coupons which shall not be so presented on or before said date, and which shall not be approved by the said Master and by said Court, shall be forever barred from any claim against any fund or funds realized from the sale of the properties subject to the lien of the said mortgage, and from any claim against any other assets of the said Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, in the hands of its Receivers appointed by this Court.

Said bonds and coupons may be presented to me at my office, No. 901 Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., at any time hereafter up to and including Monday, July 24, 1916, and between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Notice is further given that I will hold a meeting at said office on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at the hour of 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking testimony for or against any and all claims and demands upon said bonds and coupons, and for such other purposes as relate thereto. This Notice is published by the direction and order of said Court. G. W. WILLIAMS, Special Master.

IN FORECLOSURE.—SUPREME COURT New York County.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH of New York, Plaintiff against MARY T. McQUAID and others, Defendants. Smith & Bowman, plaintiff's attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Pursuant to judgment entered June 15, 1916, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on July 14th, 1916, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated on the southerly side of East 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 146 feet 11 1-5 inches westerly from the westerly side of Second Avenue, being 24 feet 2 inches in width in front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side. Said side lines being parallel with Second Avenue and the easterly and westerly walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Street number 234 East 24th Street.

The approximate amount of mortgage debt, costs and allowances is $17,630.85 and interest; taxes and water rates $856.79 and interest.

THEODORE M. RIEHLE, Referee.
Dated New York, June 17th, 1916.

GERMAN ASSAILS PRUSSIA.

Prof. Forster Raises Storm of Indignation with Pamphlet and Article.

Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Forster, professor of pedagogy at the University of Munich, has made himself the object of a storm of hostile criticism through writing a pamplet and an article published in Switzerland in which he argued that the centralization of power in the hands of Prussia was contrary to the true federal spirit. While the professor is being hotly assailed by the supporters of the Hohenzollern idea, he is backed to some degree by the Liberal press, led by the Frankfurter Zeitung, according to reports of the affair appearing in the London press.

In denouncing the professor's writings, the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Munich declared that he has "expressed views about Bismark, the German Empire and its tasks, and has used turns of phrase, which must fill every German with indignation." The Philosophical Faculty not only "unanimously" expressed strong disapproval, but says that "its members will oppose with the utmost determination every attempt to spread such opinions among the academic youth under the authority of the teacher's office."

A report from Munich to the Vossische Zeitung dated June 8 tells how the students of the university at first prevented, by means of stamping and shouting, the reading of a treatise by Professor Forster and then for the most part left the hall. This report said that the professor's pamphlets had been distributed among his colleagues at the university and had aroused them to great indignation against the author, as well as drwaing a warning to Professor Forester from the Minister of Education.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building. Brooklyn Ash Removal Co.<"Nellie T."

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Burns<Cohen—Wm. W. Pellet.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Shapiro, (F. Jacod Co.)—Richard J. D. Keating. Silverberg<Pullman—Archie E. Baxter. Met. Sav. Bk.<Robinson—Clarence W. Gormly.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Buckley<Hyland—Dennis A. Spellisy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Anna Shifman<Alber L. Shifman—Edmund P. Holohan.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Abraham Derb<Jacob Goldstein—Frederick Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—John T. Fenlon<Angela C. Cole—J. Romaine Brown Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hauser<Merwin Realty Co—James F Donnelly.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—City Real Estate Co<H Eardenson—William J McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.—Kleinhomer<Kleinhomer.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,621, n w corner 99th St, store, floor, and basement; Gustav Stillgebauer and another to John E. Thomas, 2,621 Broadway, 5 3-12 years, from July 1; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St. $3,500 to $4,500

COLUMBUS AV, 72, all; Patrick Kiernan to Cath. M. and Herman E. Winkler, 22 Columbus Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916. $3,200

1ST AV, 1,371, south store and basement; Alex L. Kirchers and another to Vaclav Radil, 482 East 74th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; address, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av....$900

8TH AV, 2,771, store and part of basement; Mary E. McKernan to Fred. H. Hough, 2,154 Clinton Av, Bronx, 10 years, from June 1, 1916; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St....$1,260 and $1,620

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 516, s e corner 148th St, north store and cellar; Otten-Stuble Co. to Charles Petraglin, 2,543 Decatur Av, and another, 10 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, George B. De Luck, 2 Rector St.......$720 to $1,020

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 463, all; Emma Kroog to Frank Bastone, 1,070 Freeman St, 4 years from June 7, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.$900 to $1,020

WALES AV, 625, n w corner 151st St, all, 65x105; Newport Holding Co., Inc., to Jacob J. Birnbaum, 735 Home St, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St......$7,915

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 832 and 834; J. Cutler Iron Works against Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York, owner; Mullen Brothers Iron Works, contractor......$1,308

CHAMBERS ST, 123 to 131; T. H. Simonson & Son Co. against Higgins Estates, Inc., owner; Nevins-Perelman Co., contractor, renewal.....$239.10

142D ST, 128 to 138 West; Louis W. Peters against No. 146 West 142d Street Corp., owner, renewal......$650

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

IRVING PLACE, 1; Nathan Rabinowitz against 14th Street Hotel Co., Inc., et al., May 23, 1916.....$122

MANHATTAN AV, 507; Jacob Levine against Harry Whwitzer et al., July 10, 1914, canceled....$850

3D AV, 1,404; Noah Fells against George J. Baab et al., June 26, 1916.....$45

8TH AV, 975 to 979; Sam Friedlander et al. against Silver Lunch Co. et al., June 21, 1916, by deposit......$467.40

58TH ST, 2 East; Samuel Fassler against Estate of Mason Jones et al., April 13, 1916......$3,085.00

85TH ST, 106 to 110 East; Pelham Operating Co., Inc., against One Hundred and Six East 85th Street Corp. et al., June 20, 1916, by bond......$275.50

SAME PROPERTY; East River Mill and Lumber Co., Inc., against same, June 20, 1916, by bond......$87.99

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 888; Isidor Horowitz against Anna Retfield et al., Dec. 30, 1915......$220

STEBBINS AV, 941; Rotberg & Rosenbliett against Schlessinger-Gilman Construction Co. et al., June 20, 1916......$67

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,241.

Notice is given that JOE HOLTZMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22944.—Notice is given that CHAUNCEY ELDRIDGE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,913.

Notice is given that PAUL B. PUGH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$400,000 Operation on Grand Concourse—West Forty-ninth Street Apartment Deal—$350,000 Sale on Central Park South—Fifty-seventh Street Building Leased from Plans.

A deal which will involve an investment of about $400,000 has been closed in the Fordham Heights section of the Bronx, involving the purchase by builders of a large plot on the east side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 75 feet north of 167th Street. The plot has a frontage of 308 feet by 104 feet deep. It has been purchased by Adelstein & Avrutine from the Plough & Fox Company and will be improved by the buyers with four five-story apartment houses.

A. Blumenthal was the broker in the deal. Plans for the new buildings have been prepared by C. B. Meyers. The entire operation will involve $400,000. Building and permanent loans for $236,000 have been obtained from the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

West Forty-ninth Street Apartment House Sold.

The seven-story elevator apartment house at 240 and 242 West Forty-ninth Street has been sold by the Twentieth Street Realty Company to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck. The structure occupies a plot 40 by 100.5 and is located 160 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Resale on West End Avenue.

Walter J. M. Donovan has purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 324 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 75 located between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets. The sellers acquired the property recently from William H. Parsons. W. F. Johnston was the broker.

Investor Buys $350,000 Apartment House Site.

At the expiration of the present leases of the old brownstone buildings occupying a plot 100 by 71.6 on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Central Park South they will be torn down and a tall apartment house erected on the site.

The property has been purchased by an investor from the United States Trust Company as Trustee. It was held at $350,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Charles E. Williams negotiated the sale. The leases expire in 1917.

Buy Heights Garage Site.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold for Hugo Piesen the property, 75 by 100, 623, 625, and 627 West 152d Street, running through to 153d Street, to Darius Dean. The purchaser intends to erect a garage.

Buyer of Third Avenue Corner.

The purchasers of the property at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 124th Street, 50.11 by 100, sold by Marston & Co. for the Everard estate, were A. Finkenberg's Sons, dealers in house furnishings, who own and occupy the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and 124th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen sold the northwest corner of Wales Avenue and 151st Street, a six-story apartment, on a plot 65 by 105, to the Newport Holding Company; the three-story business building at the junction of 169th Street, Home Street, and Intervale Avenue to A. Dovid, and a vacant plot, 50 by 100, situated at the southeast corner of Longfellow and Seneca Avenues, for the Newport Holding Company to an investor.

As a site for five-story apartments William Sinnott has purchased from an estate a vacant plot fronting 158 feet on Vyse Avenue and 132 feet on West Farms Road.

Schwab & Co. have sold for the 165th Street and Bryant Avenue Construction Company, Charles Richardson, President, the new five-story apartment at 1,076 Bryant Avenue, 40 by 100; also for Joseph P. Frey the two three-family frame dwellings at 1,058 and 1,069 Jackson Avenue, 35 by 87.6.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson & Co. sold the three-story brick dwelling at 291 Prospect Place to John McNulty for a client; also a plot, 25 by 100, fronting on Plaza Street, 160 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, to a builder.

Newman Leavy has sold for Mrs. E. Wahlberg the two-family house at 1,345 Forty-seventh Street, on lot 40 by 100.

Long Island.

Ernest N. Jackson of New York City has purchased the Lewis B. Smith property, consisting of four and a half acres and located on the top of Fort Hill, Huntington. Daniel M. Gerard was the broker.

The Peter Cusack Agency sold at Floral Garden, Franklin Square, Nassau County, a plot, 40 by 100, on Delmar Avenue, to P. Cooney; a plot, 40 by 100, on Paschal Avenue, to J. Gannon, and a plot, 40 by 100, on New Hyde Park Road, to F. L. Winters.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold for Charles W. Copp eleven houses on the south side of West Grove Street, Flushing, to the Nathan Manufacturing Company; also the property at 121 Amity Street for John J. and May E. Roony to the same buyer.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Harry Jockers the two-story semi-detached brick two-family dwelling known as 101 Madison Street, Jamaica.

Daniel H. Jackson has resold to George Sause a three-story residence, with garage and outbuildings, located on Griffin Avenue, 100 feet east of Grand Central Avenue, Amityville. Mr. Jackson took this property in a trade for 1,024 and 1,028 Simpson Street from George W. Worth a few weeks ago. Vincent A. Clarke was the broker.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Emily T. Wallace her residence and grounds on the southeast corner of Tremont Avenue and Tremont Place, Orange, N. J.

Charles M. Bloxham of Southern Pines, N. C., has sold his residence on Fairview Avenue, Verona, to Langdon S. Thompson of Jersey City. Carl Mau was the broker, and he also sold for the Armond Company the northeast corner of MacDowell Street and Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, to Dr. J. Roland Teed.

Deals in Mount Vernon.

The Anderson Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Agnes K. Malone to Mrs. Julia A. Graff of Bridgeport, Conn., the new stucco dwelling with plot 50 by 100 on Egmont Avenue, near Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, for occupancy. Also for Mrs. Julia Vollbracht to Frederic Ehrlich of New York City for occupancy dwelling on plot 40 by 80, 415 Nuber Avenue, Oakley Manor, Mount Vernon, and for Foscum Realty Company to Westchester Electric Railway Company plot 100x105, southeast corner South Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street, Mount Vernon.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. sold a plot on Brambach Avenue, Scarsdale, to William E. Ellis, who has started the erection of a bungalow.

Gaul & Bell have sold a plot of fifty feet on Warburton Avenue, Hastings, Pinecrest section, near the Yonkers city line, to a client in Tarrytown.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have sold a plot of twenty-eight acres at Mount Kisco, N. Y., for E. H. Van Derveer to J. H. Towne, who will add the property to his country place, which adjoins.

Dr. B. C. Darling Leases Office Building from the Plans.

Dr. Byron C. Darling has leased from the plans for a long term of years from Samuel A. Herzog a six-story office building, to be erected at 47 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue. This property was purchased by Mr. Herzog to protect the light of the apartment building being erected by him at the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

The new building will have all the most modern appliances and will be one of the most up-to-date office buildings exclusively for the use of doctors in New York. It will contain suites of three rooms and bath. The Payson McL. Merrill Company negotiated the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company has leased the entire fourteenth floor of the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, of which it is the owner, to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for a long term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the estate of Gifford & Amos R. E. Pinchot the building at 146-150 West Sixty-third Street for a term of years at a gross rental of $100,000; also the building at 306 and 308 West Sixty-fourth Street to the Wagner Specialty Company; the store at 423 Fourth Avenue to C. M. Oppenheim & P. Pressman; the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street to the Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, and the store at 226 Fifth Avenue to the St. Regis Dairy Lunch.

Charles B. Walker has leased for P. Murphy & Son store and basement at 86 Walker Street to A. Lipman & Co.

Architect Bannerman Files Plans for Twenty-one-Story Building.

Plans were filed yesterday by Francis Bannerman as architect for a twenty-one-story building on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, 98.9 by 244. Mr. Bannerman purchased the property at foreclosure a year ago. Besides being an architect, he is also a dealer in military goods. In the filing of the plans the ownership is given as the Little Falls Company, Robert C. Turner, President, of 793 Broadway, also the office of the architect. It is understood that Mr. Bannerman still holds a controlling interest in the Seventh Avenue corner. The cost is very exactly estimated at $987,650.

To Discuss Broadway Conditions.

The Broadway Association will hold a luncheon next Wednesday at Churchill's, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, to discuss the street and traffic conditions and revival of business on Broadway. Among those invited to speak are Borough President Marks, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and A. H. Hemphill, President of the Automobile Club of America. Within the last few weeks the association has added 150 new members.

Apartments for Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. L. Scarritt of Orange, N. J., has sold a large tract of vacant land on Elm Street, Elmwood Avenue and Miller Street, Montclair, N. J., to New York builders. The property will be improved immediately by the erection of four-family brick apartments on the Elm Street frontage, six-family frame apartments on the Elmwood Avenue frontage, and four-family frame apartments on the Miller Street frontage. The transaction was effected by Louis Kamm, Inc., of Newark, representing the owner, and the Simpson-Merritt Company of Montclair, representing the purchaser.

Realty Notes.

The loft buildings at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, 65.1 by 78.1, and at 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, 64.6 by 71.7, adjoining the southeast corner of Eleventh Street were transferred yesterday by Mary E. Reisig to the D. H. Jackson Company, subject to mortgages of $124,000 and $115,000 respectively.

Plans for a sixteen-story factory building in the upper Fifth Avenue retail zone have been filed to be erected on a plot 33.7 by 96.9 on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The Alt Realty Company is the owner. William H. Gompert, the architect, places the cost at $700,000.

Manning & Trunk were the brokers in the recent sale of the four-story dwelling at 124 East Fifty-seventh Street for the Pentz Estate. The purchaser, S. Christiansen, furrier, will alter the property into stores and apartments.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. have taken into their organization John F. Mason, who, for many years, has been active in the management of the Trinity Church Corporation properties.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

49th St, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, two-story stable and three-story rear building; General Synod of the Reformed Church of America against P. E. Eckhardt, Jr., et al.; C. V. Pallister, attorney; due on judgment, 7,001.25; taxes, &c., $955.82; to Gustave Ludwig for $8,250.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, n w corner of 149th St, 100x94, vacant; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; W. R. Adams, attorney; due on judgment, $23,952.20; taxes, &c., $2,500; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Trinity Av, s e corner of 149th St, 50x84, vacant; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; Action 2; W. R. Adams, attorney; due on judgment, $14,930.70; taxes, &c., $1,600; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Timpson Place, s e corner of 149th St, 109.2x26.7x irregular, vacant; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; Action 3; W. R. Adams, attorney; due on judgment, $5,262.20; taxes, &c., $1,200; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By George Price.

Richardson Av, e s, 271 ft n of 238th St, 40x120; Peter Duncan against Robert Anderson et al.; Eugene L. Brisach, attorney; Theo. M. Riehle, referee; due on judgment, $1,189.66; taxes, &c., $163.37; to Joseph Donohue for $1,625.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

55th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, for a nine-story apartment house, 83x85.3; 105 West 55th St. Co., Inc., John J. Hearn, President, 65 West 46th St, owner; Denby & Nute, 533 4th Av, architects; cost....$200,000

7th Av, n e corner of 37th St, for a twenty-one-story display and salesroom building, 98.9x244; Little Falls Co., Robert C. Turner, President, 793 Broadway, owner; F. Bannerman, 793 Broadway, architect; cost, $987,650

45th St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, for a sixteen-story factory, 33.7x96.9; Alt Realty Co., 15 West 45th St, owner; William H. Gompert, 171 Madison Av, architect; cost.$100,000

45th St, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, for a sixteen-story factory, 25x96.9; Alt Realty Co., owner; William H. Gompert, architect; cost, $75,000

Fairview Av, s s, 265.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, for a five-story apartment, 120x62; Epres Realty Co., 507 West 113th St, owner; I. Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost....$75,000

Wadsworth Terrace, e s, 644.11 ft n of 190th St, for a five-story apartment, 119.8x56.6; Epres Realty Co., owner; I. Margon, architect; cost....$70,000

Grand Concourse, e s, 47 ft n of 183d St, for a one-story brick store and garage, 100x34; William A. Cameron, 1,801 Bathgate Av, owner; Charles B. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost....$6,000

Grand Concourse, e s, 154 ft s of 165th St, for a one-story stone garage, 21.6x21.3; Walter Wilkins, 1,022 Grand Concourse, owner; Carl J. Itzel, 1,362 Prospect Av, architect; cost....$800

Underhill Av, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x43; Mary Miata, 534 Underhill Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000

Nelson Av, e s, 50.14 ft n of 167th St, for a one-story brick garage, 20x52.6; Henry Hell, on premises, owner; Eli Benedict, 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost....$2,000

Stebbins Av, e s, 215 ft n of Freeman St, for a two-story brick synagogue and school, 42x101.4; Zion Hebrew Institute, Philip Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, President, owner; David Kreigel, 381 East 170th St, architect; cost....$22,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

56th St, 614 to 618 West, to a three-story garage; T. G. Patterson, 637 West 55th St, owner; F. A. Norris, 624 East 15th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost....$20,000

62d St, 155 East, to a three-story dwelling; Dr. M. C. Pease, 109 West 87th St, owner; W. A. Boring, 142 East 45th St, architect; cost....$5,000

Broadway, n e corner of Bond St, to a five-story factory; United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost....$15,000

56th St, 1 West, and 5th Av, 720, to two five-story stores; George Kemp Real Estate Co., 613 5th Av, owner; H. Trumbauer, Philadelphia, architect; cost....$10,000

Blackwell's Island Workhouse, to a four-story prison; New York City, owner; S. S. McGrath, West Brighton, S. I., architect; cost....$5,000

Chatham Square, 5, to a one-story moving picture theatre; H. Berg, premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000

South St, 41, to a four-story factory and store; William Cruikshank & Sons, 37 Liberty St, owners; A. D. Kelley, 4 Gold St, architect; cost....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, July 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, 69, s s, 50 ft w of Bedford St, 25x74 to n s of Commerce St, 33; John L. Bickford to Carolina Devito, Trenton, N. J., June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Carolina Devito, Trenton, N. J., to Frank R. Greene, 64 Montague St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 5; attorney, same....$1

BROADWAY, w s, 103.4 ft n of 184th St, 100x100; Number One Realty Co. to Levin & Levin Co., 320 5th Av, mtg $49,000, July 6, b. and s.; attorney, Dudley Harde, 25 Broad St....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 84.9x93x75.5x131.8; Broadway, w s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28.1x130.2x25x117.4; Fernando Wood, Englewood, N. J., to Broadway and 67th Street Corporation, 111 Broadway, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., June 22; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Premium Holding Corporation to same, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., June 30; same attorneys....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Falkenau & Hamerschlag to same, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., July 5....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert McGill et al. to same, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., June 28....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Alvis Gutwillig et al., executors, &c., to same, all title, June 30....$16,259

SAME PROPERTY; Lincoln Society of Friends to same, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., June 30....$14,000

CONVENT AV, 356, s w corner of 145th St, 20x94; Daniel H. Jackson to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $20,000, July 6; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St....$1

ESSEX ST, e s, 87.6 ft s of Rivington St, 50x17.6x irregular; Depositors' Assets Corporation to Hayman Kotlitski, 122 Essex St, mtg $15,000, b. and s., c. a. g., July 5; attorney Sol. Suirin, 107 Rivington St....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 51, w s, 86.8 ft s of 113th St, 31.7x124.2x27x107.7; St. Nicholas Av, 53, w s, 55.11 ft s of 113th St, 81.8x107.7x27x91; Ericson Realty Co. to Mary A. Carr, 2,644 Morris Av, mtg $55,000, quitclaim, all liens, Aug. 23, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Carr to Pfaff, Inc., 109 Lafayette St, quitclaim, mtg $5,500, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WEST ST, s e corner of Horatio St, 109.7x131x109.5x125; Mary A. Page to J. Seaver Page, 20 5th Av, mtg $90,000, July 9, 1912; attorney, R. E. Rogers, 2 Rector St....$1

WILLIAM ST, 266 and 266½, e s, 100 ft s of Pearl St, 37.8 x 72.2 x 36.4 x 80, foreclosed May 29; Charles M. Russell, referee, to Frank J. Bauer, Hackensack, N. J., June 10; attorneys, Wakelee, T. & W., 50 Church St....$25,000

3D ST, 321 and 323 East, n s, 120 ft w of Avenue D, 40x96; Fannie, wife of Jacob Osnowitz, to 321 East 3d Street Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 29; attorneys, L. & I. J. Joseph, 135 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 108th St; same to Mary Parsons Hogan, Purchase St, Harrison, N. Y., all title, quitclaim, March 1; same attorney....$19,500

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 108th St, 25x100; Edwin Parsons et al., individually and as executors,&c.,of Chas. Parsons,to Frances N. Parsons, Crescent Surf, Kennebunk, Me., all title, quitclaim, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$19,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25.8x100; 108th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Edwin Parsons et al., individually and as executors, to Llewelyn S. Parsons, Crescent Surf, Kennebunk, Me., all title, quitclaim, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$41,000

6TH AV, 140 and 142, e s, 90.8 ft n of 10th St, 64.6x71.7x irregular, mtg $115,000; 6th Av, 130, s e corner of 10th St, 24.1x75; 6th Av, 128, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 23x78.6; also alley, 3.6 wide from rear to 10th St; 6th Av, 126, e s, 46.1 ft s of 10th St, 19.4x78.6, mtg on last three parcels $120,000; Mary E. Reisig, Larchmont, N. Y., to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, July 6; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St....$1

12TH ST, 13 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103; Isabel H. Schelling, (Woodford,) to George A. Plimpton, 61 Park Av, c. a. g., all liens, June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

49TH ST, 240 and 242 West, s s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Twentieth Street Realty Co. to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, b. & s., July 6; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

64TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Anna Jackson to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $16,000, all liens, July 6; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St....$1

65TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x100.5; Bernon S. Prentice to Clare E., his wife, 410 Park Av, all liens, July 5; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St....$1

70TH ST, 106 East, s s, 88.11 ft e of Park Av, 16.1x100.5; Augusta H. Adams to Robert S. Brewster, 100 East 78th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

72D ST, 230 East, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 17x102.2; Virginia Danziger to Bessie Pekelman, 3,505 Broadway, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

74TH ST, 139 West, n s, 468 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Ancel H. Ball to Helen Braun, 608 West 138th St, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

75TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 30.11x27.2, with easements for light, &c., over strip 30x10; Harry T. Shriver to William M. Lybrand, s w corner of Riverside Drive and 109th St, all liens, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

94TH ST, n s, 143.7 ft e of Broadway, at centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road, runs n 75.7 x w 29 to w s of old road x s 75.7 to street x e 29 to beginning; Paul F. Mottelay, executor, to West 82d Street Realty Co., 2,520 Broadway, June 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$34

SAME PROPERTY; Grafton D. Spurrien to same, all title, June 30; attorney same....$1

98TH ST, 44 West, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, foreclosure June 20; Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Francis Hennessy, 230 West 101st St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $17,850

98TH ST, 42 West, s s, 400 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; same to same, foreclosure June 21, July 5; attorney, same.. $17,850

102D ST, 216 East, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Dora Seldis to Emil Seldis, 216 East 102d St, mtg $11,000, June 28....$100

106TH ST, 59 East, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Carrie Block to Hy C. Wissemann, 449 West 152d St, mtg $23,000, all liens, June 20; attorney, Maurice Steiner, 35 Nassau St....$1

111TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Bab. Realty Co. to Louis Barnett, 25 East 111th St, June 30; attorneys, Borowsky & B., 132 Nassau St....$1

127TH ST, 228 East, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Mary E. Mulvihill to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee, mtg $15,000, July 6; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St....$1

127TH ST, 228 East, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Florence E. Mulvihill to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 6; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St....$300

132D ST, 147 West, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Julia, wife of William O'Hara, to Leybuck Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $10,000, b. and s., June 30....$1

132D ST, 166 West, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x99.11, foreclosure; Harold H. Herts to Mary E. Cook, (Whiting,) Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La., July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $7,000

132D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x99.11; Emile E. Baake to Maud E. Cook, Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La., quitclaim, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Otto C. Baake to same, quitclaim, June 27; attorney, same....$1

134TH ST, 14A West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Central Trust Co. of New York and another, executors, &c., to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 135th St, mtg $14,500, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Tackney to Wilhelm Lanter, 410 East 141st St, mtg $14,500, July 6; attorney, same....$100

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Agnes L. Lester to Edna T. O'Connell, 509 West 142d St, mtg $8,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

207TH ST, w s, 100 ft n of Seaman Av, 50x160; Seaman Construction Co. to A-1 Building Corporation, 4,925 Broadway, June 26; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway.$1

Bronx.

CAMBRELENG AV, n e corner 183d St, 125x100; Julian M. Wright, referee, to August Petrie, 4,564 Park Av, July 6; attorney, Hy. F. Lippold, 328 East 87th St. $5,000

CEDAR AV, 1,810, e s, 16.3x83.6; Van Deveer Estates, Inc., to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 135th St, June 21; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$1

CEDAR AV, 1,812, e s, 16.3x74.3; Eugenie Levy to same, mtg $5,000, Feb. 18; attorney, same....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,333, s w corner of Field Place, 100x57; No. 2,333 Creston Av. Co., Inc., to Ferdinand S. MacHale, 317 East 87th St, mtg $45,000, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

DOON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Nelson Place, 25x94.1x25x95.9; Home Investors' Building Corporation to David E. Bjorkman, 893 Stebbins Av, mtg $3,950, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

EAST BURNSIDE AV, s s, 102.7 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 28.3 x e 45.11 to avenue x n w 52.10; Nosam Corporation to John Kelly, 2,082 Anthony Av, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,389, w s, 20x94.2; Elizabeth A. May et al. to Emilie Hake, 1,266 Morris Av, June 23; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,391, w s, 20x94.2; Emilie L. Starke to Elizabeth A. May et al., 1,323 Ditmas Av, Brooklyn, June 22; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,393, w s, 20x94.2; Hy. M. Eckes to Emilie L. Starke, 1,393 Franklin Av, June 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

FRANKLIN AV., 1,393, w s, 20x94.2; Rebecca C. Starke to Hy. M. Eckes, 2,054 Washington Av, June 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 279.11 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x108; Raphael R. Murphy, referee, to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, June 28; attorney, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St....$3,000

LONGFELLOW AV, s e s, at s w s of Rodman Place, 161.7x90.6x153.10x61.11; De Siden Schoen to Rodman Improvement Co., Inc., 856 Westchester Av, mtg $4,000, April 28; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St..$1

LOT 362, map of Lohbauer Park; Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,200, June 10; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.$1

LOTS 607 and 608; map of Lohbauer Park; James Collins to Louis Herbert, 2,213 Lyon Av, July 6; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$100

LOTS 5 and 6, Block 42, map of Morris Park; Samuel Horwitz to Louis Hurvitz, 543 Claremont Parkway, May 24; attorney, William Koerner, 261 Broadway....$1

LOTS 5 and 6, map of Harrington Estate; Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, June 10; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St....$1

LOTS 45 to 48, map of New York Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co.; Clara S. Dashiell to William C. Arnold, 30 Bard Av, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., mtg $200, July 23, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOTS 6 to 9, Block 2,509, map of Kemp estate; also Jerome Av, w s, at line between lands formerly H. A. Anderson, between lands late of A. S. Ketchum, 248x irregular; Hy. S. Clark et al to Kath. S. D. B. Co., Inc., 14 John St, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

MULFORD AV, s w corner of Alice Av, 25x100; Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $600, June 10; attorney Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St....$1

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; Annie M. Tuttle and another to Alice McChristie, 1,058 Cauldwell Av, mtg $3,250, July 7; attorney, Alice McChristie, 1,058 Cauldwell Av....$1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 373.6 ft s of 184th St, 100.8x112.5x100.1x120; North County Development Co., Inc., to Tiebout Construction Co., Inc., 482 Jackson Av, mtg $8,000, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

UNION AV, e s, 212.3 ft s of 168th St, 19x100x21.8x100; Herbert G. Rockwell to Herbert G. and Elizabeth C. Rockwell, 1,172 Union Av, mtg $4,000, June 26; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av....$100

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62.10x185x63.2x185; Michael J. Crotty to Ensign Improvement Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $5,000, July 6; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

VYSE AV, 1,481, w s, 37.6x100; Frederick Landwehr to Cath. Meuer, 217 East 18th St, mtg $28,000, July 6; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway....$100

VYSE AV, w s, 91.4 ft n of Home St, 20x100; Barnett E. Kopelman, referee, to Lawrence Marx, 178 Weyman Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 6; attorneys, Boudin & L., 302 Broadway....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 100x100; Paul M. Herzog to 197th Street Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $20,000, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Nina H. Stein to same, June 10; attorney same....$1

3D AV, e s, 389.9 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; 3d Av, e s, 414.10 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; 3d Av, e s, 439.10 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Co-Free Realty Co. to Esther Realty Co., Inc., 799 Riverside Drive, July 5; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St....$100

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; Theodore H. Friend, Jr., referee, to Johanna Brandt, 540 West 146th St, mtg $9,000, July 6; attorney, M. D. Siegel, 61 Park Row.$300

150TH ST, 341 East, n s, 25x118.5; Emma Korb to Virgilio Potito, 2,706 3d Av, July 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

166TH ST, 568 to 572 East, s s, 75x irregular; Ferdinand S. MacHale to No. 2,333 Creston Av. Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, mtg $43,000, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

188TH ST, n w s, 408.3 ft n e of Tee Taw Av, 75x111.8x75x111.1; Alfred Q. Elgar et al to Edward W. Bill, Amston, Conn., June 12; attorneys, Nordlinger & C., 115 Broadway....$100

224TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114; Mary Conlan to Margaret Ward, 1,908 Park Av, mtg $3,500, June 29; attorney, Peter Conlan, 677 East 224th St..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,437, n e corner of 131st St, 27.10x100, July 6; Anna M. Rehermann to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$25,000

AVENUE C, 31, s w corner of 3d St, 254 to 258 East, 26.5x100, July 6; Rachel Cohn to Jacob and Meyer Rosenberg, 1,890 7th Av, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $43,000; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 300 Broadway....$13,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 84.9x93x75.5x131.3; Broadway, w s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28.1x130.2x25x117.4, July 5; Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street Corp. to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.$250,000

JAY ST, 48 and 50, s e corner of Caroline St, 52.11x59.1x53.5x59.9, June 6; F. F. Freehold Estates, Inc., to Mannie E. Cohn, 315 Central Park West, et al., executors, &c., 5 years; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway....$38,000

SEAMAN AV, 9 to 15, s s, 100 and 150 ft e of Academy St, two lots, each 50x100, July 5; Frank Wilson Construction Co. to Sarah G. Fuller, 456 West 145th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., two mtgs, $6,000, each subject to prior mtg $40,000; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St....$12,000

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 289.4 ft w of 227th St, 25x100, July 5; Catherine Tunney to Ella and Annie Dunne, 223 West 78th St, 5 years; attorney, Harry B. Finn, 271 Broadway....$4,000

3D ST, 310 East, s s, 22.7x106, July 6; Edward Jackman, Westfield, N. J., to John H. Rogan, 625 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, 3 years; address, 145 Nassau St....$3,000

30TH ST, 358 West, s s, 154.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9, July 6; Frederic Poffet to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due as per bond; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

64TH ST, 174 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; prior mtg. $16,000; 6th Av, 140 and 142, e s, 90.8 ft n of 10th St, 64.6x71.2x irregular, prior mtg. $115,000; 6th Av, 130, s e corner of 10th St, 23.1x75; 6th Av, 128, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 23x78.6; also alley, 3.6 ft in width, rear to 10th St; 6th Av, 126, e s, 46.1 ft s of 10th St, 19.4x78.6, prior mtgs on last three parcels, $120,000; Convent Av, 356, s w corner of 145th St, 20x94, July 6; D. H. Jackson Co. to Emanuel Glauber, 100 West 121st St, installments, $900 monthly, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $20,000; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St....$5,000

74TH ST, 139 West, n s, 468 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2, July 6; Helen Braun to Sarah E. McPherson, 701 Madison Av, 4 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$25,000

75TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 30.11x27.2, July 5; William M. Lybrand to William N. Goodbody, 558 East 29th St, Paterson, N. J., due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $18,000

98TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 400 and 425 ft w of Central Park West, 2 lots, each 25x100.11, July 5; Frances Hennessey to Edward W. C. Arnold, West Islip, L. I., due July 1, 1919, 2 prior mtgs, each $16,000; attorneys, Curtis, M.-P. & Colt, 30 Broad St....$32,000

106TH ST, 69 West, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, July 1; Katherine Kaltenbach to William Zeller, 951 Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg, $18,000; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway....$2,000

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, July 6; Charles Jagels to Martin Klein, 180 Broadway, due July, 1918, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

134TH ST, 14A West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, July 1; Jennie Tackney to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, and another, executors, due July 1, 1931; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St....$14,500

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11, June 30; Edna T. O'Connell to Agnes L. Lester, 40 Hamilton Terrace, due Nov. 9, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

190TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 62.6x89.10, July 6; A. & K. Construction Co. to Greenwood Cemetery, 170 Broadway, due Aug. 1, 1921; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway....$47,000

190TH ST, 566 West, s s, 162.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 62.6x89.10, July 6; A. & K. Construction Co. to Virginia Danziger, 4 East 79th St, and another, trustees, due as per bond; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway....$47,000

Bronx.

BOYD AV, w s, 158.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Margaret Crowley to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, July 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St....$1,600

CLINTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; also Clinton Av, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Annie Engelson to Alex. McL. Jeffrey, 216 East 39th St, June 29, 3 years; attorney, H. T. Slosson, 261 Broadway....$1,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, 1,523, w s, 25x95; Timothy M. Hartnett to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

DOON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Nelson Pl, 25x95.9; David E. Bjorkman to Home Investors' Building Corporation, 740 Broadway, July 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,950

EAST BURNSIDE AV, s s, 102.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, runs s 28.3 x — to avenue x n w 53.10; John Kelly to Victor Beaver, 522 West 183d St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

JACKSON AV, e s, 50 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100; James F. Mongo to North County Development Co., 68 William St, prior mtg $6,000, June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av, runs w 227.9 to Davidson Av x s 3.6 x e — to Jerome Av x 76.8; Julia M. De Grazia to A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, June 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av....$1,500

LOT 94, Map 2, Olinville; Catharine Reilly to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, July 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$1,500

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 373.6 ft s of 184th St, 100.8x120; Tiebout Construction Co., Inc., to North County Development Co., 68 William St, prior mtg $76,000, June 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,000

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 63.2x185; Ensign Improvement Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Co., 135 Broadway, July 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$56,000

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 100x100; 197th Street Corporation to Paul M. Herzog, 41 West 68th St, June 29, due Dec. 29, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,937, w s, 25x100; Albert A. Pinna to Eureka Co-operative B. and L. Association, 353 Courtlandt Av., July 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $4,400

WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 73 ft s of Halperin St, 25x100.11; Frank A. Reckert to John Straub, 1,470 Williamsbridge Road, July 6, 3 years; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road....$1,000

150TH ST, 341 East, n s, 25x118.5; Virgilio Potito to Emma Korb, 417 East 152d St, July 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

235TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; Times Square Construction Co. to James Johnston, 625 St. Ann's Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 49; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Keyam Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

LEWIS ST, 113; Amelia B. Gunther against Benjamin M. Gruenstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. L. Snyder.

MAIDEN LANE, s e corner of Broadway, 110.11x76.7x irregular; Broadway Building Co. against Edward W. Martin Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

PIKE ST, 64; Citizens' Savings Bank against May I. Doyle et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

8TH ST, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x69.10; Isaac Shiman against Abraham Karasinsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Strasbourger & Schallek.

32D ST, 313 East; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Vito A. Paterno et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

39TH ST, 227 East; Bowery, 305; 1st St, 2; Bowery, 307 and 309; 39th St, 149 East, and 1st St, 3 and 5; Carrie T. Winegard et al. against Lida D. Tillson et al., amended petition; attorney, C. B. Plante.

132D ST, n s, 209 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Estelle G. Winston et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

Bronx.

ALLERTON AV, s s, 100 ft e of Laconia Av, 260x600; Allerton Avenue Corporation against Louise P. Avery, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft s of 186th St, 25x86.9; Henry M. Popham, as trustee, against Tommaso Amabile et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

BOONE ST, e s, 195.5 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America against Emanuel G. Bach et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. L. Livingston.

SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, 174x250, and Seton St, n e corner of 2d St, 180x250; Elizabeth K. Dooling against Hiram Fisher, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 424.3 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 25x124.4; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Eardenson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

136TH ST, 716 East; Charlotte Geissler against Frida Friedenthal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Schafran.

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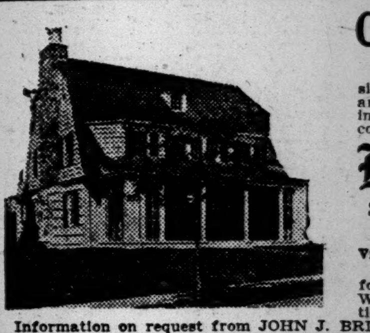
Rent small furnished bungalow; hour from city; improvements; full details. N 103 Times.



Colonial Residence

JUST COMPLETED.

A very attractive home on a desirably located plot; 9 large rooms and 2 baths; modern and up to date in every detail; reasonable price and convenient terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:14 Saturday only), 1:32, 2:06 (2:45 Saturday only), 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:25, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., etc. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:40, 4:06, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., etc. Return at frequent intervals.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.

Whittaker Estate, consisting of 6.284 acres, situated on North Street, on road to Greenwich Country Club; handsome Colonial residence of 18 rooms, pipe organ, art gallery, 5 bathrooms; large garage, stable, greenhouse and other outbuildings. Cost to complete $160,000.

To be Sold Saturday, July 15th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

For booklet and other particulars apply to

THOMAS N. COOKE, AUCTIONEER,
Smith Bldg. Tel. 430. Greenwich, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

COST $5,000—MAKE OFFER.

BUNGALOW 7 rooms, up to date; sewer; inclosed porch; screens. Am leaving city. Best offer takes it. Will also sacrifice 2 new 1-F. B. Houses. Call or write, Owner, J. P. Denlinger, 1048 E. 3rd St., near Av. "I." Brokers protected.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO AVOID FORECLOSURE

must be sold within 10 days, my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements; large plot of good soil for garden and poultry; one block from trolley; must have $250 cash at once, balance very easy terms; only 25 minutes from N. Y. or Brooklyn. B. Herzog, 349 East 14th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET
$100
HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.
$5 Down. $2 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

AT BALDWIN HARBOR.

Will sell, with water front rights, very attractive 6-room bungalow, all improvements, magnificent fixtures, etc.; big grounds; best neighborhood; at sacrifice price; $275 buys it; balance can be arranged. H. B. S., 82 Times.

$25 MONTHLY

and small amount down buys fine all-year bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, with modern improvements; near bay and beach; 40 minutes from heart of city; title guaranteed. South, Box 157 Times Downtown.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL vs. MERCHANTS COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—No. 15.—October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

To parties, creditors, claimants, and all others interested:

Notice is hereby given that said Court has ordered and directed that all claims and demands against said defendant, Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, or its Receivers, shall be presented to the undersigned, Special Master in above entitled and numbered case, on or before Monday, July 24, 1916, and that all claims and demands of whatsoever character against the said Company, or its Receivers, which shall not be so presented on or before said date, and which shall not be approved by the said Master, and by said Court, shall be forever barred from any claims whatever against the assets of the said Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, now in the hands of its said Receivers, duly appointed by said Court. Said claims and demands may be presented to me at my office, No. 901 Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., at any time hereafter up to and including Monday, July 24, 1916, and between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Notice is further given that I will hold a meeting at said office on Thursday, July 27, 1916, at the hour of 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking testimony for or against said claims and demands, and for such other purposes as relate thereto. This Notice is published by the direction and order of said Court. G. W. WILLIAMS, Special Master.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain—For Sale or Rent.

Georgian Colonial, new house planned and built by private gentleman for his own comfort at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sewers, electric light, gas; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; attractive sleeping porch; large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUMMER COTTAGES
Some Desirable Cottages Still Left at
Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal
and vicinity. Can quote very attractive prices.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park, N. J. Allenhurst, N. J. 'Phones 406-407.

Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.
Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.
ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND LOTS.
Exclusive Residential Section. "Ask the Neighbors."
S. R. Droescher. 79 Warren St., New York.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Overlooking Peconic Bay, L. I.
Furnished cottage, seven rooms and bath; outbuildings, water front, two miles from Southold Station. Rent balance season or by the month. Terms reasonable.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, 22 William Street, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6-8 ROOM APARTMENTS
Roxborough, Broadway & 92d St.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

54th St., 200 West
To sublet a three and four-room Furnished Apartment.
Apply 200 West 54th Street.

Times Building Times Square

Floors in tower of Times Building, Times Square; vacant floor area over 2,000 square feet. All modern equipments, splendid natural light, elevators running day and night. Suit lawyer, physician or architect. Renting agent in building—Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT, Executors.
BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The tropical disturbance is still central over Mississippi with further decreased intensity and without high winds, but without continued heavy rains that have caused much damage by flooding at Birmingham, Ala., 10.70 inches of rain having fallen since Wednesday night, and warnings have been issued for severe floods in the rivers of Eastern Mississippi. Rains also continued in Florida and Georgia, and extended into Tennessee, and there were local thunder showers in the north upper lake region and the extreme Southwest. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures are rather low over the rain areas in the South, but elsewhere they are high for the season. Showers will continue Saturday in the East Gulf States, and Saturday and Sunday in Georgia and Florida.

Thunder showers will also occur Saturday in the lake region, and Saturday or Saturday night in the Ohio Valley, and Saturday night or Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be cooler Saturday in the upper lake region, and somewhat cooler Sunday in the lower lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, with showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday unsettled; probably showers.

Western New York—Showers Saturday; probably thunderstorms, cooler at night. Sunday fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	67	69	4 P. M.	76	87
6 A. M.	65	67	6 P. M.	73	86
9 A. M.	71	77	9 P. M.	67	79
12 M.	76	86	11 P. M.	65	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 89 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—109 3 St.; N. Moroz	Slight
1:30—2,396 7 Av.; Boston Tailoring Co.	Slight
2:50—204 E. 104 St.; S. Meyering	Slight
5:00—906 6 Av.; Bridget Finnen	Slight
7:40—278 Ave. B; Max Seigelman	Slight
9:35—1,412 B'way; Kaiserhof Rest'nt	Slight
11:10—400 W. 160 St.; A. J. Schwartz	None
11:55—34 E. 29 St.; Central Plating Co.	None
P. M.	
1:25—303 E. 76 St.; Marg't Schafreck	Slight
2:45—2,733 8 Av.; Jos. Pheir	Slight
4:15—155 Watt St.; Cosino Bros.	$3,000
5:26—94 Warren St.	Not given
5:40—38 W. 62 St.; H. & N. Carburetor Co.	Slight
5:55—2 Av. & 108 St.; Van Buren Co.	Slight
6:00—1,733 B'way; A. B. Cordner	Slight
6:50—108 E. 97 St.; John Mahoney	Slight
7:50—193 E. 76 St.; Solomon Marks	Slight
7:55—19 Pitt St.; Jacob Benjamin	Slight
8:10—99 1 St.; Herman Wolf	Slight
8:15—95 Lewis St.; Becky Katz	Slight
8:20—1,748 Wash. Av.; Edward Sitran	Slight
8:25—234 E. 121 St.; Fannie Rappaport	Slight
8:30—41 Monroe St.; Samuel Beller	Slight
8:50—59 Jefferson St.; Hyman Taller	Slight
8:50—246 E. 110 St.; John Swenick	Slight
9:20—232 Clinton St.; Fannie Finkelman	Slight
10:15—210-214 Rivington St.; Julius Hyman	Slight
11:30—228 E. 119 St.; Isidor Seider & Co.	Slight
11:50—159 E. 4 St.; W. Weiszkowski	None

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following engineers of steamer and firemen will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, at time specified, for 10 days, beginning Monday, July 10.

Engineers of steamer at 9 A. M.—F. Rubino, Eng. 1; C. A. Hutchinson, Eng. 206; W. G. Quinn, Eng. 209; J. J. Brady, Eng. 15; M. Seelinger, Eng. 83; C. Young, Eng. 217.

At 10:30 A. M.—W. J. McMahon, Eng. 2; J. Shaw, Eng. 21; F. L. Nicholson, Eng. 216; E. F. Mullally, Eng. 18; J. I. Smith, Eng. 213; J. Burns, Jr., Eng. 256.

At 1 P. M.—C. A. Golden, Eng. 17; J. Hines, Eng. 218; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 264; F. O. Heinrichs, Eng. 25; W. McIntosh, Jr., Eng. 71; H. G. J. Winter, Eng. 80.

Fireman, 1st grade, at 2:30 P. M.—W. Kienast, Eng. 91; H. Gallagher, Eng. 221; O. Boyhan, Eng. 203; F. Werder, Eng. 61; F. Proffe, Eng. 277; C. H. Tennis, H. & L. 147.

Detail, at 8 A. M., July 8:

Firem. 1st g., J. I. Bowe, Eng. 245, to the Chief of the 43d Bat., as driver.

Capt. M. Kelly, H. & L. 4, has been designated as Acting Chief of the 9th Battalion, to take effect at 8 A. M., July 8.

Special leave—Firem. 2nd g., W. J. Leahy, H. & L. 22, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 9.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BONDY, EMILE C.; details elsewhere.

POMEROY, MARY EDNA.—(Feb. 19, 1915;) net estate, $492,405. Beneficiaries were Mary Faile Stephenson, daughter, life interest in residue of $274,986; Edward G. Faile, John T. Crane, and Cecelia D. Faile, nephews and niece, $17,500 each; Caroline F. Anderson, sister, $30,000; nominal bequests to many nephews, nieces, and other relatives. St. John's Guild receives $5,000; Henry K. and H. Arthur Pomeroy, not related, each $6,918. Assets: Realty in Mamaroneck, $3,954; bank, $73,462; personalty, $4,412, and stocks and bonds, $431,714. Among the stocks were 150 shares of the New Jersey Zinc Company, valued at $44,550.

WALSH, MARY K.—(Dec. 4, 1915;) net estate, $227,278. Thirteen nephews, nieces, grandnephews, and grandnieces were the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $22,788; personalty, $1,027; stocks and bonds, $183,430. The largest holding was 112 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—First Lt. W. Brinton, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty and will report to Commanding Officer, 1st Penna. Cav., for duty with that organization en route to the Texas border and upon arrival report to Commanding Gen. Southern Dept.

First Lt. W. E. Prosser, Signal Corps, from duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps, at Ft. Bliss, Texas, and will take station at El Paso, Texas, and assume charge of the Signal Corps Supply Depot there.

Capt. J. J. Bain, Corps of Engrs., from station at Chattanooga, Tenn., and proceed to and take station at Nashville, Tenn.

Capt. S. R. Gleaves, Cav., having accepted a commission as Lt. Col. of Cav. in the National Guard of Penna., is relieved from his present duties and will join the 1st Regt. of Cav., National Guard of Penna., to which he has been assigned.

Second Lt. W. W. Wynne, 12th Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Lt. Col. G. Montgomery, Ord. Dept., and one of his assistants, will visit Newcastle, Del., on official business, then to their station.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. E. Osborn, M. R. C., accepted.

Navy.

Boatswains R. C. McDuffie, the Mine to the Chicago, and M. J. Conlon, Phila. Yard, Aug. 1, to the Charleston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Olangapo; Balch, Birmingham, Conyngham, Cyclops, Delaware, McDougal, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas and the Vermont, at Newport; Bushnell, L-1, L-3, and L-4 at New London; Celtic, at San Domingo City, Des Moines, at Ville Franche; Florida and Utah, off No Man's Land; Hopkins, San Diego, and Stewart, at La Paz; Jason and Pittsburgh, at Manzanillo; Nero and Oregon, at San Francisco; South Dakota, at Mazatlan; Vixen, at Camden, and the Wasp at New York.

Sailed—Albany, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Annapolis, Veneta Bay for Mazatlan; Bennam, Sag Harbor for Greenport; Buffalo, San Diego for Mare Island; Cincinnati, Shanghai for Chinwangtao; Dixie, Galveston for Tampico; Glacier, Mazatlan for San Diego; Jacob Jones, Wiscasset for Newport; Kanawha, Guantanamo for Boston; Milwaukee, Santa Rasolia for Guaymas; Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, Guantanamo for Provincetown; Whipple, La Paz for Guaymas, and the Worden, New York for New London.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The McBurney School, a new preparatory school for boys and young men, will be opened in October. It will be a town school, with facilities for gymnasium work, swimming, open air sports, athletics, and, in the Summer, camping. It will be a six-year secondary school, preparing both for college and for life. Work in all of the six years will be offered in the outset. To the lowest class boys will be admitted who have completed the equivalent of the sixth year of an elementary school. The headmaster will be Lewis Porter Damon. The school is named in honor of Robert Ross McBurney, who was the first General Secretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Association. The school will be conducted by the Educational Committee of the West Side Branch. It is located at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue.

Classes for the first Summer session of Hunter College will begin on Monday, and will last for six weeks. Fifty-six courses are offered in all academic departments, with exactly the same credit as in the Winter session. They will be conducted by members of the Winter teaching staff of Hunter, Vassar, and Wheaton Colleges, and Columbia University.

The Board of Regents has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of making certain changes in the methods of holding regents' examinations for qualifying certification. The present rule of requiring all candidates under twenty-one years of age to present evidence of satisfactory preparation from a school approved for that purpose of having received a certain number of hours of instruction in the various subjects may be abolished.

The Regents have under consideration a resolution requiring all persons desiring to study a profession to present evidence of having completed at least one year's work of a collegiate grade in a recognized college.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The physical test for section foreman, Department of Street Cleaning, (promotion,) will be held on July 10 and 11. There are 187 candidates.

The mental examination for plan examiner (promotion) will be held on July 10. There are seven candidates.

The practical test for stationary engineer (hoist) will be held on July 10 and 11.

The practical test for bookbinder will be held on July 10, 11, and 12.

United States.

The commission announces for July 19 and 20, at the New York Custom House, an examination for mechanician and laboratory assistant, for men only, to fill a vacancy at a salary of $3.50 per diem, in the Bureau of Mines, San Francisco, Cal. The duties will consist in the design, construction, and repair of scientific instruments and apparatus used in the chemical, physical, and metallurgical laboratories of the bureau, together with assistance in the work of investigation and testing in these laboratories and in the field work. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, general physics and chemistry, mechanical drawing, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LEAYCRAFT, J. EDGAR, (July 3;) more than $10,000. All to the widow, Caroline C., of 311 West End Av.

PANCOAST, MARIE LOUISE; more than $10,000. All to husband.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mercedes, 24 H. P., 5-passenger, four-door touring car; first-class condition; good tires; owner expects to be away from city for Summer and having no use for car will sell for $300. Apply at 165 New York Av., Brooklyn, between 2 and 6:30 P. M., Saturday.

Beautiful big 6 Peerless touring car; has one-man top, Westinghouse air springs, two extra inflated tires; condition perfect. Mr. Murphy's car, 23 West 62d St., 4th floor.

For Sale.—1916 late model, Mitchell Six; 4-passenger roadster run one month; perfect condition; extra tire, search light; price $1,000. E 242 Times Downtown.

Mercer 1913 touring car; complete electrical equipment; in fine mechanical shape. Diamond Motor Car Co., 124-128 Main St., New Rochelle.

Packard, 1915, seven-passenger 4x48 touring car, in good condition, for sale cheap. Doty-Demos Co., 37 West End Av.

Bargain.—Pathfinder, fully equipped seven-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles. 23 College Place, Brooklyn, or 7957 Main.

Stearns Knight, 1916, run 1,900 miles; brand new; owner at Mexican border; must sell; $900. Tel. 3848. M. H.

1916 BRISCOE CHUMMY R'DSTER.—Used two weeks; perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Chandler, 1916, 4-passenger cloverleaf run-about; brand new. The Winton Company, Broadway and 70th St.

1915 MERCER TOUR., 22-70; sporting model; stream-line touring; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Kissel, 1915, 4-cylinder, five-passenger sedan, (all-year car); guaranteed. Clodio & Engs, Inc. Tel. 510 Col.

Kissel, 1916, 6-cylinder demonstrator, five-passenger; guaranteed. Clodio & Engs, Inc. Tel. 510 Col.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, etc. Lexington Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

Paige, 1915, touring car; very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway and 70th St.

Packard, 1916, twin six touring; also 3-38 touring. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Mercer, Cadillacs, Lancias, Packards, S. G. V.; many others. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs.
Hour, day; special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner drives; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7808, Circle 1171.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

New Packard "six" touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, 18 touring; beautiful condition; monthly; demonstration; reasonable. Far Rockaway, 96 Peterson.

FOR HIRE.—1915 Packards; hour, day, monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Most elegant Packard limousine; this is an exceptionally rich-looking car. Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 83d St.

Elegant Packard, private appearance, rate reasonable, day, week, month. Maroney, Columbus 7261.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard, 18, landaulette; beautiful condition; hour, week; monthly preferred. Scanlon. Circle 2855.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; owner exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 5176.

Handsome Packard; day or month; excellent service, low rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Renault landaulet for hire or sale. Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Col. 6848. Lambert.

For Hire—Touring car, late model; rates reasonable. Frank Walker, 2692 Lenox.

1912 Packards, elegant cars; $3 hour; special rates, evenings, monthly. 1290 Circle.

For Rent.—Elegant Packard, limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

For Hire.—Private Cadillac touring car; $2.50 hour. Joseph May, 1381 W Tremont.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3323 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Packard six-cylinder, Lozier touring car, hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 1915 or 1916 Stutz, Mercer, or Marmon for cash; roadster or touring. H 232 Times Downtown.

Wanted—1916 roadster or touring, light Buick or Oldsmobile; state full particulars and lowest cash price. E 234 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

CREDITORS OF MORRIS W. BERMAN.—Notice is hereby given that Morris W. Berman is selling his stationery and cigar store, at No. 238 Columbus Av., New York City, Manhattan Borough. Persons having claims against Morris W. Berman are requested to present claim to Berman & Albert on July 12, 1916, at 238 Columbus Av., N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Helen G. Hart, after July 6, 1916. ALBERT J. HART.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

5TH AV. APARTMENT, FURNISHED. Two rooms and bath, 5th Av. and 50th St., until October; will sublet or exchange for accommodations at Summer resort within commuting distance. P 20 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Opposite the Ansonia, between West End Av. and Broadway.—Handsome six extra large rooms, two baths, completely and beautifully furnished; owner going abroad, will sublet for two months at $100 month; rent unfurnished, $150; bargain. Goodman, 237 West 74th St. Telephone 4895 Bryant.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 3 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano; electricity; linen, silver; convenient cars. Garrett.

Heathcote Hall, 609 West 114th St., near Riverside Drive.—3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Phone 7814 Morningside, Apt. 6.

Front elevator apartment, six light rooms, complete housekeeping comfort; piano; $45, $10 less than unfurnished. 500 West 112th.

Large Roof Studios, Riverside, 116th.—Beautiful view. Inquire 501 West 121st St. Hawley.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates.
Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
SPECIAL RATES TO COLUMBIA STUDENTS. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; references; just completed; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS,
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

To sublet, furnished, at Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West, a very desirable apartment of four rooms and bath. Inquire at hotel, Apartment 714.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Five rooms, top floor; elevator; July, August; reasonable. Superintendent or Barton, Rector 8240.

Three-room apartment; long, short lease; first-class. Ackerson, The Wyoming.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d; handsomely furnished; 3-4-6 rooms; piano.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Outside six rooms, bath; near Columbia; elevator. Rose.

Unfurnished—East Side.

96th, 50 East.—To sublet, six room, two bath apartment; all light; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 17.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $3,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

31st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

416 Madison Av.—Apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; service.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Unfurnished—West Side.

48th, 350 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water supply; $29.

9th Av., 692, (near 48th.)—Five rooms, floor through; range boiler; $20-$22.

50th, 450 West.—Six-room flat; $23; range boiler.

FEIST & CO., 408 West 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Sublet—Five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession. 6D, 245 Ft. Washington Av.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

96th, 35 West.—Seven rooms, all bright and cheery; near Park; concessions.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Couple desire 5-room furnished apt. for one year, beginning Sept. 1, with all transit facilities, Brooklyn or Manhattan; state terms and full particulars. Z 210 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; also small room; all conveniences; telephone.

40TH, 5 EAST—275 MADISON AVE. Elegant double, single rooms, private baths, electricity; $3, $4, $7, $10 weekly. Phone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Suites; parlor, bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room. Mrs. E. Shaw, Agent.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 180 and 162.—Large adjoining rooms; private bathroom; telephone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

22D, 427 WEST.—Comfortable large, cool room; hot water; well-kept house; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

43D, 118 WEST.—Housekeeping rooms; single rooms; first-class house; moderate.

48TH, 10 WEST.—607 FIFTH AVE. Handsomely furnished suites; single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $5-$15 weekly, or $20 to $60 monthly.

49TH, 66 WEST. — Well-appointed, ground-floor suite; separate entrance; also other large, airy rooms; Summer rates; every convenience.

52D, 43 WEST.—Large single room; private bath, electricity, delightfully cool; Summer rates.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bathroom; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 364 WEST, near Columbus Circle.—Large front rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small, cool; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Well-furnished single room; elevator, electricity, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—3655.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Two comfortable single rooms; continuous hot water; telephone; refined; gentlemen.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; telephone; quiet surroundings.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms, suite; private bath; Summer rate; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; telephone; references.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, airy room for one, two; also small room; conveniences; private house.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Bachelor accommodations, $5 up; suite, bath connecting. Columbus 806.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Will accommodate two gentlemen for Summer; very reasonable; call.

73D, 260 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED, PARLOR DINING ROOM; SEPARATE TABLES, TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, 50c.; WEEKLY RATE TABLE BOARDERS, $5.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, $9.00; other rooms, $4.00; bath, conveniences.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house. All conveniences. Reasonable; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, with or without private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; single or suite; electricity; unusual rates; July-August; meals optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.
Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 165 WEST.—A two-room suite in beautifully furnished apartment, convenient to subway and elevated stations; telephone; maid service; gentlemen only. Donworth.

80TH, 305 WEST (SCHUYLER 3917).
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool medium and single rooms; electricity, telephone; $3.50-$5; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Cool, attractive front room, adjoining bath; elevator; exclusive. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant cool rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette; $6; single room, $3.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large, cool suite or single room; apartment; shower. Pearson.

West Side.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large rooms, adjoining bath; twin beds; running water; subway, elevated; $4-$7. Schuyler 3750.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Cool, clean, large, small rooms; private baths; kitchenette; rates.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Several elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; board optional.

85TH, 184 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; private house.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, bath, $6; gentleman only.

87TH, 158 WEST.—Gentlemen only; first floor; suitable for physician or dentist.

88TH ST., 173 WEST.—Large room, sleeping porch; all conveniences. Telephone 7792 Riverside.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; rooms, $3.50-$5; room with bath, $10; electricity.

94TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool back parlor, private bath; all conveniences; electricity; select house.

96TH, 301 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large, small, (2,) separate, cool, clean; well furnished, outside; Summer rates. Greiner.

96TH, 58 WEST.—Very cool, large rooms for two; hot, cold water. Ici on Parle Français.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well furnished front room, bath, telephone, $6.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator.

108TH ST., 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room; private family; gentleman; reference. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; 7th floor; $6-$8.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive cool outside room; adjoining bathroom; Summer rates. Hallboy.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room. Apt. 4 east.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room (3 windows); elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Cool, airy outside room, overlooking athletic field of Columbia University; 8th floor; references; reasonable. Apartment 82.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive room or suite; convenient Riverside, Columbia. Apartment 8 West.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient Columbia; private family; ground floor, west.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 54.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; all improvements; private family; reasonable. Apt. 24.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Attractive, cool front two-room suite; suitable 3; also single room. Hawley, Apt. 26.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50; elevator apartment. Rose.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 4B.

144TH, (688 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

ATTRACTIVE, cool, clean rooms; exclusive house; parlor guests use. 56 W. 84.

Large, cool room with private bath, for one or two gentlemen; private family; near Drive and convenient to 96th St. subway express station; references. Phone River 7441 or P 11 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (70th.)—Attractive, home comforts; kitchen privileges; ladies; $3.50. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d.)—Phone Riverside 1058. Attractive outside room, with bath; bachelor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Comfortable furnished room, facing Drive; moderate; gentleman.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, (corner 151st.) Attractive rooms; private house; every convenience; breakfast if desired; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive large, small rooms. Private home. Modern conveniences. Subway.

WEST END AV., 986.—Beautiful front room, three windows; Summer rates. McNamee.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Vicinity Broadway, 114th St., Riverside, Grant's Tomb, black walrus traveling bag, containing collar case, wearing apparel, toilet articles, jewelry; reward. Phone Ricker, 6704 Morningside.

LOST.—July 3, afternoon, near 34th St. and Broadway, silver mesh purse, containing tortoise shell glasses, leather card case. Return to owner, Room 595, Waldorf Astoria. Reward.

LOST—Monday evening, July 3, black silk umbrella, buckhorn handle, silver band, engraved with my name and address; reward. Otho Grandford Cartwright, 126 Claremont Av., New York.

LOST.—July 4, Hotel Claridge, ladies' room, 3 diamond rings; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to V. Greenbaum, 320 5th Av., Room 508.

LOST.—In taxicab, 79th St. to Claremont restaurant, black silk handbag, containing money, key, and powder puff; reward. Schuyler 6266.

LOST.—July 4, suitcase containing foreign books, document papers, bearing my name; liberal reward. Samford Griffith, Hotel Wolcott.

LOST.—Between Hotel Ritz-Carlton and 5 East 45th St., gold ring, set with large pearls, two diamonds; reward offered. See Cashier, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire clasp on ribbon band bracelet; liberal reward. 137 Riverside Drive, eighth floor, south.

LOST—Canary bird. Any information will be gratefully received. Apartment 93, 785 West End Av.

LOST—Brown fox fur in Pennsylvania Station or taxi; reward. F 17 Times.

REWARD—Tan leather Gladstone containing coat, three bathing suits, shoes; other wearing apparel, on Jerome Av., somewhere from 160th St. going toward Yonkers, Saturday afternoon, July 1; no questions asked. Mock, 777 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

REWARD $25—No questions asked for return of black and white English setter dog, age 16 months; disappeared from Pier No. 40, North River, New Bedford Line, Thursday morning. Phone Fynes, Audubon 823.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Brindle Scotch terrier, answers to name of Benjamin. Finder please return to Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Newport, R. I.

LOST.—English brindle bull; answer to "Rocco;" reward. 618 West 113th St.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

Responsible business man wanted who can put $5,000 and his time in thoroughly established, fast-growing professional business which bids fair to pay large dividends for many years to come; strictly safe, conservative; over 1,400 manufacturers, exporters, and others our present customers; references required and given. N 11 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

$2,000 will buy a good-paying Index Card system business outright; largest firms in N. Y. on our books. Wonderful opportunity. Other interests reason for selling. E 259 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Honest partner; travel South America and return; must have $1,500; I have supplies; experience unnecessary; profits large; legitimate enterprise; open to strictest investigation. Address Quick, A 69 Times.

Saturday, July 15, busy manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; highest references. Z 217 Times Annex.

Best general store on Long Island; old-established money maker; an unusual opportunity. Y 369 Times Annex.

Restaurant privileges, with furnishings, to let; apply evenings after 7. 727 7th Av.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Railroad ticket to New Orleans, very cheap. A 218 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Exceptionally nice, airy rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (Near 39th.)—Handy 5th Av. stores and theatres; teachers' residence; $8-$12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unexcelled board; electric light; phone; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class rooms, with board, private baths; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Park, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms, single or en-suite. Columbus 1085.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single rooms; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

76TH, 127 WEST.—Airy rooms; superior table; cool dining room; reasonable.

76TH, 237-239-241-243 WEST.—Large and small rooms; fine location; excellent table.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; subway, "L."

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST. — Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small room; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Second-story room; private baths; twin beds; excellent board.

West Side.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; delightful location; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests; reasonable rates.

90TH, 58 WEST.—First-class table board; New England cooking; very nice large rooms for two; ici on parle Francais.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, modern house, excellent service and table; delightful Summer location.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; near Park; telephone.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms and bath; private residence; board optional.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

114TH, 516 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private boarding house; excellent table.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water; electric light; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (Corner 115th.)—Near elevated and Morningside Park; cool, pleasant rooms; excellent meals; all comforts; Summer rates; social surroundings. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

93D, (676 West End Av.) — Elegantly furnished suite or single; private house; Southern people; cater to table guests.

ONE COUPLE only in spacious apartment overlooking park; real home. Z 203 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, facing the Drive; private family; refined surroundings; high-class apartment. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board, $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north of 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—With private family, charming suite, whole second floor; shower, bath, bed, living room; singly, en suite; board optional; some cooking; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Room, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 322 (75th)—Cool rooms; subway, bus; conveniences; excellent services.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Four story and basement brown stone front, 328 East 17th Street, opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

House to let, 3 stories, basement; residence or business purpose; will alter suit tenant; terms reasonable. 154 W. 99th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit; abundance of grapes; big garden, chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full-size lots; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. CC. 606, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, three blocks from sound; boating, bathing privileges; Penn. Station 30 minutes; terms easy. N 169 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Langdon Terrace, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Handsome, modern stucco dwelling, tile roof, 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, garage. Beautiful plot, fronting two streets. High, commanding location, restricted neighborhood. Convenient to several railroad stations. Price $25,000. Unencumbered. Rent $2,400. Might consider small rented business property in exchange, but no apartment houses. Owner leaving city. Photo by request. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Will sacrifice 8-room modern house; all improvements; 50x110. F. H. Randall, 20 Hillside Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 3 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath, steam heat, veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. Water Front Bungalow, Box 123 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm, with a 6-room house, barn, &c.; room for chickens; garage; lawn, paths, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $800 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean in New York City for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 510, Century Building, New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Modern brick factory, about 35,000 square feet floor space, mill construction; power plant, economical heating system, automatic sprinklers, low rates for insurance, public water and electric current. Conveniently located on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., one hour from New York City, 750 feet frontage on three streets. Plant is in operation and will be sold for one-half its value. One-half of purchase price can remain on mortgage. Address S., 85 Spring St., South Norwalk, Conn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Frank C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Bungalow, $150 cash, $12.50 monthly. Four rooms, bath, improvements; $1,850; title guaranteed. Fare 7c. Owner, 236 River Road, Bogota. Fort Lee ferry, Paterson car; 25 minutes.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Large, light corner loft, 25x100, to sublet. Wilder, 530 Broadway.

Space for high-class dressmaker, with ladies' tailor. Barnett & Krohn, 16 West 56th.

34th St., 11th Av.—Lofts, 25x50, with steam power; $35. C. Daly, 392 11th Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.,
108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Cedarhurst, L. I. — Cedarhurst Park; new, modern stucco houses; large grounds; 9 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; handy for bathing; half hour from New York; rent $1,000 and $1,100. Local agent or D. Feder, Cedarhurst.

Waterfront lots; all improvements; no assessments; restricted neighborhood; ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; underpriced for immediate sale. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York City.

My 5-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, on North Shore, near station and bay; makes fine, all-year home; easy terms to responsible party. Bungalow, Box 105 Times Downtown.

THE PINES, Hempstead, Long Island.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; best accommodations, excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone 455 Hempstead.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on Long Island Sound, with or without meals; 30 minutes from Herald Square; use of bathing beach. Y 875 Times Annex.

GREYLOCK HALL, Far Rockaway.—Ideal family hotel, cottage; healthy, cool; terms moderate; bus service. Mrs. Mott, Far Rockaway 93.

SEAGATE, 40 minutes by private boat; large rooms, exceptional table; opposite the Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2584 Coney Island.

Comfortable, suburban home, private family; will accommodate Summer guests. M. C., 30 Bay View Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

New York State.

"Smith's," in the Adirondacks.—Good board, comfortable rooms; rates, $7 to $10; write for photos, &c. G. R. Smith, Johnsburg, N. Y.

"ELLISWOOD," Ulster County, Farm; arrange White. 309 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 34.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $35. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Refined couple, with child, desire board with private family in country or beach about an hour's ride from N. Y. City. A 214 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

99th, 245 West.—Large front room, newly decorated, hot and cold water bath adjoining; private house.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, office detail man; retail automobile experience essential; must be quick thinker and able; $30 weekly. P 16 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced operator Elliott-Fisher; good figurer. Write to S. Weisglass & Co., West and Java Sts., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—High grade, double entry, capable office man; good salary; cloak and suit experience preferred; closed Saturdays. A 59 Times.

CANVASSER required for London journal; only those capable of interviewing first-class business and social people; commission. Particulars and references. Apply to N 106 Times.

CASHIER wanted in bakery and lunch room; must have sufficient knowledge of business to be occasionally left in charge; state particulars, experience, and salary expected. E 250 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, young man to take complete care of Buick touring car for position in suburb during Summer; city in Winter; must be careful driver and thoroughly understand Buick machine; room and board given. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number, Z 219 Times Annex.

COUPLE WANTED for work in institution. Man to have charge of receiving department, stock room and male help; woman to have charge of dining room. Couple with hotel or institutional experience preferred. Must be prepared to reside in institution. Apply, stating age, experience and qualifications, to A 74 Times.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and TELEGRAPH OPERATORS wanted for station work on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

HANDY MAN, experienced with tools; wages $40 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

IRON WORKERS.—Must be experienced in laying out and erecting stair work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE has opening for young man with some knowledge of renting and with ambitions for learning the business; salary; excellent opportunity for advancement. Ambitious, H 238 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Established raw material merchant (Christian) wants Anglo-Saxon man under 25 years as bookkeeper and office manager. Qualifications: Practical knowledge bookkeeping, accounts, quick and accurate at figures and copy; must write well and understand practical stenography, typewriting (Remington—to assist.) References. Address in own handwriting stating commercial experience. Desirable party can secure permanent position. Salary, $15, upward as proficient. E 228 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN by a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers; state experience and salary expected. Y 318 Times Annex.

MILLINERY
BUYER
Wanted for department located in the Middle West; applicant must be thoroughly acquainted with popular price merchandise methods, and must be a live wire in every sense of the retail game. In your reply state age, experience, salary, and where now employed. Z 202 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT by wholesale jewelry house; experienced, intelligent young man, 22 to 25 years of age, good health, to assume full charge of small office force; must know bookkeeping and typewriting; salary, $15 to start; only those giving full particulars as to religion and references need apply. A 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 3 Stone St.

SALESMEN.—Several bright young men, neat address, as floor salesmen; applicants having experience in furniture line preferred; state age, experience, and full particulars; salary $10 week. Salesmen, 262 Grand St., Advertising Agency.

SALESMEN.—Several bright young men, neat address, as floor salesmen; applicants having experience in furniture line preferred; state age, reference, and full particulars; salary $10 week. Salesmen, 262 Grand St., Advertising Agency.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced motor trucks; high-class man for high-class connection; liberal commission and drawing account; give full particulars. F. G., Box 80, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St., city.

SALESMEN.—Stock salesmen wanted for the only industrial gasoline proposition in Canada to work on commission basis. Apply by mail to Albert B. Wolfe, 302 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Import wine concern requires the services of A-1 salesmen. Good commissions. State age, experience and references. N 162 Times.

SALESMAN for suburban gas company; one with gas experience preferred; state age, experience in detail, and salary. H 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One of the leading advertising agencies has an exceptional opportunity for a bright, ambitious young man. State age, salary and references. A 75 Times.

TIRE REPAIR MAN wanted, experienced. Automobile Supply Co., 906 Shipley St., Wilmington, Del.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

WIRE WORKERS.—Must have experience in channel iron work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN who can typewrite to assist in credit department of wholesale house; state age, experience, references and salary expected. E 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in the renting department of a large real estate firm; one familiar with the dry goods district; salary. Opportunity, H 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm, 18-20; penmanship essential. E 263 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

PRODUCTION, COST, TIME CLERKS.
High-grade stenographer.
Typist, knowing bookkeeping.
Salesmen to call on local trade.
Draftsmen, power house construction.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, brokerage experience, $25; margin clerks, $25. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT.—Woman, strong, honest, reliable, care elderly invalid gentleman; country; references; wages moderate; full particulars first letter. Y 301 Times Annex.

DEMONSTRATOR for suburban gas company; one with gas experience preferred; state experience in detail and salary. H 230 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—English lady in Philadelphia desires nurse for entire charge of small child; write fully, stating nationality. Mrs. R., 215 East Cliveden Av., Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by chemical firm; must have experience in chemical line, answer telephone inquiries intelligently, keep records, and be rapid stenographer and typewriter. Apply in person, 115 Broadway, Room 1,511, Saturday, between 9 and 10:30 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—A manufacturing concern desires to secure a beginner to address envelopes and assist in other work; the position has possibilities of advancement; write details of education and references; salary small to begin. A 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Neat young lady; accurate, experienced; substitute; salary, $10. P 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, experienced, wanted for two or three hours a day. L. Rai, 250 West 72d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, energetic typist wanted; good opportunity; state salary. P 14 Times.

TRAINED NURSE.—Preferably widow with daughter or woman with husband employed during the day, to take charge of a small hospital connected with child caring institution. Apply Monday morning, 11 to 12, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAIST BUYER.—Experienced in large department store in the East. State references and salary expected. All letters treated confidentially; write Box 120, 1,364 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15 to $25.
Billing machine operator, $10.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; linens; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young lady, college graduate, desires position as secretary or correspondent; stenography, French, German, Spanish, Italian. Y 372 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; thoroughly experienced; references; $12. E. L., 441 West 124th.

YOUNG LADY, 22, educated, desires clerical position or one similar. N 154 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6919 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS,
131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780.
Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT, (37,) seeks the attention of a progressive employer who will offer $3,000 for an energetic, capable accountant, with excellent record and wide practical experience in Public Utility, Cost, General Accounting, and Efficiency Engineering. E 262 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

BARTENDER—Competent bartender wishes position in club or good hotel; 6 years' experience; 33 years old; good habits; excellent references. P 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) thoroughly competent and experienced; excellent penman and correspondent; 10 years' experience in commercial line. N 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, 25, thoroughly efficient, capable taking full charge, wishes position with progressive concern; A1 references. N 149 Times.

BUILDING construction man, has inspected at mills, estimated, and supervised for ten years, wants similar position. Z 209 Times Annex.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese wishes position butler, second butler; small salary. Motoda, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Nathan Heyman, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—23; four years' experience, desires private position; city or country; references. Jos. A. Grossman, 106 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; willing, honest, and sober; a careful driver; best references. Thorsen, 52 Morton St., City.

ENGINEER with manufacturing and refrigeration experience to take charge. Write N 167 Times.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor building work, general and subcontracting, wants offer. E 214 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Building line, all branches; acquaintance and ability getting business. N 98 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER, executive ability, experienced correspondent, good references, wants position with manufacturer. J. S., Apt. 61, 535 West 111th.

MANAGER. — HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE AND BUSINESS BUILDER, CAPABLE ORGANIZER, FINANCIAL MANAGER, AND BUYER, FULLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL BRANCHES OF CORPORATION AND FACTORY ACCOUNTING. HAS SOUND BUSINESS JUDGMENT AND FORESIGHT AND ADAPTABILITY TO CHANGING CONDITIONS; YOUNG, ENERGETIC, AND RESOURCEFUL; CAPABLE HANDLING A LARGE PROPOSITION; SUCCESSFUL RECORD; PRESENT EMPLOYERS RETIRING. Z 204 TIMES ANNEX.

MASSAGE.—Scientific Swedish, at gentlemen's residences. William Anderson, telephone Murray Hill 5108.

MEDICAL STUDENT.—College graduate, refined, wishes position as companion; experienced with nervous cases; best of references. P 4 Times.

ONE experienced credit, installment, and general office desires morning's work. N 116 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Educated young man desires position spare half day. N 117 Times.

SALESMAN.—American, seven years' experience, seeks position with reputable concern; excellent references. C. G., Times, 2,960 3d Av.

SITUATION in any business is sought by young man with five years' experience as buyer for chain of furniture stores; thorough training in sales, advertising, office routine, credits, collections, and general management. Will start at moderate salary; unusual credentials. N 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (beginner,) 23; knowledge bookkeeping; forceful correspondent; clean-cut college man. E 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) N. Y. C. high school teacher, Columbia graduate, desires Summer connection; business experience; work anywhere. D 371 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced in stenography, office routine, accurate at figures; references. Robert Bergmann, 74 Hart St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) honest, reliable, knowledge office work, bookkeeping, seeks position with good prospects. E 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position in silk or ribbon manufacturing house; road and house experience. N 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) correspondent, stenographer, office assistant; neat appearance; $20. E 240 Times Harlem.

SETTLEMENT NEAR IN GARMENT STRIKE

Mayor Summons Manufacturers and Union to Meet Again for Discussion.

BOTH READY TO APPEAR

C. L. Bernheimer Asks President Wilson to Appoint a Federal Commission to Investigate.

Mayor Mitchel sent yesterday to the Cloakmakers' Union and to the manufacturers' organization a letter summoning them to appear at the City Hall at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. There is every prospect that the ten weeks' strike is near a settlement.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, notified Mayor Mitchel late yesterday afternoon that the union would be represented by officials and counsel.

After an all day session of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, E. J. Wile, its President, said last night that no decision had been reached. It can be stated on good authority, however, that the manufacturers will be represented before the Mayor on Monday afternoon. When the Mayor called for an arbitration meeting the first week in May, a few days after the strike started, the manufacturers refused to attend, giving as a reason that they were through with arbitration.

After he had read the concession of the union on the right of discharge, Mayor Mitchel sent the letters to the union and to the Manufacturers' Association. The letters were almost identical. That to the union follows:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor, July 7, 1916.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 32 Union Square, New York City:

Gentlemen: For ten weeks now the shops of the cloak manufacturers in this city have been closed and 40,000 to 45,000 workers have been idle. The prolonged paralysis of one of the important industries in this city has caused enormous losses to the workers and employes and serious detriment to the community.

The issues between you and the employers are no longer irreconcilable.

According to the open letter which the Manufacturers' Protective Association addressed to you, the sole demand which that association makes as a condition precedent to negotiations for settlement is that the employer be accorded the right to "increase or decrease the number of his employes to meet the conditions in the factory, and to retain such of his employes as he may desire on the basis of efficiency."

In your reply to this open letter you concede this right provided that members of your union are granted the corresponding right "to strike against any employer who will exercise the above power arbitrarily and oppressively, or to use it as a weapon to punish employes for union activity."

I am convinced that the remaining differences between your union and the Manufacturers' Protective Association are not nearly so serious nor so incapable of solution as has been supposed, and in view of the public calamity which would result from an indefinite continuance of an extended and ruinous industrial struggle, the public sentiment of this city is almost unanimous in the demand for a speedy settlement of the matters in dispute between you and the employers.

It is in response to this general demand and in the performance of an important public duty that I now again call upon your union to meet the representatives of the Manufacturers' Protective Association in an effort to decide upon an appropriate method whereby peace in the cloak industry may be restored upon terms fair and equitable to both sides.

A similar invitation has been extended to the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and I shall expect the representatives of both organizations to meet with me at the City Hall on Monday, July 10, at 2 P. M.

Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the prospect of an early settlement of the hard-fought strike was due in large part to an editorial suggestion in THE TIMES that the Mayor should endeavor again to effect a settlement.

"It was the psychological moment to suggest a settlement," he said. "I have every hope the Mayor will be successful, and if the manufacturers are not unreasonable the industry should soon be restored to normal conditions."

In response to the union's statement that it would concede the manufacturers the right to discharge provided it retained its right of strike, Mr. Wile said it should be remembered that, if the union retained the strike power, the employers will retain the lockout power.

"The effort to trade the right of discharge for the right to lockout is absurd," he said. "No matter what else may happen, the manufacturers will not waive the power of discharge or trade it for anything. We will keep that if we have to fight until Christmas."

After the eight-hour session of the Executive Committee Mr. Wile was asked the flat question if representatives of the association would be at the City Hall Monday.

"There is no announcement to make tonight," was his only reply.

Mr. Schlesinger issued a statement last night in which he denied that the union had given up most of what it had fought for.

Mr. Schlesinger announced last night that he would present to the Mayor the following demands for the strikers:

A 10 per cent. increase in pay; a forty-eight hour week, all overtime limited to eight hours a week, with overtime pay; the guarantee of the abolition of the sweatshop, and the registration of contractors and sub-contractors.

Charles L. Bernheimer, who with Dr. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, and others was a member of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, has placed before President Wilson an appeal for the appointment of a Federal Commission to step into the strike situation and not only settle the present disturbance but stabilize the seasonal nature of the industry and effect a permanent basis of relations between employer and employe. Mr. Bernheimer argues that the strike is of national interest. His appeal said:

To the President of the United States:

There exists in New York City at this time a condition resulting from a lockout in the clothing industry whereby not less than 30,000 workers are on strike, affecting the health and the lives of at least 100,000 people. The situation is the result of a breakdown in the method of adjustment between employers and employes under the system hitherto known as the "Protocol Method." This method of the orderly settlement of industrial controversies was the outcome of an inquiry through the efforts of Louis D. Brandeis and others into the great strike which existed in the clothing, suit, and skirt industry of 1910, affecting about 60,000 workers. The method in question has for several years been regarded as one of the substantial contributions to the industrial life of America. The present condition resulting from the aforesaid lockout threatens to set at naught the results of years of laborious effort at the elaboration of a method by which disputes could be disposed of and peace assured in one of the largest industries of this great city.

The value of the output of this industry in the manufacture of women's wear in five cities amounted to $330,000,000 in 1910, of which 69 per cent. belonged to New York City alone, largely because this is the centre on which nearly every portion of the United States depends for a part of the products demanded by the population of all sections. It is the character of the situation which makes the problem a national one—a problem which has come to a head here in the centre of this branch of industry, and which exists here in far more complex form than anywhere else throughout the country. The situation is, therefore, not only more highly developed and more complex, but also more distinctly national in its character and scope than anywhere else.

The women's clothing industry in New York City occupies somewhat more than 200,000 workers, whose annual toil serves millions of people in all sections of the Union. The demand for raw materials is one of the largest annual requirements which gives substantial increment in value to the cotton of the South, to the wool of the West, and to the mills of New England and elsewhere, where these materials are wrought into textile form. The consumers of these products, together with the growers of the raw materials and the manufacturers of the fabrics, constitute a nexus of national interest which makes it entirely appropriate to appeal to you as the head of the nation to take a direct interest in the solution of this great problem on the lines which have been developed in the past through the instrumentality of the "protocol" system.

By taking up this inquiry in the manner suggested, it is hoped that the plan which experience has elaborated and which is now in danger of being sacrificed may be saved. For the sake of future progress in the evolution of civilized methods of maintaining industrial order and peace, the work of the past should not be sacrificed, but should be conserved and rehabilitated into a working method by which millions might be salvaged annually in the lessening of strikes, lockouts, and similar industrial disturbances. What has been done in the anthracite coal strike of 1902, and in the Colorado Coal Commission, under your own initiative, may well be undertaken in the case of the present crisis in the cloak and suit industry.

We, therefore, appeal to you as one whose economic judgment, whose sense of justice, and whose aspiration for peace and cooperation among us as fellow-citizens is well known, that you may see your way clear to appoint a commission constituted to get at the facts and make a report on the conditions herein referred to, so that the right recommendations may come to light, the best of past experience be conserved for present and future use, and the relations of employer and employe be put upon a more enduring basis.

"Every one of the ten or more attempts of local agencies to make peace have failed," said Mr. Bernheimer last night, "and I am convinced that the right solution lies in Federal action in regard to an industry that makes clothes for all the people of the nation."

In an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, makes an appeal for the settlement of the strike to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis among the children of the workers who have not proper nourishment because their parents cannot buy it. To manufacturers the advertisement says:

"You can best protect your own and the children of the 'haves' by seeing to it that the children of the 'have-nots' have proper nourishment. Will you adopt our suggestion, protect your own, and assist in checking the epidemic?"

The Cult suggests a committee of business men to decide if the manufacturer are arbitrary in refusing to give up the right to discharge. Mr. Appelbaum concludes his advertisement by quoting Abou Ben Adhem to the manufacturers.

HELEN KELLER SENDS $200.

Blind Scholar Apeals to the Public to Aid Strikers.

Helen Keller sent a check for $200 yesterday to the Citizens' Committee as a contribution to the garment strikers' fund. In a letter to the committee from her home in Wrentham, Mass., she said:

I am with the cloak strikers, heart and soul, in their heroic struggle. If it were possible I should come to New York to help them with my voice, too. I inclose a check for $200—my earnings—to be used for the strikers in the fight for better wages and a more human life. I am sending also an appeal to the public for funds, which you may be able to use.

May you remain strong and united until your battle is won. Whatever may happen, yours is the strength of a just cause. You are fighting for the right to a life better than the soul-quenching struggle for daily bread, the happiness of your children. Your courage, your enthusiasm, your perseverance are the hope of fellow-workers, who bear grievous burdens. Your solidarity will help them win their battles. Let the result of this strike be what it may, the fine, daring fight you have made will be a proud memory, an inspiration, a challenge to all who toil.

In her appeal to the public the blind scholar said:

"The cloakmakers are not asking for charity. They ask for a chance to live. Every dollar you contribute today will count as much as two dollars tomorrow. It will relieve want, and it will help prove to the employers that they cannot defy public sentiment. Show them that the day of cave-man ethics is past."

SAYS 50,000 STARVE.

Bruere Tells Newark Clergymen About the Strike.

At a meeting in Newark last night, at which Bishop Edwin S. Lines of the Episcopal Diocese presided, and which was held under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee, the troubles existing between the striking garment makers and their bosses were discussed at some length.

Robert W. Bruere of New York, adviser to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said "there are 50,000 persons starving in New York tonight because of this strike."

Frank H. Holmes of East Orange, a manufacturer, challenged the statement of the number that are starving, whereupon the Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, declared that not only were there 50,000 persons starving, but that 500,000 are really suffering because of "the existence of such men as Mr. Holmes."

NO APPEAL AT WHITE HOUSE.

Tumulty Says President Has Not Been Asked to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Tumulty said tonight that no appeal had been received by the President asking him to take Federal action in an effort to end the cloakmakers' strike in New York. If such an appeal has been sent it has not reached the White House, Secretary Tumulty said.

Secretary of Labor Wilson said no appeal had been made to his department to end the strike.

$19.50 Buys any Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit Formerly $22.50

Fine new Summer models—of materials whose quality will sell for at least $30 in 1917, judging from the present markets in such goods.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

VINCENT says:

Suits Reduced.

When my suits go down, they go from a wholesale price. I make my clothes and sell direct to you. You buy of the maker. By all means get a fit.

Suits $12.50 to $30.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 31st.

SHARK GUARDS OUT AT BEACH RESORTS

Wire Nets Set Against Supposed Man-Eater That Killed Spring Lake Bather.

PATROL BOATS AT ASBURY

Sailor of Tropic Seas Tells How to Scare Off Big Fish Attack—Just Splash and Yell, He Says.

The killing on Thursday of Charles Bruder by a shark which attacked him in the water off Spring Lake, N. J., was discussed yesterday at all the resorts along the New Jersey shore and at the local beaches. At Spring Lake and nearby bathing places persons were timid about entering the water far from shore, but at the local beaches no such hesitancy was apparent.

The death of Bruder renewed the controversy that has waged for years as to whether a shark will attack a man. It was suggested that a huge mackerel had killed the bather and not a shark at all, and in support of that theory it was pointed out that Bruder's legs were torn and chewed as though the fish had hacked them and not bitten with the clean, sharp bite supposed to be characteristic of the shark.

Colonel W. G. Schauffler, Surgeon General of the National Guard of New Jersey, a member of Governor Fielder's staff, who attended Bruder just before his death, described the wounds on the young man's body. Because of the question raised by some as to whether or not Bruder had really been attacked by a shark, the description of Colonel Schauffler is detailed. He said Bruder's right leg had been taken off so that the bone stuck out to a point halfway between the knee and ankle. The foot and ankle had been bitten off and were missing. The flesh was ripped as high as the knee, and the bone was denuded of flesh. The left leg had been bitten off at the ankle, the lower ends of the two leg bones protruding from the flesh fully one-third of the length of the leg. There was a very deep circular gash above the left knee, extending down to the bone, and on the right side of the abdomen a piece of flesh had been gouged out.

Whatever the kind of fish, however, measures were taken at once to prevent another such accident in Spring Lake. Mayor Oliver H. Brown and the Borough Council held a special meeting yesterday, and it was announced that no expense would be spared to protect the beach.

Yesterday a motor boat patrol was established and will be continued throughout the Summer. Bait in the shape of quarters of lamb was dragged behind the boats which held men ready with rifles to greet the fish should it appear. No shark or other big fish was seen, however.

Boats Patrol Beach.

At Asbury Park motor boats maintained a patrol, and at low tide the work of inclosing the bathing area in a wire net was begun. The same plan will be put into execution at Spring Lake. In Asbury the task is simplified somewhat by the presence of a sand bar about 100 yards off shore that stretches in a semicircle from Ocean Grove to the Deal Lake flume. Ends of the net will be brought to shore from this bar, making a perfect inclosure.

Oldtime surfmen and fishermen at Asbury were inclined to ridicule this precaution, as, they said, no shark has ever been sighted near the bathing beach, though small blue nose sharks have been caught near the fish pounds.

T. Herman Berringer, Jr., assistant cashier of the Seacoast National Bank in Asbury, a shark fisherman, said he accounted for the increased number of sharks seen in local waters by the increase in the number of fish pounds. Fishermen clean the fish at these pounds and sharks rise for the offal that is thrown overboard. Chris Anderson, one of the lifeguards who brought Bruder inshore, said his brother, a fisherman, had told him of seeing sharks eight and nine feet long about the fish pounds.

From Atlantic City came news that sharks had frequently been caught from the bulkheads at the inlet, but none had ever intruded into the shallow water of the bathing beach, and there was no fear there among bathers.

Captain Frank Claret of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which arrived here yesterday from London, heard of Bruder's death, and said he was astounded to learn man-eating sharks had been seen at Jersey beaches. "This is the first time," the Captain said, "that I have ever known these sharks to go north of the Bahamas. I suppose they got into the Gulf stream and allowed themselves to be carried out of their latitude.

Says Noise Annoys a Shark.

"It is no use trying to dodge a shark when you are in the water, because he is the fastest fish in the sea, with the exception of the dolphin. The best thing to do when a shark comes along, if you cannot get out of the water in time, is to shout as loud as you can and splash the water with your hands and feet. The biggest man-eating shark in the Indian Ocean is afraid of noise and will go away from a group of bathers at fifty knots when he is scared.

"The Malays in the East Indies will dive into the water with a knife between their teeth, and fight a shark to the death, and the bronze natives have got the big fish in those waters so scared that they will not bite a black man, but will attack a white man without any tedious preliminaries. I saw a great deal of shark catching years ago when I was on the East African coast in the Black Adder," Captain Claret continued, "as old Billy Coles, our skipper, made a point of killing every shark he could find. He had a pleasant way of speeding up the apprentices when they were over the side swimming in the Mozambique Channel by shouting out, 'Ware sharks, boys,' which would cause every one in the water to hustle for the accommodation ladder. In Zanzibar the Arabs catch the sharks off the coast, and cook them for sale in the open market. The negro women in Zanzibar, who are all descended from African slaves, make shark fritters and sell them in the streets each morning. The flesh has a pungent odor when it is being fried."

Captain Claret said sailors sometimes ate young sharks, not over two and a half feet long, which were not bad if well curried.

Bruder's body was removed from Spring Lake to the morgue in Asbury Park yesterday and the funeral will be held today. Bruder came from Switzerland and was employed as a bell boy in a Spring Lake hotel. So far as has been discovered he had no relatives here and fellow workers and residents of the hotels raised a purse of $1,000 yesterday to be sent to his mother in Switzerland.

SAW SCHOOL OF SHARKS.

Skipper Reports Many Man-Eaters Coming North.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A northward migration of sharks reported by incoming steamships today supports the theory that the man-eater along the Jersey Coast has been driven north by hunger. Captain Brewer of the American steamship Atlantic reached here today, and before he had been told of the visit of sharks to New Jersey bathing beaches reported sighting sharks swimming northward at several points along the coast.

Off Cape Hatteras, Captain Brewer said the steamer met the largest school of sharks he and members of his crew had ever seen. Many of them were of unusual size, he reported. They looked at first like a school of porpoises, but when the steamer caught up they were found to be sharks.

The Atlantic came in from Rio Janeiro with a crew that is accustomed to sail in tropical waters. These men know man-eaters when they see them, and several members of the crew told Captain Brewer that they were of that sort.

TO PRESS BURNS-EGAN CASE

Swann Says Morgan Clerk's Confession Won't Change Plans.

Despite his suspicion that a great deal of secret information stolen from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. had found its way to the German Government, District Attorney Swann said yesterday he would not relinquish his prosecution of William J. Burns and Martin Egan, publicity manager of the Morgan firm, for divulging contents of letters and memoranda seized in the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway.

The prosecutor insisted that one crime would not excuse another, and said he intended to move for the trial of Burns and Egan in Special Sessions as soon as he had completed his investigation of the new matter presented to him through the confession of S. K. Paul, confidential clerk in the Morgan office, who has admitted furnishing information concerning munition supplies for the Allies to outside interests.

Checking up Paul's confession, the District Attorney had before him yesterday another clerk in the Morgan office who was alleged by Paul to have assisted in the conspiracy. Paul said that this clerk had introduced him to John W. Clifton, the Washington lawyer, who represented the German Government in the Appam case, to discuss the plan of selling Morgan information.

The accused fellow clerk, however, during the course of his interview with the District Attorney, emphatically denied that he had had anything to do with the scheme, or that he had even made any suggestion to further it. All he had done, he said, was to introduce Paul to Clifton in a purely informal way. The matters which were discussed at that meeting, according to the clerk, had no bearing whatever on the sale of secret information to Clifton or any one else. Despite these denials the man who was questioned admitted to the District Attorney that he had been temporarily suspended by the Morgan officials because of his alleged connections with this affair.

As the result of information received from Paul, the District Attorney intends to begin a Grand Jury inquiry within a few days against certain persons higher up who were alleged to have benefited from the use of the stolen information.

This investigation will be entirely apart from his prosecution of Burns and Egan, who are charged with violating Section 553 of the Penal Law in causing unlawful publication of the Seymour papers. The defense of Burns and Egan will be based on the contention that they were justified in doing what they did, because only in this way could they establish the identity of the thief who was releasing secret information from the Morgan office.

DISPUTE OF SUN PRINTERS.

Forty-four, Dropped to Make Way for Press Employes, Appeal to Union

Because forty-four printers on The Sun were dropped to make way for older men who had been working on The New York Press before the amalgamation of the two newspapers last week, the forty-four who were dropped have appealed from the decision of the Executive Committee of the Typographical Union by which they were dropped. The appeal will come before a regular meeting of the union tomorrow afternoon.

The ruling of the Executive Committee was based on the theory that The Press still existed as a part of The Sun, and that therefore all the printers should be grouped and the superfluous men dropped. Of the forty-seven Press printers there were forty-four whose seniority of service exceeded that of forty-four Sun printers. Therefore, forty-four Press men replaced forty-four younger Sun men. The men dropped have taken the stand that The Press no longer exists, that the ownership of The Sun, vested in The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, has not changed because Frank A. Munsey bought a majority of the stock, and that therefore The Sun Association owes them jobs.

They have addressed a circular to union members asking support in the fight they will make tomorrow afternoon.

FREDERICK A. HORSEY FAILS.

Lumber Firm, in Business 60 Years, Pleads Bankruptcy.

Frederick A. Horsey, trading as J. A. Horsey & Son, importers and exporters of lumber, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The firm has been known for sixty years as a large importer of hardwoods from the tropics. It has offices at 68 Broad Street and yards in Manhattan and Jersey City.

Up to last year Mr. Horsey was President of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad, and was formerly a Director of the Louisville & Nashville, and of the Mexican National Railways Company. The bankruptcy petition lists liabilities of $61,503 and assets of $23,341.

The business has been carried on under the style of J. A. Horsey & Son for forty-five years. Frederick A. Horsey became a partner in 1892, the father died in 1892, and Frederick A. Horsey became the proprietor in 1906.

The firm did business with the British Maritime Provinces and the West Indies. It is said that Mr. Horsey had English interests which were inactive because of the war in Europe. He recently had a controversy with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company over a cargo of mahogany, as the result of which the bank obtained a judgment for $9,790.

Mr. Horsey lives at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.

CALL A. F. ENO RATIONAL.

Witness in Will Contest Tells of a 1912 Political Comment.

James W. Ellsworth, called to testify yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan in the suit to break the will of Amos F. Eno, related a conversation that he had with Mr. Eno in 1912. Mr. Eno and his nephew, Gifford Pinchot, were the guests of Mr. Ellsworth at the latter's villa in Florence, Italy. The Progressive Party had been organized shortly before and politics were being discussed. Mr. Eno remarked to Mr. Ellsworth: "Mr. Pinchot has just told me that if Roosevelt is elected President he will make him Secretary of State. Did you ever hear such a fool?"

Mr. Ellsworth said Mr. Eno was very bitter in his remarks about Mr. Roosevelt and the way he had administered public affairs.

S. T. Kirby, a lawyer and art auctioneer, testified that one day while he was talking with Mr. Eno the latter remarked: "What do I care about Columbia University?"

The witness said that Mr. Eno had always impressed him as being perfectly rational, but admitted that he sometimes lost patience with him, and at one time rebuked him for refusing to have a telephone installed in his Fifth Avenue home. To the rebuke Mr. Eno replied:

"Don't get gay. If I had a telephone I would be bothered by you and a whole lot of other persons every minute of the time."

The trial will be resumed on Monday morning.

REPORTS ON NAVY GUNNERY

Battleships Arkansas, Georgia, New York, and Texas in Excellent Class.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Daniels sent to the Senate today, in response to a resolution by Senator Lodge, a report on target practice efficiency of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets in 1915-16. The Secretary explained that the grades given in the report were established by Admiral Mayo for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the individual ships the general character of their work, and his estimate of their proficiency.

Battleships of the Atlantic fleet were graded as follows:

Excellent—Arkansas, Georgia, New York, and Texas.
Good—Delaware, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.
Fair—Nebraska and New Jersey.
Unsatisfactory—Louisiana, South Carolina, and Utah.
Poor—Florida, Kansas, Michigan, and Virginia.

The performance of the armored ships of the Pacific fleet was rated as excellent.

No comment was made on the report when it reached the Senate, where it was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

WEST SIDE R. R. PLAN ATTACKED BY MOSS

Says Thompson Committee Revealed Greater Danger to New York Than in Dual Subways.

ACCUSES CITY OFFICIALS

Declares Facts Were Hidden and Misrepresented—Public Hearing Set for July 27.

Frank Moss, who was chief counsel for the Thompson Legislative Committee, issued a statement yesterday attacking the plan of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate for improving Riverside Park and relocating the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. In his statement he said:

"While the Thompson Committee was closing the period allowed by the Legislature for taking testimony, there was coming to a head a railroad deal which is a greater menace to the prosperity of New York than the dual subway contracts. The subways will belong to the city, the city will recover from the burdens of the bad bargain and may even recoup its losses, but the New York Central deal, sneaked along with false representations which have lulled the city into quiescence, was almost effected when we caught it in our last week. The arrangements were practically complete for the granting of perpetual rights in the city water front between Thirty-fourth Street and the Ship Canal.

"If those rights are granted New York City will become the vassal of the New York Central Railroad; will become isolated from the trade which comes in through the railroads terminating on the New Jersey front of the Hudson River. This deal is linked with the Pennsylvania Railroad deal on the South Brooklyn water front. Both deals are proceeding under laws passed on the same day in 1911, which shrewdly deprived the Public Service Commission of all jurisdiction and left the Board of Estimate to deal with the railroad interests unhampered by the Public Service Commission. A recollection of subway events in 1911 will show how those desiring to get greater railroad privileges planned to cut out the Public Service Commission and leave the bargaining entirely to the members of the Board of Estimate. The evidence which we had time to take in our last week was remarkable in its disclosures.

"The pictures and news articles which had been released to our city newspapers by some city officials were false and fraudulent. The arrangement to cede immense reaches of city water front to the New York Central Railroad were covered from view. The plans formulated by railroad officials and city officials in secret were given out falsely, so that even the objectors who were trying to follow events closely had to do detective work to get the facts, for the special reports were untrue.

"The city is to pay for land which it owns itself. Directors of the New York Central Railroad are so sure of the deal succeeding that they have been buying controlling lots in the heart of the west side, along the line of land to be taken by the railroad. Even now the people in general do not know that the plan will forever shut out of New York City by bridge or tunnel every mainland railroad except the New York Central, which will have greater privileges of entering and occupying city land than ever before. Both the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads are represented in the Interborough directorate, and have a strong friendship in the City Government.

"The plan is a device to surrender to the New York Central Railroad in perpetuity priceless and monopolistic rights, and all that for no adequate compensation. It is linked with the South Brooklyn water-front scheme, engineered for the benefit of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads.

"The dual subway scheme, less dangerous to the city, was fought resolutely not only by the two Public Service Commissions, but also by Mayor Mitchel, who continued to the end consistent to the ante-election promises. This railroad scheme is not antagonized by a single city official, and some of the officials are conspicuous for their servility to those who dominate the situation.

"The Thompson Committee has served upon the leading city officials copies of the testimony, with notice that it will enter into their report to the Legislature."

The Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting set July 27 as the date for the statutory hearing required in change of line and grade matters for the relocation of Twelfth Avenue between Forty-second and Fifty-first Streets, in accordance with the west side scheme.

The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park and others have opposed this date on the ground that the time was unsuitable as it was a midvacation season. Mayor Mitchel took the ground that if those who had the money and leisure to go away were really vitally interested they could return. The opposition wanted Sept. 27 set as the time for the public hearing, but the board refused. The opposition took the action of the board to mean that the plan as presented by the Port and Terminal Committee would go through.

AM. REAL ESTATE RULING.

Court Gives Creditors 120 Days to File Their Claims.

All claims against the bankrupt American Real Estate Company must be filed within 120 days with the receivers, Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E Marling, at 527 Fifth Avenue, or the holders will be debarred from sharing in the assets, according to an order signed yesterday by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court.

The claims will be passed on by the receivers and any that are disputed will be referred to George C. Holt, as special master. Judge Hand also authorized the receivers to sell property in Northern Avenue, near West 181st Street, and in Pinehurst Avenue to Charles V. Paterno of 2,225 Broadway for $31,000.

Graduation at A. I. Namm & Son's.

The certification of the first salesmanship class and the second continuation class at A. I. Namm & Sons in Brooklyn took place last evening when twelve girls received certificates of the satisfactory completion of the salesmanship course given by the Department of Education and the Department Store Education Association, and twenty-seven girls in middy blouses were graduated from the Board of Education's continuation class. Dr. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Schools; Miss Beulah Kennard, Benjamin Namm, T. A. Connor, Mrs. Harriet Babcock, Miss Eliza B. Thompson, Miss Virginia Potter, and Dr. Kristine Mann spoke.

J. B. G. Rinehardt Freed in Court.

A charge of grand larceny against J. B. G. Rinehardt, a lawyer of 120 Broadway, was dismissed by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court yesterday, after the court was informed that the attorney and the complainant, Frederick Bauer, a Long Island florist, had reached an understanding. Bauer alleged that Rinehardt had misappropriated $9,000 which he had intrusted to him to invest in United States Government bonds.

Wiretapping Inquiry Put Over.

Justice Greenbaum's hearing of charges and countercharges growing out of the wiretapping in the Charities Investigation was postponed yesterday until July 17. Alfred J. Talley, who represents the Catholic priests interested, was ready to proceed next Monday, the day originally set, but Assistant District Attorney Embree, who was put on the case only yesterday, asked more time.

WILL RUSH SHIPPING BILL.

Passage Sure, Simmons Asserts—New Compromise Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There was a sudden renewal of hope today among Senate Democrats friendly to the Senate Shipping bill. After a prolonged conference of the majority members of the Committee on Commerce the announcement was made by Senator Simmons that the bill would "surely be passed this session."

The situation looks more promising because of a disposition to compromise on the part of majority Senators whose opposition stood in the path of the legislation at the last session. The number of opponents is now reduced to six by the retirement of Senator Camden of Kentucky. The opponents now are Senators Clarke, Vardaman, and Bankhead, members of the Commerce Committee, and O'Gorman, Hitchcock, and Hardwick.

Senator Simmons had a conference with President Wilson today, in which he outlined the situation and expressed the hope of success that now fills the majority. Mr. Simmons took back to his waiting colleagues the President's affirmation of a continued desire that the bill should be passed at this session and his approval of the general plan of compromise, which, it is asserted, will insure the support of the Senators who have hitherto aligned themselves against the bill.

The compromise agreement is not to eliminate from the measure the provision to place the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce on the Board of Directors of the Shipping Commission, to provide that no vessels are to be bought from any belligerent country; that no American shipping shall be purchased, and that there shall be a genuine effort to lease or sell the ships to be bought or built before the Government shall enter into the business of operating the ships to be bought or built.

The purpose to hold a caucus of Democratic Senators today was abandoned. It will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. In the main, aside from the modifications suggested, the measure will be pressed to consideration unchanged. The bill provides for the issue of bonds of $50,000,000 to finance the project. It is hoped by Senate leaders that all six Democratic Senators whose votes are required for it will vote for the bill. With the death of Senator Burleigh of Maine, the Democrats have also gained one vote.

FIRST HEAT DEATH IN CITY.

Special Policeman Burke the Victim—Seven Others Prostrated.

The first reported death from heat prostration this year was that of William Burke, 59 years old, a special patrolman of 316 East Fifty-ninth Street. Burke was overcome on the sidewalk in front of 1,000 Third Avenue, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where he died ten minutes before midnight.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year. The maximum of 89 degrees was reached at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, exceeding by 6 degrees Thursday's highest temperature. It was 70 at 7 o'clock, and after that the mercury rose rapidly until noon, when it was 86. It stood there for two hours and then began to rise again.

How long the excessively hot weather is going to last is not forecast by the local Weather Bureau. "Fair weather for today, unsettled tomorrow, and probably showers" is the prediction.

The following cases of heat prostration were reported:

BURROUGHS, MARTIN, 37, laborer, 243 West Sixty-third Street, overcome at 541 West Fifty-sixth Street; taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

FILIONO, PIETRO, 42, plasterer, 33 Dominick Street, overcome at work on a building, Williamsbridge Road and Morris Avenue, the Bronx; taken to Fordham Hospital.

HAYDEN, MICHAEL, 30, printer, 133 West Eighty-third Street, overcome while at work in 20 Howard Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MAHON, ANDREW, age and occupation not known, overcome at 147th Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

FROMMER, WILLIAM, 45, painter, 345 East Ninety-ninth Street, overcome while working at 1,931 Broadway; attended by physicians from Polyclinic Hospital and sent home.

LOVE, WILLIAM, 80, inmate of Soldiers' Home at Bath, overcome on West Sixtieth Street near Broadway; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MIDDLE-AGED, well-dressed man, overcome at Columbus Avenue and 105th Street last night at 11 o'clock. Letters in his pocket gave the name of John Burke, but no address; removed to Knickerbocker Hospital in serious condition.

The maximum temperature for July 7, last year, was 78. The record temperature for the date was 92 in 1900.

48 KILLED IN STREETS.

Half of June Fatalities Among Children Under 16 Years.

Forty-eight persons were killed in street accidents, of which all but two were vehicular, in New York in June, according to the Police Department report, made public yesterday. One-half the fatalities were among children under 16 years of age. Two persons died from injuries in accidents of previous months, bringing the total deaths from street accidents last month to fifty.

Nine children were killed by passenger automobiles and six by motor trucks, while horse-drawn trucks claimed the lives of five and trolley cars of two.

Most of those who lost their lives were pedestrians, but three died as the result of collisions while riding in vehicles and one from injuries sustained in a runaway accident.

Commenting on the report, Acting Police Commissioner Godley said:

"We hope and expect to check the usual Summer months' increase in fatalities to children by giving the children play streets, closed to vehicular traffic from 3 to 6 oclock in the afternoons. Nine out of the twenty-four children killed last month were killed while playing in the streets. We now have fifty play streets, most of which were set aside only last week, and at least twenty-five more will be provided.'

The police analysis of the causes of the accidents shows that they are of twelve general types, with numerous variations. Playing in the street, crossing not at a crossing, stealing rides, falling under vehicles, skidding vehicles and improper boarding, or alighting continue to be frequent contributory causes to street fatalities.

RELIGION OUSTS CHILDREN.

Evangelist Surrenders Them Rather Than Give Up Street Preaching.

Rather than abandon his desire to be an evangelist and preach on Murray Hill and accept employment that would enable him to support his family, Allen D. Brand, of 439 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday permitted his four young children to be taken from him and placed in institutions. Brand, who admitted having attended the University of Michigan and Princeton Theological Seminary, acknowledged having once possessed moderate means. He said he was related to Mrs. Elbert Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Spencer Aldridge and others.

Brand's wife, who appeared with him before Justice Mayo in the Children's Court, acquiesced in his course, and made no objection when he asserted that God had called him to preach, and would provide for his children. The complainants, Miss Wheeler of the Children's Society and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Rue, pastor of the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Church, testified that the couple's two rooms were furnished with soap boxes and the children slept on boards and had to study under a flickering hall gas jet.

Horace and Ellen Brand, 13 and 11 years old respectively, were sent to St. Christopher's Home at Dobbs Ferry, and Ruth and Adelaide, 9 and 4 years old, went to the Protestant Big Sisters.

FIFTY SENATORS ENOUGH.

Appellate Division Sustains Reapportionment Otherwise.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Apportionment Act of 1916 was invalid only in the matter of providing for fifty-one State Senators instead of for fifty, and declared that Westchester County was entitled to only one Senator instead of two. The representation in the Legislature from the counties of this city remains the same. The Democrats contended that any increase in the number from up-State counties would not stand in the courts, but the Republicans went ahead and treated Westchester to an additional Senator.

The decision of the court was unanimous. It reversed the decision of the lower court only in the matter of refusing a review of the entire act. It says that the act is constitutional in other respects. The matter will be argued before the Court of Appeals on Tuesday.

HELD FOR FORGERY HERE.

Chicago Police Arrest Simonds on Eve of Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—John W. Simonds, wanted in New York on a forgery charge, was arrested in the Corn Exchange National Bank today while trying to cash a draft for $350 to defray wedding expenses. He gave his address as 3,124 Logan Boulevard—the home of Charles H. Gresslee, and said he was to be married to Mr. Gresslee's sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen McPherson of Flushing, N. Y., tomorrow.

Mr. Gresslee says his sister-in-law is not divorced. Simonds, it is asserted, has a wife in New York. The police say that they recognized him by his eyes. One pupil is three times the size of the other.

Simonds says he is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, was at one time secretary to Mrs. R. Zeiler of West End Avenue, New York, and was an interne in a Brunswick (Ga.) hospital. According to the police, he is a forger and was a chauffeur for Mrs. Zeiler.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
CHURCH OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor,
will preach morning and evening.
Monday at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Visitors to the city are cordially invited to all services.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of their new building worshipping in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach.
No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Broadway and 79th St.
PREACHING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER.
"IF OUR LORD SHOULD TARRY,"
BY REV. W. L. PETTINGILL.
11 A. M.—"Better than Aaron."
8 P. M.—"Things Which Must Shortly Come to Pass."
Friday Night Meetings led by Rev. W. L. Pettingill.
We believe the Bible to be God's Word, and we believe every word in the Bible to be Inspired of God.
Our services are free. We invite you to come, and God will surely bless you through His Preached Word.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS
preaches Sunday at both services.
11 A. M.—"Christianity the Real Religion of Humanity."
8 P. M.—"Acquaintance with Christ."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M., Rev. Clarke Colebrook preaches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M.
During July Sunday evening services will be held in First and Fifth Churches only.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon. Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. Rev. S. G. Inman, Preacher.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
Laurel Room, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. 11 A. M., Mrs. Sophia Van Marter. Subject: "The Upward Trail."
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Services will be conducted during the Summer as follows:
Friday evening 5:30
Saturday morning 10:30
Daily noon service 12:30

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Central Park West, at 65th Street.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
11 A. M., REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, PH. D. 7:30 P. M., Twilight Service. 8 P. M., Address, Rev. Roy B. Guild.
Church Federation in Towns and Cities.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—11 A. M., Mr. Hubbard; 8 P. M., "Materialism versus Idealism."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian, "The Healing of Naaman."

NEW THOUGHT.

DR. A. A. LINDSAY,
Psychologist, author complete library of books, scientific teacher on Thought Force, free lectures, Hotel Majestic, Sunday and Tuesday, July 16 and 18, 8:15. Receiving friends now, Hotel Majestic.

HARRY GAZE,
220 Madison Av., 8:15 P. M.
Sea Cliff, L. I., 13th and Bay, 11 A. M.

HOME OF TRUTH.
247 West 73d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

MRS. CHAPIN, THE BILTMORE.
Speaker, 11:15, Ovison Swett Marden.
No Evening Meeting.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE.
Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M.
Subject: "THYSELF."
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, FRANCIS E. SHOBER; subject, "Bethel."
8, Mr. FRANCIS E. SHOBER.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
REV. JOHN McNEILL,
the well-known Scotch Preacher,
EVERY SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
WELCOME.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN McDOWELL, D. D.,
Pastor of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, will preach at both services.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M.
Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—Dr. MARTIN. At 8 P. M.—Union Service Tent, Fort Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11.00—Dr. Work. 7:30, outdoor service.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d Street,
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. PAUL DWIGHT MOODY will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
Will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 o'clock.
"Are we Americans Provincial?"
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. 10TH STREET.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, at 11 A. M.
Union Service with the First Church on lawn at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. GEO. REID ANDREWS preaches 11 and 8. Amsterdam and 105th St.

PRESBYTERIAN.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D., at 11 A.M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Robert E. Jones.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Robert E. Jones.
Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Francis Key Brooke .... 11 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 9:45, 11, and 8.
Preacher, Rev. Raymond S. Brown.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.—11 A. M., SERVICE AND SERMON.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH AV. AND 20TH ST.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos E. Calvert.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos E. Calvert.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rev. E. M. H. Knapp.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS—7 and 8 o'clock.
10:30—WOODWARD'S MASS and SERMON
4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th St.,
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
SERVICES AT 11 A. M.
Preacher, Rev. Chas. F. Kennedy.
Full Choir Present. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.—Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector, 8; 11, Rev. W. L. Caswell.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. HENRY A. BILKERT
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D.,
Minister.
Rev. OLIVER PAUL BARNHILL
will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Cross."
8 P. M.—"The Empty Tomb."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D.,
Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D.,
Minister.
Rev. ALEXANDER MacCOLL, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. JOHN F. CARSON, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. this congregation unites in a union service in the Tent Fort Washington, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 91st St., Rose Levere, LL. B., Leader.—Psychic Demonstrations Sunday Evening.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Summer Services. Dr. Addison Moore will preach at 11. Subject: "A Modern Approach to God."

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. W. E. Blackstone; subject, "Our Country in Prophecy." 8 P. M., Evangelistic Service.

Opening Lecture
Prof. Everson's Tent,
Sunday, July 9, 8 P. M.,
Exceptionally Interesting.
"WAR: WHY EVERY NATION IS BEING DRAWN INTO IT."
There's a Reason.
146th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Good Music. Free.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Madison Sq. and 24th St., (24th St. entrance.) Sunday, 3 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

TENT EVANGEL.
West 125th and Manhattan Streets.
WM. EDGAR GEIL, M. A., LL.D., F. R. G. S., Sunday, 3:30 and 8.
WM. FETLER, July 10th to 14th, at 8, (Famous Russian Exile.)

TENT FORT WASHINGTON.
St. Nicholas Av., at 175th St.
SUNDAY SERVICES:
3:30 P. M.—Special Musical Program.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. John F. Carson, D. D.
SPECIAL.
Beginning July 10, Dr. E. A. McDougall, Pres. of Alabama College, will preach every night, and the Galbraith brothers will sing.

THE GREATEST MESSAGE to deliver from war, epidemics. Debate; Two noted speakers. United Israel Movement, Headquarters, 338 East 9th St. Sunday, 3 and 8 P. M.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W.—Swami Bodhananda, "Seek—Ye Shall Find," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford St.
Union services with the Clinton Av. Congregational Church at 10:30 and 7:45.
Preacher—Rev. Charles R. Brown of Yale.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S, Clinton and Carroll Sts.
ORGAN RECITALS, July and August, Sunday afternoons at 4, by Prof. SWINNEN, organist of ANTWERP CATHEDRAL. Subway to Borough Hall, Court St. surface car to Carroll St.; or Court St. car from Brooklyn Bridge, New York, to Carroll St.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.